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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1880.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P & OUDH

FOR

1879-80.

General Summary.

Administration of the Government.

DURING the year 1879-80 the Government of the United Provinces of North-Western Provinces and Oudh was administered by the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E, as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Leaving Naini Tal towards the close of October, His Honor remained at Lucknow till 29th November, on which date he proceeded on tour. From 11th February to 26th March, 1880, the head-quarters of the Government were at Allahabad, and afterwards at Lucknow till the middle of April.

This year the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was able to march through a portion of the territories under his administration. Starting from Cawnpore on the 1st December, the camp proceeded to Kálpi, and thence marched through the Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur districts, returning to Allahabad by Bánda. Darbars were held at the head-quarters of the several districts. The main object of the tour was the settlement of various questions connected with the proposal to extricate landholders in Jhánsi from the embarrassments in which they had become involved,—a matter separately referred to in para. 15 of this Summary; and the Lieutenant-Governor was able to deal more confidently with the solution of those questions, so far as it depends on the Local Government, after personal inspection of the part of the country, the peculiar conditions of which have contributed to bring about the present state of things. Another leading object was to arrive at a decision as to the character of the settlement of the land-revenue suitable to

Bundelkhand districts generally, and the period for which the Government demand should be fixed. In consultation with the Board of Revenue, and the officers who have recently engaged in revising the settlements of the districts of Hamírpur and Bánda, it was decided that the system most conducive to prosperity is the imposition for a fixed term of 20 years of a moderate demand, leaving an ample margin for ordinary fluctuations of seasons. Seasons of extraordinary drought and failure must be dealt with specially as they occur.

The scarcity.

2. The scarcity which affected the provinces during the years 1877 and 1878 had come to a close before the commencement of the year under review. Brief sketches of the measures taken for the relief of the sufferers from it were given in previous reports; but the whole subject has now been exhaustively treated of in a special comprehensive report, and further detailed notice is therefore unnecessary.

The report contains a general summary and a narrative by divisions and districts, and deals also with Public Works and charitable relief, the effect of the scarcity on the realization of the land-revenue, the mortality due to the scarcity, and the financial results.

In 1878, the period of severest pressure, the recorded deaths exceeded 1½ millions against an average of 890,000 in the two preceding years. But severe epidemics of fever and small-pox, due to circumstances independent of the scarcity, contributed very largely to this result.

The year.

3. The year 1879-80 was on the whole a favorable one. The rainfall, if less in the cold weather than was desirable, was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year, and resulted in a fairly good crop, both in the autumn and the spring harvest. The results were such as to enable the provinces in many ways to recover from the effects of the drought from which in previous years they had suffered. Prices continued high, old stocks having been in a great measure exhausted. There was a remarkable absence of hail-storms and seasonal calamities.

In the North-Western Provinces (the figures here given are for the revenue year ending 30th September, 1879) the demand for land-revenue proper was Rs. 4,28,94,000, of which five lakhs remained in balance. The corresponding figures for Oudh were Rs. 1,37,48,000 of demand, and 1¼ lakhs of balance. Much of the balance, in both provinces, is either nominal or in train of liquidation.

The prosperity of the year brought an immense decrease in crime. During the year 1879 the reported cases of cognizable crime stood at 192,272 against 290,570 in 1878; and the decrease is found in almost every district and under almost every class of offence.

Full details of these, and of other matters connected with the several branches of the administration, will be found in the body of this report under their appropriate headings.

Political questions.
(a) Darbár lists.

4. Various questions connected with the claims of certain classes or individuals to appear at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbárs, and of the position to be assigned to them there, had come up for decision in connection with the large Darbárs held in 1879 at Allahabad and Agra. It was found that the orders on these points, which are of great importance from the stand-point of native opinion, were not sufficiently precise, and had been little attended to for some years: old district or divisional lists (where they existed) had become obsolete, and there was not a recognised intelligible basis for the preparation of new lists. A circular was accordingly issued, explaining the classes to whom the privilege of *entrée* is ordinarily conceded, and laying down general principles for the guidance of officers in the delicate task of deciding disputed questions of precedence. In the North-Western Provinces it had long been customary to admit to Darbár native gentlemen of good birth and position, or otherwise specially eligible; but in Oudh this privilege had been confined to members of the ex-Royal family, to Talukdars, and to gentlemen resident in Lucknow. In both provinces, under the orders above referred to, lists have been drawn up, and after being checked (where possible) by reference to the Secretariat records, have received the sanction of the Government. There now exists, in every

division of the united provinces, a complete list of gentlemen entitled to *entrée*, arranged in the order of precedence: and the preparation of a provincial list of precedence—a task of greater difficulty—is under consideration.

(b) Oudh and Nipál boundary.

It has been arranged to mark the boundary between Oudh and Nipál (where not formed by a river) by the reservation of a neutral strip of uncultivated land, ten yards in width, on both sides of the line. Instructions were accordingly issued to the officers of tracts bordering on Nipál, and it is believed that the plan adopted will obviate in future the possibility of complications such as have several times arisen when cultivation on either side extends up to the boundary line.

(c) The Afghan war.

The deep and loyal interest in the war taken by native gentlemen all over the provinces was evinced in a most gratifying manner by the liberal offers of assistance made towards carrying it on, in the shape of men, money, and transport (none of which, however, it was deemed necessary to accept), and by the generous gifts for the relief of the sick and wounded, and of the families of those who fell, which now form a portion of the Patriotic Fund. During the year under review these latter aggregated more than two lakhs of rupees, and since its close a considerable additional amount has been received. It is specially gratifying to place on record the fact that these donations not only came from wealthy individuals, but were made up from small subscriptions in various districts (notably Meerut and Farukhabad), given spontaneously by humble, but loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress.

Legislation.

5. There was not much legislation, specially affecting the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80. The Provincial Revenue Act for the North-Western Provinces was amended on several points where experience had shown it to be defective, by a measure which was passed as Act VIII. of 1879; and the constitution of the separate judicial service in Oudh rendered necessary the passing of Act XIII. of 1879, regarding civil courts in Oudh.

The *Takávi* and License-tax Acts (X. of 1879 and VI. of 1880) applied to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in common with Northern India ; all other Acts affected the provinces simply as an integral portion of British India.

Rules were framed (*inter alia*) under the Local Authorities Loan Act and the Legal Practitioner's Act, and revised codes were prepared and issued on various branches of revenue law.

District administration. (*a*) Unpaid apprentices.

6. It had hitherto been a common practice to allow unpaid apprentices to work in district offices, and in the absence of precise rules on the subject the system opened the door for many malpractices and irregularities. It seemed a question whether the system should not be entirely prohibited. The opinions of officers consulted showed considerable diversity of view as to the expediency of the system, the number of apprentices to be entertained, the conditions of admission, and other points. It was found desirable on the whole to ratify the continuance of the practice, the main object of which is to have at hand a few young men competent to fill vacancies at a moment's notice. The main principles to which, in selecting candidates, the attention of district officers should be directed were accordingly laid down in a Resolution on the subject. Compliance with the general educational test was made essential : selection from promising local students was directed : respectability of family and sufficiency of private means were insisted on. It was further directed that preference should be given (*ceteris paribus*) to apprentices on the occurrence of suitable vacancies ; that the place and duty of each apprentice should be assigned him ; that punctual attendance should be required ; and that the entertainment of these apprentices in no way affected the responsibility of the paid officers.

(*b*) District memorandum.

Following the procedure lately adopted in the Panjáb, district officers in these provinces are now required, when making over charge of their districts (on transfer, furlough, retirement, or otherwise) after a year's incumbency, to furnish, for the use of their successors, a carefully

prepared and exhaustive memorandum, noting therein all points of general interest and importance. Such memoranda, recorded in a confidential volume to be kept for the purpose, will be most useful, it is believed, to newly-appointed officers, in supplementing available information obtained from the ordinary records of the several districts.

(c) Attendance at office.

The question of the attendance by district officers at office for the transaction of purely official business came during the year under the consideration of Government. Inquiry elicited that the practice in this respect varied in different districts, and according to the different idiosyncracies of different officers. Irregularity in this respect was believed to be a fertile cause of inconvenience, to people who might have business to transact in a district officer's court; besides tending to remove a wholesome check on laxity of discipline among ministerial employés, and to encourage false ideas as to the supposed influence of those subordinate officials who had access to the district officer's private residence. With the view of amending this state of affairs, it was ordered that all judicial work and reports, at the hearing of which parties might appear, or affecting the interests of individuals, should be taken up, heard, and disposed of only in office; that attendance of particular ministerial officers at private residences be discouraged; and that a time be fixed and made known (as far as possible) for daily attendance at office. These general principles having been clearly enunciated, it was considered unnecessary to lay down further hard-and-fast rules for observance.

Protection of antiquarian remains.

7. The question of how antiquarian remains of importance and interest could best be protected from the ravages of time and the spoliation of man, came up in connection with a representation that much wanton mischief to such remains had been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Kanauj in connection with the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway. It is unnecessary to summarise the facts of the particular case; it is sufficient to note that detailed inquiry showed

that nothing of any value had been destroyed. But the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it advisable to take the opportunity of laying down certain general principles on the subject, and orders were accordingly issued. District officers were required to prepare and keep up complete lists of such remains, and of places where on excavation they were likely to be discovered; to make definite arrangements for their protection; to make it clear to the leading residents in the neighbourhood that it was their interest to assist in carrying out the wishes of Government; and to enforce the responsibility of the local police for checking and reporting attempts at spoliation. It was further laid down that the more important buildings should be inspected and reported on annually by an officer of the Public Works Department, with the view of preventing them from falling into a ruinous condition. As regards antiquarian remains discovered by excavation, the provisions of Act VI. of 1878 (Treasure Trove) were declared applicable; lists of the more well-known centres of ruined cities and buildings were prepared; and unauthorised excavation was prohibited. Proprietors of land, native gentlemen, and others were made acquainted with the importance attached by the Government to the preservation of old works of art, sculpture, inscriptions, and such like.

Civil court reforms.

The central nazarat system.

8. In connection with the introduction of a revised code of rules to regulate all matters relating to the service and execution of civil processes, establishment, fees, remuneration, and such matters, the question of the simplification of existing procedure came under consideration. Hitherto it had been customary for each civil court in a district, whether that of the Judge, the Subordinate Judge, or a Munsif, to have its own *nazir* and its separate staff of process-servers. The result was that a large amount of force was wasted, for it occasionally happened that employés from several of the civil courts proceeded to one village at the same time to execute processes issued by these courts. Another result was that the expenditure in the process-serving establishment was unnecessarily large, and the fees levied were consequently high.

To remedy this state of affairs, it was proposed to appoint a central nazir and one general establishment of process-servers for the head-quarters of each Judgeship. All processes issued by the civil courts at the head-quarters of the Judgeship would under this system be executed by or through the central nazir, who would be held responsible for speedy and economical service ; but in the case of processes issued by other than head-quarters courts (*i.e.*, for outlying Munsifs) it was decided that the present system should continue. This compromise was accepted by the Government, and put in operation during the year under review ; and it is believed that it will result in increased efficiency and reduced expenditure.

Municipal administration. (a) The general code.

9. The advisability of introducing a code of rules under section 22 of the Act (XV. of 1873), defining what acts and omissions shall be considered public nuisances and punishable as such, which would be applicable generally to all municipalities in the united provinces, has for some years been under the consideration of Government. It was not easy to frame rules that would be equally applicable to municipalities varying widely in their needs and conditions ; and as frequent references had to be made to committees, progress was necessarily slow. During the year this desirable measure was at last completed. A comprehensive code,—divided into four chapters bearing on the public health, safety, convenience, and decency,—now embodies in brief compass the various classes of offences. In framing the code two great principles were kept in view,—(1) to define, as widely and comprehensively as possible, all those circumstances in which it is desirable to give committees the power of protecting public interests ; and (2) to vest each committee with the discretionary authority of exercising or not exercising the powers thus conferred, leaving all minor details to be settled in accordance with local peculiarities and requirements. It is believed that these important objects have been fully secured by the code, and that its operation will tend at once to simplify procedure, and to prevent the arbitrary or oppressive use of the extensive authority given by the Act. The question of the maintenance of a proper check

and scrutiny over municipal accounts was also discussed during the year, the attention of the Government having been directed to this by the occurrence of serious defalcations in these funds. The suggestion to adopt a uniform system of check and audit was considered; but eventually it was decided that this would be inexpedient on several grounds, and would probably result in unnecessary confusion and trouble. It was accordingly arranged that the covenanted officer in charge of each municipality should carefully scrutinise each item, and pass no disbursements without the production of proper vouchers. Committees were also reminded of the duty devolving upon them in connection with the due rendition of accounts.

The diversion of funds in towns administered under Act XX. of 1856, to purposes outside the limits of the Act (such as education) was prohibited; and it was directed that when the income of any such town, after meeting the police, conservancy, and other charges required, showed a surplus, taxation should at once be proportionately reduced.

(*b*) Municipal details.

In the year under review there were 110 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with a population of about 2,700,000 souls. The income of the year (ranging from Rs. 1,000 per annum in Mahmudabad to Rs. 2,32,000 per annum in Lucknow) amounted in the aggregate to 25½ lakhs and the expenditure to 25⅓ lakhs. The average incidence of taxation was 11 annas 2 pie per head of the municipal population. The chief source of taxation was the octroi, which worked smoothly and well, realizing 18⅓ lakhs: other sources being license-tax (1 lakh), house tax (½ lakh), tax on circumstances (¼ lakh), and others. The Government order that refunds of duty shall be made on goods exported was more generally carried out, and there was a large increase in the amount refunded during the year.

Medical questions.

10. In the year under review the office of Civil Surgeon-General of these provinces was formally constituted, and the arrangements under which the incumbent of the new office (Dr. Christison) took over the entire

charge of the Medical Department, were completed. The duty of inspecting dispensaries, primarily entrusted to the Surgeon-General, will be discharged in part by the Inspector-General of Prisons (formerly in charge of these institutions) and the Sanitary Commissioner, as the task of visiting all the medical institutions was obviously beyond the power of a single officer. Revised orders were issued to define and regulate the powers and duties of the Surgeon-General in such matters as leave applications from Medical Officers and the supply of extra medical subordinates in outbreak of epidemic. One important subject considered during the year was the supply of costly European medicines and instruments to dispensaries, the seriously increased expenditure incurred having attracted attention. It was at first proposed to fix a scale of indents for the several classes of dispensaries, with the view of securing a uniform basis of supply, and thus providing an efficient check against extravagance. But this plan was deemed unworkable; and the alternative proposal to give a fixed money grant, and leave it to the local committees to utilise this to the best advantage, was eventually adopted. Accordingly, fixed cash allotments were made to each district, with effect from the year 1880-81. This plan will, it is hoped, give dispensary committees a direct interest in checking waste, and furnish a motive for economical administration, which had not previously existed. The question of the supply of good native drugs, as a means of reducing the large expenditure on costly foreign articles, was also taken up: and the utilisation of the great public gardens (at Saháranpur and elsewhere) for this purpose was suggested.

The complete separation of the civil medical subordinate service (as distinguished from the military), so far as the classes of native doctor and hospital assistant are concerned, was effected during this year, and preliminary arrangements were made for extending the measure to the class of Assistant Surgeons. A modified rule for the admission of candidates for the civil hospital assistant class into the Agra Medical School was found to be necessary as a temporary measure; as it was ascertained that the rule originally passed, under which the Anglo-vernacular educational examination was

prescribed as the test of admission, had not been properly understood, and that in consequence the full number of candidates was not forthcoming.

The question of the gratuitous supply of medicines to officers of Government and their families was discussed, and it was decided that the privilege of gratuitous supply should be continued as heretofore: Civil Surgeons being instructed to induce patients, at places where good articles are procurable at reasonable prices, to resort to druggists as far as possible. In the case of all other persons, it was laid down that, in the absence of facilities from private enterprise, drugs should be supplied from the official store at cost price.

Police reorganisation.

11. During the year the question of the revision of grades among the superior officers in the Police Department (Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents) was considered. The subordinate position of these officers in relation to the Magistrate of the district had been defined as far back as the year 1876-77, and their status, as assistants to the Magistrate in the Police Department, had been clearly laid down. It remained, however, to consider to what extent and in what direction revision was necessary, and this matter was only finally disposed of in the year of report. The question was complicated by the existence in the department of a large military element. It was notorious that military officers in the police had frequently found themselves, after years spent in civil employ, in a worse position as regards emoluments than they would have been had they continued to serve in the Army. Various references, arising out of the dissatisfaction of these officers with their position, were made to the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but no remedy could be found save at a great financial sacrifice on the one hand, or by the re-transfer of these officers to military employ on the other, neither of which alternatives was considered expedient or feasible. The discussion these references led to showed clearly that the Police Department, as now organised, no longer needed the services of men so highly

paid as the military officers necessarily were; and it was held that for the class of uncovenanted servants, who would in future recruit the upper grades, and who would be simply the Magistrate's assistants in police matters, a scale of pay—approximating to that enjoyed by other branches of the uncovenanted service—would be amply sufficient. In short, the decision come to was that both on administrative and financial grounds a revision was justified.

After considerable discussion a revised scheme was prepared, which received in due course the sanction of Government. The result of the revision was briefly that in place of the five grades of Superintendents at from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the two grades of Assistants at Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, there were constituted grades ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 for Superintendents, and from Rs 250 to Rs. 300 for Assistants, while the pay of the two Deputy Inspectors-General was reduced from Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,200. Personal allowances were granted to the holders of certain appointments where the labor and responsibility were above the average: all military officers in the department, and others of a certain standing, were declared to be exempt from the operation of the new scale. The eventual saving is expected to be about Rs. 65,000 per annum, but some time must necessarily elapse before the arrangements can be brought into full working order. Meanwhile, the savings are being utilised (besides the personal allowances above referred to) in strengthening the reserve force at important centres.

Forest administration.

12. The arrangements for the constitution of the Central Forest School at Dehra Dún were completed in the year under review. The school is intended to be a training institution, and measures have been taken to induce candidates for forest employment under the State, in the controlling and executive departments, to come forward both in the united provinces and from elsewhere. Suitable buildings have been provided, with the requisite facilities for lecture-rooms, library, and museum, so that practical teaching may be combined with a course of useful theoretical instruction.

The subject of the experimental cultivation of foreign and indigenous trees received considerable attention. Steps were taken to promote the introduction of such of the former as might be found suitable for the country, and generally to improve the more valuable kinds of the latter. A scheme of district arboriculture was drawn up; forest nurseries were established; and exotic plantations were started at suitable centres.

The question of the relations existing between forest and district officers was also settled. The existing relations had been found by experience to be unsatisfactory, and the necessity of reform was universally admitted. A brief but comprehensive code of rules was accordingly drawn up for the guidance of those concerned, and promulgated. The central principle was the general subordination of the forest staff to the district officer, without requiring from the latter interference in departmental details.

A number of important questions regarding forest administration in special tracts—Oudh, Kumaun and Bundelkhand—were taken up in the course of the year and satisfactorily disposed of.

Education of poor European and Eurasian children.

13. This subject was the subject of considerable enquiry and prolonged discussion during the year. Facilities have long existed in these provinces at all the larger centres of European and Eurasian population for the education of such children, the Government paying the school fees where the parents were unable to do so: while at Allahabad, a free school exists to which children of the poorer classes can resort. There are also numerous railway schools, most of which are aided by the State; as well as regimental schools at the larger military stations.

The view taken by the Local Government was that in view of the above facts no large or ambitious scheme, such as that prepared by Archdeacon Baly, was necessary; that where special schools did not exist, the ordinary institutions of the country might with advantage be utilised; that pressure in the

way of inducing poor parents to send their children to hill schools was unadvisable; that the Government should be armed with the power of compelling all children, of the classes referred to, to be educated up to a certain elementary point; that for these provinces a central free school, with an industrial branch, should be constituted at Allahabad; that a local rate on property holders of the European and Eurasian community might under certain circumstances be unobjectionable; and that the teaching should be unsectarian. The whole question was still under consideration at the close of the year, and plans for the proposed training college at Naini Tal and for the Central Free School at Allahabad were under preparation.

Provincial finance.

14. During the year under review, the finances of the province were called upon to bear the strain of severe pressure. The financial position of the Supreme Government rendered an appeal to local Governments necessary; and the result was that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributed to the Imperial treasury, as a special contribution, the sum of 15 lacs divisible between the year under review and that succeeding it. In spite of this, however, and of other disturbing causes, the results were satisfactory, and the Government is in a position to devote a portion of its balances to works of provincial utility, such as light railways and the extension of the canal system. Full details will be found in the section on this subject in the body of the report.

The year opened with balances at credit of the Government as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	24,26,000
Local incorporated funds	39,68,000
Total ...	63,94,000

The transactions of the year (including adjustments) resulted in a credit to provincial of Rs. 36,42,000 and a debit to local

incorporated of Rs. 15,42,000: leaving the closing balances as under:—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	60,68,000
Local incorporated funds	24,26,000
Total ...	84,94,000

This grand total of the reserve balances must, however, be accepted with a reservation: it includes sums which represent investments and sums over which the Local Government has not unfettered control. Deducting these amounts, the available balances aggregate about 57 lacs of rupees under Provincial and Local Incorporated. On the whole, the financial results of the year were satisfactory.

The Jhánsi question.

15. The general objects of the scheme for the relief of embarrassed landholders in Jhánsi were fully detailed in para. 17 of last year's summary. At the close of the year under review, the matter had not yet passed the stage of discussion. The bill submitted by the Local Government was subjected to scrutiny and criticism by the Government of India; and several important points were raised in the discussion that followed. The more prominent of these were—the expediency of authorising the Government to bring under State management the whole of an undivided estate, if a majority of co-sharers agreed to the measure; the form into which the special insolvency provisions in the bill should be thrown; and the insertion of a clause giving the Government power to act without application on its own motion. All these questions were carefully considered in consultation with the local officers; and the matter was the subject of special enquiry during the cold weather tour of the Lieutenant-Governor. Shortly after the close of the year, the views of the Local Government on these and the other points mooted were submitted in full detail to the Legislative Department, and here for the present the matter rests.

The Civil Service scheme.

16. The recommendations of the Local Government (which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State), referred to in para. 25 of the summary in the report for 1877-78, are gradually being carried out, as opportunity offers. During the year under review, three new districts—Etah, Pilibhít and Ballia—were constituted, and three judgeships of the third grade were created. Graded allowances under the sanctioned scale were continued to all officers entitled to the privilege. These measures have already resulted in a marked decrease in that block of promotion which originated the scheme. The separation of the judicial and executive branches is also being arranged for.

During the year there were also appointed in these provinces two probationers for the native civil service, under the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State under 33 Vic., Chap. 3, sec. 6. The young men were selected by the Local Government from Hindu and Muhammadan families of high social standing, and were placed under the district officers of Allahabad and Fyzabad on probation.

Agricultural questions. (a) State wells.

17. The subject of State wells was alluded to in para. 18 of last year's summary. The experiments, commenced under favorable auspices, progressed satisfactorily during the year. They were confined to the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts, where special facilities existed and where skilled supervision was available; the amount expended being about Rs. 25.000. The enquiry has elicited interesting and important facts regarding the most useful size of wells, their location, and their irrigating power; and it has contributed largely to the available information as to the causes of failure when undertaken by private persons, the most convenient methods of repayment when undertaken by the State, and cognate matters bearing on the subject. The results were not, however, so complete, at the close of the year, as to allow of any definite conclusion as to the extension of the measure or its general adoption, and the success of the experiment is still problematic.

(b). Improvements in Court of Wards' estate.

The provincial department of Agriculture and Commerce was constituted by Sir John Strachey in 1875, and has done much sound and good work in the cause of agriculture. The difficulty has been to bring the improvements effected within the reach of the people; and it was mainly with this object that the plan of introducing the more important improvements into estates under the Court of Wards was suggested. In sanctioning the proposal, however, it was clearly laid down that the assent of Government extended to the introduction in these estates, not of experiments, but of discovered improvements of a practical kind suited to the country and people. The success of certain staples, machinery and methods of cultivation has been established by experiment on Government farms or elsewhere: it only remained to give the country at large the benefit of the discovery; and it was deemed right that such improvements as contribute to the permanent improvement of an estate should be introduced by the court, acting as an enlightened landlord would do, into the estates under its care. The first move on a large scale in this direction was made in the Awa estate, which offered peculiar facilities from its vast size, its large resources, and the long minority of the young Rája. It was accordingly placed under the special charge of a covenanted officer, who was selected on the ground of special fitness for the post; and here the scheme above referred to will have the best possible chance of success. Though but a small portion of the province, the Awa estate (which comprises 191 whole villages and portions of 39 others, with a rent-roll of nearly 7½ lacs) is one of the largest of its kind; and it is fairly typical as regards soil, climate, population, and agricultural conditions generally, of the greater part of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere a beginning has also been made with the same object, though not on so extensive a scale as in the exceptional case of the Awa estate.

(c). Tanks in Jhánsi.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Jhánsi Division, which has led among other measures to the proposals for legislation referred to above, is unquestionably due in part to the want of the means of irrigation.

For want of these the crops suffer even in favorable seasons; while facts tend to show that in not a few places the richer soils are gradually deteriorating owing to the fertilising particles being washed away by the action of the surface drainage, the rainfall running to waste and so becoming destructive instead of useful. On the other hand great facilities exist for the construction of tanks which act both indirectly in raising the spring-level and so facilitating the construction of wells, and directly by irrigation from the reservoirs. There are already several large artificial lakes which, having been repaired at the expense of Government, produce incalculable benefit to surrounding villages, but there are many other remains of old ponds that have fallen into disrepair and are lying useless, but which could be repaired and utilised at a comparatively trifling cost. To accomplish this was a task beyond the means of, and not likely to be undertaken by, the people of the neighbourhood, even if encouraged by the offer of advances. In the course of his tour in the division His Honor was forcibly impressed with the importance of effecting a restoration of these reservoirs, and the result was that a project was elaborated for carrying it out. The Local Government at once granted Rs. 15,000 for a commencement, applying to the Government of India for an allotment of one lac of rupees, as the pecuniary interests at stake were almost entirely imperial. A grant of Rs. 80,000 was eventually made, to be expended in the next six or seven years; and the work was set in hand without delay. No special establishment was needed, the work being such as could be carried out without difficulty by the regular staff under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The Oudh Judicial scheme.

18. For some time previous to the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, the question of the courts and establishments to be permanently assigned to each district in Oudh had been under consideration. The opinion had gradually gained ground that no solution would be satisfactory which did not provide for the disposal of civil suits by courts entrusted with this as their sole duty. Much of the civil judicial work had been thrown on the tahsildars, and the revenue administration had suffered in consequence; while in

the higher grades of the commission it was found that the increased work in all departments taxed severely the energies even of the most enthusiastic officers. As the amalgamation had resulted in considerable savings in expenditure, estimated at about a lac and a half of rupees, this was considered an additional argument in favor of the change. In August, 1877, a scheme was accordingly drawn up, together with a draft bill, to introduce such amendments into the law, relating to civil courts in Oudh, as the reorganization necessitated. The Government of India considered, however, that a less large and costly measure would adequately meet the case; the subject was reconsidered in all its lights; and an amended scheme was finally submitted, the total cost of which was within the limit of the saving effected by the amalgamation. It was not till the beginning of the year 1879 that the formal assent of the Secretary of State to this scheme was received; and there remained to be worked out the difficult task of re-arranging the commission, deciding as to appointment of officers and the location of courts, the fixing of establishments, and the numerous other matters pertaining to the elaboration of such an extensive measure. The judicial staff sanctioned consisted, besides the Judicial Commissioner, of four Judges (one for each division), 12 Sub-Judges (one for each district), and 22 Munsifs: while the executive strength was reduced to four Commissioners, 12 Deputy Commissioners, 24 Assistant Commissioners, and 24 Extra Assistant Commissioners. Concurrently with this, the bill for regulation of the new civil courts was taken into consideration; and this duly became law in July under the title of Act XIII. of 1879. On the 1st August of that year, the necessary orders were issued; and on that date the Oudh judicial system commenced working. Retaining, as it does, all criminal work in the hands of executive officers (Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners under the Judicial Commissioner), the measure is not so complete as was at first intended, or as the analogy of the North-Western Provinces would have justified. But with advertence to the limited means at the disposal of the Local Government, and to the admitted necessity of some change in the direction indicated, it is believed that the scheme is the best that could have been devised under the

circumstances, and that though there are disadvantages in a system which removes civil litigation from the province of the district officer, it will, on the whole, be beneficial in its results.

Public Works. (a) General.

19. In the year under review the system, under which the work of the three sub-divisions of the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, and Railways, had hitherto been conducted, was altered. Instead of three separate offices, with Under or Assistant Secretaries attached to each, one central bureau was constituted. To this amalgamated office all the references of the Department now come, and the work is performed by a staff consisting of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, with two Personal Assistants. Besides the improved administrative efficiency and the great saving of time and labour, the reform resulted in a decreased expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 per annum.

(b) Roads and Buildings.

Owing to the serious financial pressure of the year, the operations in the Roads and Buildings Branch were greatly curtailed, and expenditure, which had been sanctioned up to 45 lacs, was reduced to under 30. It was impossible all at once proportionately to reduce the establishment. This was eventually done under the special facilities afforded for retirement, with pension and gratuity. But a retrenchment of over 15 lacs was effected at a time when it was urgently called for, and when in no other department could such a saving have been made. It was on communications that the retrenchment fell most heavily, and the roads of the provinces suffered severely in consequence. The total expenditure was as under in round numbers;—

	Rs.
Establishment	10 lacs.
Original works	7½ "
Repairs	12 "

(c) Railways.

The scheme of light railways, which is now being worked out in these provinces, suffered from the sudden necessity for economy, but fair progress was made nevertheless. The completed line from Háthras to Muttra

returned 4·86 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The branch line between Gházipur and Dildárnagar was completed. The Cawnpore-Farukhabad project was carried on energetically by the contractors. Nothing was done on the Achneyra-Muttra line (commenced as a famine work in 1878), but operations were to be recommenced in the ensuing year. Preliminary surveys in the lines from Bareilly to Pilibhít and from Cawnpore to Kálpi were arranged. The Háthras, Dildárnagar, and Achneyra lines were recognised by the Government of India as productive works, and classified accordingly.

The total capital outlay on these railways, during the year of report was Rs. 18½ lacs, a sum which would have been greatly exceeded had not the financial pressure intervened.

(*d*). Canals.

The canal returns show the capital expenditure on irrigation works up to the close of the year to have been Rs. 6,10,58,000. During 1879-80 the capital expenditure was 15½ lacs. The greater portion of this was laid out on the Lower Ganges Canal, the main channel of which is complete to the 63rd mile, while two series of distributaries are open for irrigation and others are in progress.

The direct income realised from all canals (including owner's rate) was Rs. 43,92,000, and the indirect, Rs. 9,66,000—a total of Rs. 53,58,000 against Rs. 46,18,000 in the preceding year. Had the Lower Ganges Canal been in full working order, the returns would have been much larger. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 16,42,000, so that the net profits were Rs. 37,16,000, or 6 per cent. on capital expenditure on works in operation. Eliminating the Lower Ganges Canal, which is still incomplete, the return reaches the high percentage of 8 3 on capital. Although the results were not inferior to those of ordinary seasons, they did not come up to the mark of the two abnormal years preceding when, owing to the great drought, there was an unusual demand for canal water. Moreover, the monsoon rains of 1879-80 were peculiarly favorable to cultivation; commencing in the middle of June, and continuing in a fairly even

distribution up to the close of October. The area of canal irrigation was 1,399,000 acres, against 1,735,900 in 1878-79, and 1,461,410 in 1877-78. On the whole, these results are very satisfactory; and but for the heavy contribution payable to the Imperial Government the canals of the North-Western Provinces would be a most remunerative source of provincial income.

General health.

20. The general health of the year would have shown favorably, it is believed, as compared with the past, had it not been for two serious outbreaks of fever and cholera which swelled the death returns far above the average.

(a). Fever.

The provinces were visited in the month of August with a very severe fever epidemic. Fever is always more or less prevalent during the rainy season; but in the year under review the circumstances both of the climate and the people,—an unusually heavy rainfall succeeding two years of drought, high prices and scarcity,—were such as greatly to aggravate the position. The mortuary returns for August conveyed to the Government the first warning of the outbreak, and no time was lost in taking steps to afford relief to the sufferers. It was in the canal-irrigated districts of the upper Doáb and in the districts of Rohilkhand and Oudh bordering on the Ganges that the mortality was greatest. The disease proved to be malarious fever, remittent and intermittent; and the causes were essentially climatic: 20 of the 47 districts in the united provinces suffered greatly, while all shared a prevalence of fever considerably above the average. District officers were instructed to purchase the necessary febrifuges, and to distribute them extensively among the affected villages through the agency of the police, revenue, educational, and other officials, and through the native gentry. The Surgeon-General was directed to depute all available medical subordinates to the fever-stricken tracts, to utilize the vaccination establishment, and to engage temporarily such skilled agency as could be obtained at short notice. The Sanitary Commissioner was engaged for four months in visiting the affected districts. By the end of October

the epidemic had sensibly abated; and shortly afterwards it altogether ceased. Despite all these measures, which were zealously and intelligently carried out by all concerned, the mortality was lamentably great. The recorded deaths from fever in 1879 aggregated 1,616,208 against an average (on the preceding four years) of 700,540, showing an excess of 915,668 or of 21·4 per mille. It is probable that in many cases deaths were set down to fever by the reporting agency which were really the result of other ailments; but the rate per mille was certainly about 20 in excess of the normal average. The cost of the remedial measures was considerably over half a lac of rupees. Under the orders of Government a brief memorandum of instructions for the treatment of fever couched in simple terms, was drawn up; and copies of it, translated into the vernacular, were sent to all district officers for widespread distribution throughout the provinces.

(b). Cholera at Hardwár.

The Hardwár fair of 1879, the scene of which is a narrow strip of ground shut in by the Sewalik range on the one hand, and the Ganges on the other, was attended by vast multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of Northern India, it being the occasion (occurring once in every twelve years) of the entrance of the planet Jupiter into the constellation of Aquarius. Preparations were made on an extensive scale by the local authorities; and that there was full necessity for this was proved when on the great bathing day (April 12th) the numbers present considerably exceeded half a million. The camping, medical, police, and conservancy arrangements were carefully made ; and measures were taken to ensure the convenience and safety of the vast crowds desirous of bathing in the sacred river. The success of the fair was marred by two incidents; the one, an accident due to the giving way of a barricade at the entrance of a bridge, resulting in the death of 25 persons and injury to 30 others ; the other a serious outbreak of cholera which occurred towards the close of the fair. At the outset apprehensions of some such epidemic were entertained ; but these passed away, and all seemed well till the 10th of April, when it was ascertained that cholera had broken out among the hillmen of Kumaun, who were encamped

at Chandi on the Bijnor side of the Ganges. The camp was immediately broken up; but not till over 60 fatal cases had occurred on the spot, followed by many more on the homeward journey to Kumaun. Prompt steps were taken at Hardwár to alleviate the outbreak by every available means; and by the end of March the cholera had practically ceased. At the fair itself the deaths did not number more than 250, but many died on the return journey. The vast crowds dispersed bearing with them the seeds of the disease, and spreading it among those by whose homes they passed. It is impossible to say what numbers of pilgrims and non-pilgrims succumbed to the disease, but it is to be feared that several thousands fell victims. After enquiry showed that the germs of the epidemic were present in the provinces (especially in Kumaun) before the fair commenced; and it is believed that the hillmen (among whom cholera first appeared virulently) brought with them the seeds of the disease.

Lucknow city nazul fund.

21. The general principles governing the administration of nazul property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have of late been carefully laid down and reiterated, the main points being that except where specific orders exist, nazul is to be regarded as a provincial item, expenditure on which (except under recognised heads and up to average amount) requires the sanction of Government, and that even where (as in the case of municipalities) nazul property is handed over, the usufruct only is so transferred. The case of Lucknow city in regard to the extensive and valuable nazul property within its boundaries has all along been deemed exceptional, but it was left to the year under review to see a final and explicit decision come to. The whole subject was carefully enquired into, and the decision arrived at was, that while all the general principles above referred to should apply in full force to Lucknow, the yearly surplus of the fund, instead of being merged in general provincial balances, should be kept separate and distinct. It was further laid down that the Government would be prepared on special report to sanction the expenditure of this accumulated surplus on local works of large public utility, such as the long meditated scheme of a fresh water

supply. The surplus at credit, at the beginning of the year under review, was 2¼ lacs of rupees.

The License-tax.

22. Up to the 31st March, 1880, the net collections amounted to Rs. 16,12,745 for both Provinces; but as these figures include both arrears and advances (the tax was administered according to the calendar year), they do not quite accurately represent the real results. The number of licenses granted was 195,902, so that 4·6 per mille of the population was assessed to the tax under one or other of the three great classes. The labour involved in the working of the tax was very considerable; the principal source of difficulty and uncertainty being the assessment of the numerous small incomes under class III. The new Act remedies this by exempting at one stroke 75 per cent. of these assessees. The objections to assessment were 43,140 in number. Most of these were satisfactorily disposed of by district officers, and the results show that the assessments were, as a rule, cautiously and judiciously made.

Miscellaneous.

23. Sericultural and tobacco experiments were continued during the year. District arboriculture was encouraged; and exotic plantations started at convenient centres.

The survey of the permanently-settled districts was vigorously prosecuted, as well as the concurrent preparation of the record-of-rights, in the Gházipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts.

The experimental grant of small loans at low interest to cultivators and petty zamindars in selected districts (Allahabad, Moradabad, and Bánda) was continued, with the object (1) of ascertaining whether Government could, with advantage, take general action of this kind, and (2) of collecting materials for the elaboration of the general principles most suitable for such a measure.

A gigantic system of embezzlements was brought to light in the Bareilly district, and steps were taken to render a recurrence of such frauds impossible. In Lucknow wholesale forgery of court-fee stamps was discovered, the loss to Government being computed

at Rs. 60,000. There had been a widespread conspiracy of long standing to defraud the Government systematically, and the imitations were exact enough to escape detection by any ordinary observer not specially put on his guard. Some of the treasury subordinates had been won over to co-operate, so no suspicion was aroused, the treasury accounts of stamp sales being made to appear to balance correctly. Measures were taken to have all stamps and all the accounts carefully tested; and the chief offenders were convicted and punished.

Rules were issued for enquiring into and reporting on all serious accidents occurring on State Railways; and instructions were given as to the duties, in connection with this subject, of the railway police and civil officers, as well as of Government inspectors.

Experiments in connection with the eradication of *reh* were continued, and in one badly-affected tract of the Sikandra Rao tahsil (in the Aligarh district), orders were issued for stopping canal irrigation (rent and revenue being duly remitted), with the view of ascertaining the result as regards the development and spread of *reh*.

In the calendar year (1879) the returns showed that 4,494 persons had been killed by wild animals and snakes, and 8,391 head of cattle. Of the 4,494 deaths, 3,778 were caused by snakes. Measures were taken to induce municipalities to offer rewards for the destruction of these pests; and instructions were issued with the same object in connection with the general scheme of village sanitation.

Orders were issued requiring all officers who were entrusted with the administration of trust or local funds, and in whose names Government securities in connection with these funds were held, to endorse the securities in favor of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant-General jointly, and to make over all such documents to the Accountant-General for safe custody. This arrangement, while in no way affecting the audit or control of the

interest derived from the securities, was intended to prevent such valuable securities being overlooked or lost sight of.

A bench of Magistrates, consisting of six native gentlemen, was constituted for the city of Lucknow, for the trial of police and municipal offences.

There were 5,832 cattle thefts reported in the united provinces, against 8,702 in the previous year, when the prevailing distress resulted in an abnormal amount of crime. More cases occurred in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts than in any of the others; but the numbers were pretty evenly distributed all over the provinces. Owing to the greater attention now paid to this matter by the controlling staff, the results, in recovery and conviction, were more satisfactory.

There were 92 cases of dakaiti during the year, none of a very serious type. It is believed that the readiness with which villagers and watchmen come to the assistance of travellers and others attacked by dacaits has a good deal to do with the falling off in this respect. There were 53 cases of poisoning, 12 of which (two resulting in death) occurred in the Allahabad district. *Thagi* is now practically unknown.

The provisions in force in the North-Western Provinces, under which police officers are prohibited from aiding in the supply of labor, carriage, or provisions for any purpose whatever, were formally extended to Oudh.

Rules were issued regarding the appointment, duties, and remuneration of patwáris in Oudh; and instructions were given for the selection of young men for peshkarships.

All subordinate officers of the Educational Department drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and over were arranged in a classified list: the object of this being to allow for promotion without the necessity of transfer. Pay is thus made personal instead of being local; and promotion now depends not on the accident of place, as it sometimes necessarily did, but on seniority and merit.

To facilitate references, the local Gazette has been divided into six separate parts, as under :—

(1) Government Orders.
(2) Department Orders.
(3) Municipal Supplement.
(4) General Supplement.
(5) Bills affecting the Provinces.
(6) Acts.

Parts 5 and 6 are now supplied from the *Gazette of India* to avoid double printing. The new system is believed to be in every way satisfactory.

INDIA

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1879 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.*

THE distinguishing features of the meteorology of Northern India in 1879 were so large and massive, and at the same time in such marked contrast to those of the two preceding years, that it is worth while to give a brief *resumé* of the more important of them, as far as this can be done from the observations taken in these provinces.

The year was remarkable for the lightness of the winter rains, the extreme heat and dryness of the hot weather months, and the excessively heavy rain that fell during the regular rainy season. It was almost equally notable for certain small, though locally important, exceptions to the general character of the rainfall of the summer months—exceptions which seem to have been caused by minute but persistent differences of atmospheric pressure that set in long before the commencement of the rainy season.

The subject may be conveniently divided into four headings :—

Temperature.	Humidity.
Pressure.	Rainfall.

TEMPERATURE.

In table I the mean monthly temperatures of fourteen observatories—three in the Himalayas, eight on the plain of the Ganges, one in Rajputana, one in Bundelkhand, and one in Baghelkhand—are compared with the averages for several years.

TABLE I.—*Temperature.*

Month.	Chakrâta.			Rânikhet.			Dehra.			Roorkee.			Meerut.			Bareilly.			Agra.		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 9 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 16-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	41·6	44·3	+2·7	46·1	47·3	+1·2	54·8	55·9	+1·1	56·7	57·1	+0·4	56·8	58·1	+1·3	57·3	58·8	+1·5	59·9	62·0	+2·1
February ...	43·7	45·7	+2·0	49·2	49·8	+0·6	58·0	58·8	+0·8	61·1	61·2	+0·1	62·8	63·4	+0·6	63·0	63·8	+0·8	65·6	67·6	+2·0
March ...	50·4	49·5	−0·9	56·3	55·2	−1·1	65·8	65·8	...	70·5	70·3	−0·2	72·1	72·5	+0·4	73·0	72·5	−0·5	76·3	77·4	+1·1
April ...	59·6	62·9	+3·3	65·2	68·3	+3·1	76·1	79·9	+3·8	81·5	85·2	+3·7	82·5	85·6	+3·1	83·4	86·3	+2·9	87·3	91·4	+4·1
May ...	64·6	68·8	+4·2	67·8	73·9	+6·1	82·1	87·2	+5·1	87·9	92·3	+4·4	88·9	93·1	+4·2	89·1	93·5	+4·4	93·7	98·7	+5·0
June ...	68·0	65·2	−2·8	71·3	69·5	−1·8	84·9	83·5	−1·4	90·8	87·9	−2·9	91·8	89·7	−2·1	90·3	88·5	−1·8	95·0	92·7	−2·3
July ...	64·5	63·2	−1·3	67·9	66·1	−1·8	80·2	78·8	−1·4	85·2	82·9	−2·3	86·2	84·3	−1·9	84·8	81·6	−3·2	87·7	86·1	−1·6
August ...	64·1	62·4	−1·7	67·2	66·1	−1·1	79·0	77·4	−1·6	84·1	81·4	−2·7	84·9	81·8	−3·1	84·0	80·7	−3·3	85·7	83·0	−2·7
September ...	63·0	63·6	+0·6	66·4	66·4	...	77·3	77·3	...	82·7	82·1	−0·6	83·0	81·6	−1·4	83·0	81·9	−1·1	84·4	82·9	−1·5
October ...	57·5	57·7	+0·2	61·0	60·0	−1·0	70·4	70·4	...	75·5	75·1	−0·4	75·6	75·5	−0·1	76·4	75·5	−0·9	79·5	78·6	−0·9
November ...	52·2	50·3	−1·9	55·7	53·1	−2·6	62·5	59·9	−2·6	65·0	61·2	−3·8	65·9	62·5	−3·4	66·5	62·9	−3·6	69·9	65·1	−1·8
December ...	46·6	45·8	−0·8	50·2	47·4	−2·8	56·2	53·8	−2·4	57·5	54·4	−3·1	58·2	55·5	−2·7	58·6	55·6	−3·0	62·1	60·5	−1·6
Year ...	56·3	56·6	+0·3	60·4	60·3	−0·1	70·6	70·7	+0·1	74·9	74·3	−0.6	75·7	75·3	−0·4	75·8	75·1	−0·7	78·9	79·1	+0·2

TABLE I.—*Temperature*—(concluded).

Month.	Lucknow.			Allahabad.			Gorakhpur.			Benares.			Jhánsi.			Ajmere.			Sutna.		
	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15-16 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12-14 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 13 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	60·7	62·7	+2·0	69·4	61·3	+0·9	60·7	61·9	+1·2	62·0	62·8	+0·8	62·8	63·6	+0·8	59·8	59·7	—0·1	60·3	61·6	+1·3
February ...	66·4	67·4	+1·0	66·1	68·1	+2·0	66·3	67·4	+1·1	67·6	68·6	+1·0	68·6	69·9	+1·3	65·9	64·7	—1·2	65·6	67·2	+1·6
March ...	76·6	77·2	+0·6	77·5	78·3	+0·8	76·8	78·1	+1·3	77·8	78·4	+0·6	79·0	77·9	—1·1	76·4	72·0	—4·4	75·6	75·8	+0·2
April ...	86·9	90·0	+3·1	87·2	91·0	+3·8	86·4	91·0	+4·6	87·2	90·3	+3·1	88·4	90·8	+2·4	86·5	86·5	...	84·2	87·0	+2·8
May ...	91·3	95·9	+4·6	92·1	97·3	+5·2	88·5	92·8	+4·3	91·5	95·7	+4·2	94·4	97·6	+3·2	92·2	94·0	+1·8	89·2	93·7	+4·5
June ...	92·6	91·7	—0·9	91·5	91·9	+0·4	89·1	87·8	—1·3	92·3	91·4	—0·9	93·5	93·4	—0·1	91·4	87·3	—4·1	91·6	88·6	—3·0
July ...	86·8	83·7	—3·1	85·1	83·6	—1·5	84·6	82·2	—2·4	85·8	83·1	—2·7	84·7	83·8	—0·9	84·6	84·1	—0·5	82·4	80·1	—2·3
August ...	85·7	83·2	—2·5	83·7	82·5	—1·2	84·0	82·8	—1·2	84·8	82·8	—2·0	83·2	80·7	—2·5	82·0	78·0	—4·0	81·3	79·7	—1·6
September ...	84·6	83·9	—0·7	83·1	81·6	—1·5	83·5	83·3	—0·2	84·1	81·7	—2·4	82·9	81·6	—1·3	82·9	78·7	—4·2	81·2	79·4	—1·8
October ...	78·8	77·7	—1·1	77·7	76·4	—1·3	79·5	78·4	—1·1	79·3	77·7	—1·6	80·9	78·8	—2·1	79·2	75·1	—4·1	76·2	74·3	—1·9
November ...	69·3	65·0	—4·3	68·3	64·0	—4·3	70·2	67·3	—2·9	70·1	66·3	—3·8	74·1	69·4	—4·7	69·8	62·6	—7·2	67·4	62·9	—4·5
December ...	61·3	59·3	—2·0	60·5	57·6	—2·9	62·4	61·0	—1·4	62·6	59·1	—3·5	65·3	62·4	—2·9	62·0	57·0	—5·0	60·1	57·6	—2·5
Year ...	78·4	78·1	—0·3	77·8	77·8	...	77·7	77·8	+0·1	78·8	78·2	—0·6	79·8	79·2	—0·6	77·7	75·0	—2·7	76·3	75·7	—0·6

At all the stations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the mean temperature of the first five months was above the average, except at the Himalayan and some of the sub-Himalayan stations in March, when the temperature was reduced by the occurrence of a few heavy showers. In Rajputana the temperature appears to have been below the average during the first three months, but it is doubtful whether the temperatures recorded at Ajmere are strictly comparable with those of former years.

In April and May, when the average excess of temperature at all the stations was nearly four degrees, the excess was most decidedly marked at Rámikhet in Kumaun, and along the sub-Himalayan zone, from Roorkee to Gorakhpur, whilst at Jhánsi and Ajmere it was much less. The proximate cause of the relatively high temperature along the outer slope of the mountains as compared with Bundelkhand and Rajputana was doubtless the almost entire absence of the spring showers, which in ordinary years greatly retard the rise of temperature in Kumaun and Garhwál, though they are usually absent in Bundelkhand. The mean rainfall of May in the Himalayan districts is 2·33 inches, but last year only 0·66 inches fell. In the Jhánsi division no rain fell in May, but the average for that month is only a tenth of an inch.

After the setting in of the rains in June the temperature fell suddenly and remained below the average until September, when it rose again slightly. At Chakráta, where the rains ceased about the middle of the month, the temperature of September was half a degree above the average. In November and December the temperature again fell several degrees below the mean.

PRESSURE.

Table II gives the mean monthly pressures for 1879 and their variations from the mean of several years at each station. At most of the observatories the mean pressure for the whole year was slightly under the average, and at all the places on the plains the defect was very considerable in the hot-weather months.

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure.*

Month	Chakráta.			Ránikhet.			Dehra.			Roorkee.			Meerut.		
	Average 4-5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 4-6 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	23·263	23·261	—·002	24 100	24·116	+ 016	27·734	27 742	+·008	29·123	29·109	—·014	29 252	29 282	+·030
February	23·227	23·229	+ 002	24·050	24·084	+ 004	27·689	27 690	+·001	29·057	29·048	—·009	29 198	29·210	+·012
March	23·240	23·222	—·018	24 069	24·077	+ 008	27 632	27·635	+·003	28·967	28·958	—·009	29 098	29 111	+·013
April	23·235	23·247	+ 012	24 069	24 068	—·001	27 553	27·532	—·021	28 856	28 823	—·033	28 988	28 977	—·011
May	23·194	23·199	+·005	24·013	24·006	—·007	27 463	27·439	— 024	28·744	28·700	—·044	28 864	28 845	—·019
June	23·142	23·110	—·032	23·938	23·913	—·025	27 346	27·355	+ 009	28·615	28·630	+·015	28 735	28 765	+·030
July	23·113	23·088	—·025	23·926	23·905	—·021	27·348	27·354	+·006	28 620	28 632	+·003	28 746	28 771	+·025
August	23 158	23·132	—·026	23·959	23 939	— 020	27·403	27·408	+·005	28 694	28·689	— 005	28 821	28 827	+·006
September	23·223	23·201	—·022	24·023	24 005	— 018	27·495	27·478	—·017	23·796	28.776	—·020	28·918	28 925	+ 007
October	23·293	23·292	—·001	24·106	24·110	+·004	27·638	27·643	+·005	28·959	28·958	—·001	29 086	29·113	+·027
November	23·303	23·264	—·039	24·157	24·126	—·031	27·740	27·734	—·006	29 090	29·078	— 012	29·225	29 240	+·015
December	23·287	23·260	—·027	24·134	24·102	—·032	27 763	27·744	— 019	29·132	29·109	—·023	29·273	29·270	—·003
Year	23·223	23·209	—·014	24·048	24 038	—.010	27·567	27 563	—·004	28·888	28·876	—·012	29 017	29·028	+·011

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure*—(continued).

Month.	Bareilly.			Agra.			Lucknow.			Allahabad.			Gorakhpur.		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879	Variation in 1879.	Average 5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 4-5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	29·420	29·435	+·015	29·462	29·490	+·028	29·680	29·658	—·022	29·727	29·723	—·004	29·777	29·740	—·037
February	29·366	29·364	—·002	29·401	29·413	+·012	29·608	29·588	—·020	·679	·646	—·033	29·705	29·671	—·034
March	29 265	29 278	+ 013	29 302	29 332	+·030	29·463	29·490	+·027	·556	·554	— 002	29·584	29·549	—·035
April	29·150	29·125	—·025	29 185	29·186	+ 001	29·381	29·340	—·041	·433	·402	— 031	29·471	29·398	— 073
May	29·032	28·995	—·037	29·065	29·037	—·028	29·276	29 215	—·061	·330	·274	— 056	29 376	29·300	—·076
June	28·927	28.938	+·011	28·942	28·965	+·023	29·149	29·147	— 002	·201	·210	+·009	29·248	29·242	—·006
July	28 931	28·950	+·019	28·944	28 977	+ 033	29·157	29 163	+ 006	·210	·240	+·030	29·250	29·254	+ 004
August	29·002	28·997	—·005	29 011	29·006	—·005	29·224	29·209	—·015	·277	·263	— 014	29 323	29·300	—·023
September... ...	29 097	29 085	—·012	29 112	29 125	+·013	29·315	29 297	—·018	·370	·359	— 011	29·411	29·385	—·026
October	29·263	29·275	+·012	29·284	29 312	+·028	29·492	29 486	—·006	·557	·546	—·011	29·595	29·575	— 020
November... ...	29·393	29 403	+·010	29 428	29·447	+ 019	29 633	29 622	—·011	·671	·686	+ 015	29·707	29 711	+·004
December	29·439	29 436	—·003	29·476	29 475	—·001	29 693	29·660	— 033	·736	·717	—·019	29·769	29·748	— 021
Year	29 190	29·190	...	29 218	29 230	+·012	29·423	29 406	—·017	·479	·468	—·011	29·518	29·489	—·029

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure*—(concluded).

Month.	Benares.			Jhánsi.			Ajmere.			Sutna.		
	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	29·774	29 764	—·010	29·150	29·156	+·006	28 396	28·408	+·012	28·985	28·944	—·041
February	29·702	29 692	—·010	29·096	29·081	—·015	28·353	28 340	—·013	28·928	28 873	—·055
March	29·604	29 595	—·009	29.001	29·024	+·023	28 271	28 287	+·016	28·835	28·806	—·029
April	29·479	29·443	—·036	28.887	28·891	+·004	28 178	28 190	+ 012	28 729	28·675	—·054
May	29·370	29 517	—·053	28·789	?	?	28·078	28·056	—·022	28 612	28·546	—·066
June	29·253	29·251	—·002	28 660	?	?	27·973	27·984	+·011	28.498	28 481	—·017
July	29·254	29 284	+·030	28 658	?	?	27·950	27·968	+·018	28·495	28·512	+·017
August	29·325	29.301	—·024	28·731	28·703	—·028	28·018	27·984	—·034	28·540	28·508	—·032
September	29·416	29 396	—·020	28 813	28·828	+·015	28 113	28·127	+ 014	28 635	28·617	—·018
October	29 590	29 588	—·002	28·991	28·998	+·007	28·277	28·293	+ 016	28·810	28·801	—·009
November	29·726	29·731	+·005	29·122	29·125	+·003	28·389	28·400	+·011	28·906	28·925	+·019
December	29·785	29 765	—·020	29 162	29·149	—·013	28·411	28·400	—·011	28·959	28·935	—·024
Year ...	29·523	29·511	—·012	28.922	?	?	28.201	28·203	+·002	28·744	28·719	—·025

Amidst all the changes of pressure from month to month there were certain peculiarities of distribution that were strikingly persistent, namely :—

(1) Relatively low pressure over the sub-Himalayan districts and North-Eastern Oudh. The defect of pressure over this region was greatest and most persistent about Gorakhpur, though it was sometimes almost equally well marked at Lucknow. Observations taken in Bengal indicate that the same region of low pressure extended along the base of the Nipal Himalaya as far as Purneah.

(2) Low pressure at the hill stations, Chakráta and Ránikhet, throughout the rainy season, when over the plains the barometer stood sometimes below, but nearly as often above the mean.

(3) Relatively high pressure over the upper Doab and the western parts of Rohilkhand persistently indicated by the observations of Meerut and in some months also by those of Roorkee and Bareilly.

(4) Relatively high pressure before and during the rains (except in August) over Bundelkhand and the lower Doab, that is over the triangular area included between Allahabad, Agra, and Jhánsi. The pressure was also probably above the true average in Baghelkhand, though this is not distinctly indicated by the observations of Sutna, because the only years with which 1879 can be compared at that station are 1877 and 1878 and the latter half of 1876, and the pressure of 1877 and 1878 was very high all over India.

The barometer probably stood highest over the centre of the Bundelkhand area, but this is not certain because of a break of three months in the Jhánsi register. In some months the Bundelkhand region of high pressure may have been continuous with that of the upper Doab, but in others they appear to have been separated by a belt of lower pressure passing through Delhi.

Most of these anomalies in the distribution of pressure may be explained by the laws that in the dry season variations of the barometer are usually inverse to those of the thermometer, and

that whatever distribution of pressure obtains at the commencement of the rains is generally continued until near their close. Both these laws, which might almost be deduced from the known properties of air and water vapour, are found to hold nearly universally in India. The temperature excess in April and May was greatest along the foot of the Himalayas and least in Bundelkhand and Rajputana; accordingly before and during the rains the pressure was low in the north-east of the province, and higher as compared to the average in the south-west. The immediate cause of the high pressure over the upper Doab is not so evident, but at Meerut the temperature of April and May was not so much above the average as over the rest of the province, and further to the north-west the comparative coolness may have been more decided.

At the end of the year the pressure was below the mean at every station, though the temperature was much less than usual. This exception to the rule of the inverse variations of the barometer and thermometer was probably due to a periodic change in the height of the barometer that runs through all its phases in the course of ten or twelve years. The maximum pressure of the past decade was attained in 1877, and since September, 1878, there has been, allowing for the annual variation, a pretty regular decrease of pressure continuously going on.

The following were the most important modifications of the mean wind direction that were of a steady and persistent character :—

(1) The excess throughout the year of westerly and north-westerly elements in the winds of Chakráta. Taken in connection with the great variability of the wind direction and large proportion of calms observed at Ránikhet, this indicates that at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet there was a region of comparatively low pressure in the north of Kumaun and Garhwál.

(2) The prevalence of north and north-east winds at Lucknow, north and north-west winds at Allahabad, west and south-west winds at Benares, and south and south-east winds at Gorakhpur, indicating that there was a tendency to a cyclonic circulation of the

lower atmosphere round North-Eastern Oudh, which was a region of low pressure. At Allahabad and Benares this tendency was not observed in August, when north-east winds, blowing towards an area of low pressure in the south of Bundelkhand, prevailed.

(3). An excess of easterly and southerly, or a diminution of westerly and northerly elements in the winds of Jhánsi during the first eight months of the year.

All these variations are such as follow from the observed distribution of pressure in 1879. The area of high pressure in the upper Doab does not seem to have affected much the wind directions observed at Meerut and Roorkee, but the scanty rainfall over the greater part of this region shows that the usual easterly winds of the rainy season must have been considerably modified in direction.

HUMIDITY.

The degree of humidity of the air at two hours of observation, 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., has been determined for several years at all the meteorological observatories. Table III compares the mean humidity of each month of 1879, derived from these observations, with the average for several years.

TABLE III.—*Humidity* (*at* 10 A. M. *and* 4 P. M.)

Month.	Chakráta.			Ránikhet			Dehra.			Roorkee.			Meerut.			Bareilly.			Agra.		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 9 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	62	46	—16	54	48	— 6	58	48	—10	57	41	—16	55	44	—11	57	43	—14	50	37	—13
February ...	61	47	—14	53	47	— 6	57	45	—12	53	40	—13	49	46	— 3	51	40	—11	44	39	— 5
March ...	53	57	+ 4	45	49	+ 4	48	42	— 6	39	32	— 7	39	38	— 1	41	35	— 6	34	26	— 8
April ...	45	37	— 8	37	32	— 5	38	25	— 13	26	16	—10	32	25	— 7	31	22	— 9	26	14	—12
May ...	49	28	—21	46	32	—14	39	32	+ 7	30	18	—12	37	33	— 4	34	28	— 6	28	18	—10
June ...	64	66	+ 2	57	64	+ 7	55	62	+ 7	43	47	+ 4	45	51	+ 6	48	53	+ 5	41	43	+ 2
July ...	91	96	+ 5	81	90	+ 9	79	86	+ 7	69	76	+ 7	69	78	+ 9	74	88	+14	67	70	+ 3
August ...	92	96	+ 4	83	88	+ 5	82	87	+ 5	71	90	+19	71	86	+15	75	88	+13	74	82	+ 8
September ...	85	83	— 2	75	79	+ 4	75	75	...	66	88	+22	66	68	+ 2	72	75	+ 3	67	67	...
October ...	60	57	— 3	54	64	+10	56	60	+ 4	47	46	— 1	51	52	+ 1	57	70	+13	44	44	...
November ...	49	44	— 5	47	49	+ 2	50	49	— 1	43	36	— 7	45	47	+ 2	49	55	— 6	38	30	— 8
December ...	55	39	—16	49	53	+ 4	55	49	— 6	53	45	— 8	54	65	+11	55	53	— 2	47	35	—12
Year ...	64	58	— 6	57	58	+ 1	58	55	— 3	50	48	— 2	51	53	+ 2	54	54	...	47	42	— 5

TABLE III.—*Humidity*—(concluded).

Month.	Lucknow.			Allahabad.			Gorakhpur.			Benares.			Jhánsi.			Ajmere.			Sutna.		
	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	53	40	—13	55	48	— 7	57	44	—13	51	37	—14	43	37	— 6	42	35	— 7	44	27	—17
February ...	46	48	+ 2	46	41	— 5	49	41	— 8	41	35	— 6	35	30	— 5	39	39	...	34	27	— 7
March ...	34	29	— 5	34	29	— 5	42	29	—13	29	19	—10	27	22	— 5	35	30	— 5	19	15	— 4
April ...	29	32	+ 3	28	16	—12	38	24	—14	26	12	—14	21	18	— 3	30	17	—13	21	11	—10
May ...	34	35	+ 1	30	21	— 9	49	40	— 9	31	22	— 9	24	20	— 4	33	25	— 8	23	18	— 5
June ...	50	48	— 2	48	48	...	63	62	— 1	49	46	— 3	39	44	+ 5	44	45	+ 1	34	42	+ 8
July ...	72	80	+ 8	73	80	+ 7	77	85	+ 8	74	79	+ 5	67	70	+ 3	63	46	— 7	69	76	+ 7
August ...	74	80	+ 6	75	84	+ 9	79	80	+ 1	76	81	+ 5	70	82	+12	67	79	+12	73	80	+ 7
September ...	71	73	+ 2	74	80	+ 6	76	78	+ 2	72	76	+ 4	65	65	...	59	64	+ 5	65	68	+ 3
October ...	52	59	+ 7	55	65	+10	59	71	+12	53	60	+ 7	40	45	+ 5	38	47	+ 9	45	47	+ 2
November ...	42	37	+ 5	48	46	— 2	50	52	+ 2	46	36	—10	31	25	— 6	34	26	— 8	29	23	— 6
December ...	50	42	+ 8	53	52	— 1	56	60	+ 4	49	44	— 5	38	29	— 9	42	36	— 6	31	24	— 7
Year ...	50	50	...	52	51	— 1	58	56	— 2	50	46	— 4	42	41	— 1	44	42	— 2	41	38	— 3

The degree of humidity always varies inversely with the temperature and directly with the quantity of vapour in the air. In 1879 the humidity was below the average during the first five months at nearly all the stations, the most important exceptions being Chakráta and Ránikhet, where in March there was a slight excess. This was doubtless due to the comparatively low temperature and considerable rainfall of the month at the hill stations.

In April and May the dryness of the atmosphere over the plains and lower hills was almost unprecedented. At the southern stations the degree of saturation often fell below five per cent.

During the rainy season the humidity of the air was generally over the average, the only exception worth noting being that of Ajmere, when the air was seven per cent. drier than usual in July, that month being nearly rainless at Ajmere.

In November and December the humidity again fell below the average, though the low temperature of those months tended to increase it. The proportion of vapour in the air towards the end of the year was thus much below the average, and in consequence December, 1879, and January, 1880, were nearly rainless over the greater part of the provinces.

RAINFALL.

The three years preceding 1879 will long be remembered in Northern India on account of their scanty rainfall. In 1877 the mean rainfall of the North-Western Provinces was considerably under half the usual amount, and a large proportion of it fell in what is commonly the dry season. In many parts of the country, especially in the north of Oudh, 1876 was nearly as dry. The rainfall of 1878 was also defective in every part of the provinces except the eastern half of Rohilkhand.

In contrast to these years, 1879 was characterised by excessively abundant rain all over the north of the provinces. This rain, which in some places was unprecedentedly heavy and in

many amounted to nearly twice the average, was confined almost entirely to the season of the summer monsoon. The winter rains were represented by a few showers over the hills and the districts at their foot in the months of January, February, and March, and the spring rains of the hills were hardly noticeable.

In the last week of May the summer rains commenced along the outer slope of the hills, but this burst did not extend generally over the country, and it ceased about the 5th of June. Rain commenced again along the hills on the 15th of June, and by the 20th of the month had spread over the whole province. The Bundelkhand districts were reached last of all.

From the 20th of June until the 9th or 10th of September rain continued to fall nearly every day, but in the middle of September there was a break of ten days or a fortnight. In the Meerut division no more rain of any importance fell, but over the rest of the province rain began to fall again between the 20th and 25th of September and lasted until the end of the first week of October. The rainfall about the end of September was the heaviest of the year in some of the eastern districts.

The only rain recorded in the month of November over the extensive area included in the following table was five hundredths of an inch at Gorakhpur, and the first three weeks of December were equally dry. In the last week of December the usual "Christmas rains" fell in the Panjáb and the north of these provinces, but the southern divisions and Baghelkhand were rainless.

In table IV the returns from numerous rain-gauge stations have been grouped together, and the average monthly rainfall of each section of the country in 1879 is compared with the average for former years.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*

Month.	*Himalayan Districts* (15 *stations*).			*Meerut Division** (31 *stations*).			*Rohilkhand Division* (30 *stations*).			*Sitapur Division* (11 *stations*).		
	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	1·91	0 20	−1·71	0·97	0·07	−0·90	1·05	0·05	− 1·00	0·93	...	− 0·93
February	2 56	1 94	−0·62	0·98	0·57	−0·41	1·05	0·57	− 0·48	0·52	0 26	− 0·26
March	2·07	2 27	+0·20	0 75	0·46	−0·29	0·62	0·45	− 0 17	0·52	0·04	− 0·48
April	1·19	0 25	−0·94	0·37	0·02	−0·35	0·38	0·08	− 0·30	0·29	0 05	− 0·24
May	2·33	0·66	−1·67	0 07	0·06	−0·01	0·89	0 09	− 0·80	0·79	0·43	− 0·36
June	6 44	11·06	+4 62	2·32	3·23	+0·91	4 12	6 02	+ 1·90	4·74	5 75	+ 1·01
July	16·33	25·42	+9·09	8·72	12·32	+3·60	12·84	24 34	+11·50	10 95	23·77	+12·82
August	13 78	26·07	+12 29	7·89	13·23	+5 34	9·37	20 79	+11 42	9·04	17·71	+ 8·67
September	6·69	6·10	−0·59	4·59	3·16	−1·43	6·87	6·00	− 0·87	7·85	5·62	− 2·23
October	0 94	1·88	+0 94	0 66	0 54	−0·12	1 09	2·21	+ 1·12	1 36	6·11	+ 4·75
November	0 03	...	−0·03	0 03	...	−0·03	0 03	...	− 0·03	...	...	...
December	0 82	0·74	−0·08	0·54	0 82	+0·28	0·52	0·49	− 0·03	0·55	0·25	− 0·30
Year ...	55 09	76 59	+21·50	27 ·89	34·48	+6·59	38·83	61·09	+ 22·26	37·54	59·99	+22·45

* Excluding Dehra Dûn.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall*—(continued).

Month.	*Fyzabad Division* (10 *stations*).			*Benares Division* (31 *stations*).			*Allahabad Division* (43 *stations*).			*Agra Division* (34 *stations*).			*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	0·81	...	— 0·81	0·67	...	— 0·67	0·77	0·04	—0·73	0·50	0·27	—0·23	0·76	0·06	—0·70
February	0·55	..	— 0·55	0·64	0·18	— 0·46	0·35	0·02	—0·33	0·29	0·02	—0·27	0·42	...	—0·42
March	0·27	0·01	— 0·26	0·32	...	— 0·32	0·29	...	—0·29	0·41	0·15	—0·26	0·33	...	—0·33
April	0·27	..	— 0·27	0·33	...	— 0·33	0·17	...	—0·17	0·17	0·01	—0·16	0·22	...	—0·22
May	1·16	0·73	— 0·43	0·98	0·28	— 0·70	0·41	...	—0·41	0·51	...	—0·51	0·54	0·07	—0·47
June	4·98	6·48	+ 1·50	4.86	7·08	+ 2·22	3·59	4·40	+0·18	2·16	4·21	+2·05	3·74	4·59	+0·85
July	12·00	26·95	+14·95	12·82	16·14	+ 3·32	11·92	10·13	—1·79	9·69	10·94	+1·25	9·84	17·22	+7·38
August	10·29	14·55	+ 4·26	10·02	13·14	+ 3·12	9·33	11·55	+2·22	8·21	20·79	+12·58	9·60	12·58	+2·98
September	9·86	9·59	— 0·28	7·89	12·39	+ 4·50	7·13	7·34	+0·21	5·48	4·77	—0·71	7·62	6·41	—1·21
October	1·68	4·92	+ 3·25	1·94	5·77	+ 3·83	1·45	2·79	+1·34	0·98	1·28	+0·30	1·18	2·54	+1·36
November	...	...	...	0·06	...	— 0·06	0·03	...	—0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	0·24	0·28	+ 0.04	0·16	0·08	— 0·08	0·21	...	—0·21	0·42	0·19	—0·23	0·42	0·12	—0·30
Year ...	42·12	63·52	+21·40	40·69	55·06	+14·37	35·65	36·27	+0·62	28·82	42·63	+13·81	34·67	43·59	+8·92

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*—(concluded).

Months.	*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*N. E Rajputana* (9 *stations*).			*Jhánsi Division* (13 *stations*).			*Baghelkhand* (3 *stations*).		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 5-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 8-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	0·72	...	—0·72	0·15	0·17	+0 02	0·64	0·19	—0·45	0·92	...	—0 92
February	0·32	...	—0·32	0·35	0·90	+0·55	0·30	0 17	—0 13	0·87	0 66	—0·21
March	0 25	...	—0 25	0·18	0·14	—0 04	0 24	...	—0 24	0·18	...	—0·18
April	0·20	...	—0 20	0·17	0·02	—0 15	0·10	...	—0 10	0·26	...	—0 26
May	0·44	0·01	—0·43	0·90	0·05	—0 85	0·30	0·08	—0·22	0 36	0·25	—0·11
June	3·76	6 37	+2·61	2·77	4·86	+2 09	3·45	3·25	—0·20	5 77	7 80	+2·03
July	10·44	11·74	+1·30	8·04	4·12	—3·92	12·09	9·86	—2·23	18·46	15·25	—3 21
August	9·59	15·43	+5·84	7·93	18·91	+10·98	9·79	16·67	+6·88	13 97	17 62	+3·65
September	8·00	10·08	+2 08	4 39	3·66	—0·73	6·34	5·11	—1·23	6·97	4·83	—2·14
October	1·87	3·65	+1·78	0·78	0·75	—0·03	0 83	1·63	+0 80	1·47	1 99	+0·52
November	...	...	...	0·13	...	—0·13	0·09	...	—0·09	0·09	...	—0 09
December	0·16	...	—0·16	0·38	0·35	—0·03	0·26	...	—0·26	0 10	...	—0·10
Year ...	35·75	47·28	+11·53	26·17	33·93	+7·76	34·43	36·96	+2·53	49·42	48·40	—1·02

The total rainfall of the year over every district in the table except Baghelkhand was above the average. The excess, both absolutely and as compared with the average for the same places, was greatest over the Himalayan districts, Rohilkhand, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and the northern half of the Benares division, that is, over the region where the barometer stood relatively low during the greater part of the year. The excess was least, or there was a relative defect over the Allahabad, Jhánsi, and Meerut divisions, and in Baghelkhand and Rajputana. Over regions marked by relatively high pressure at the end of the hot weather the rainfall was thus lighter than elsewhere.

When the country is broken up into smaller subdivisions, these relations are still more clearly seen. Thus, the districts or collectorships where the excess of rain in 1879 was greatest, were those of Moradabad, Tarái, Pilibhít, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Kheri, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur. In Sahâranpur and Muzaffarnagar, on the other hand, where the barometric pressure was high, the rainfall was below the average, that of Sahâranpur district amounting to little more than 75 per cent. of the usual supply.

In the Bundelkhand region of scanty rain the driest district was Bánda, where the rainfall of the year was 83 per cent. of the average. Rain was defective over all the surrounding districts, namely, Hamírpur, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, the western half of the Allahabad district, and probably the hilly country to the south. It was in very slight excess in Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur. In July the deficiency of rain over this section of the country was most marked, but in August there was an excess that nearly everywhere compensated for the dryness of July. In that month a succession of slight barometric depressions appeared in the south of Bundelkhand and Rajputana, and drew the easterly winds of the Gangetic plain across the table-land to the south as far as Sutna and Jhánsi. Even in August, however, the north of the Bánda district, near the station of Baberu, received only about half the usual supply of rain, and in July grave fears were entertained that that part of the district was to suffer from a fourth year of drought.

SUMMARY.

The chief characteristics of the meteorology of 1879, as compared with the two or three preceding years, and especially with 1877, were the following :—

1. The scantiness of the winter rains and the accompanying snowfall on the Himalayas at the beginning of the year.

2. The great heat and dryness of the air during the first five months, particularly in April and May.

3. The comparatively low pressure over the whole of Northern India throughout the year, especially in the sub-Himalayan zone.

4. The early setting in of the southerly sea winds, commonly known as the "south-west monsoon."

5. The early commencement of the summer rains and their copiousness over the greater part of India, but especially over the outer slope of the Himalayas and the adjacent districts.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY—DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

For the above, see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

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CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey.

The area remaining over at the end of last year in the Karwi sub-division of the Bánda district was completed, thus bringing the survey work in all the temporarily-settled districts to a close.

In the three permanently-settled districts the cadastral survey of which is in hand, 527 square miles were completed in Jaunpur and 554 square miles in Gházipur during the past field season, while in Mirzapur survey operations have recently commenced.

2.—Settlement.

Inspection work.—In Karwi, where inspection work only remained to be done at the end of last year, 270 square miles, comprising the unfinished portion of pargana Chibu, were completed in the past field season. There now remains the whole of pargana Tirohan, with an area of 478 square miles, which, it is hoped, will be completed during the ensuing field season.

Assessment.—During the past year the assessment of five parganas were given out—three in Bánda, one in Karwi, and one in Hamírpur. Assessment work has been completed in the first and last district, while in Karwi the parganas of Chibu and Tirohan alone remain to be assessed.

The fiscal results of the assessments declared within the year under report have been as follows :—

District.	Pargana or tahsíl assessed during year.	Old revenue.	New final demand.	*Increase or decrease.*		Pargana or tahsíl remaining to be assessed.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bánda...	Augasi ...	1,89,794	1,56,575	...	33,219	
	Sihonda ...	1,51,836	1,34,530	...	17,306	
	Badausa ...	1,36,925	1,15,785	...	21,140	
Karwi ...	Darsenda ...	1,57,993	1,49,313	...	8,680	Chibu. Tirohan.
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
Hamírpur,	Mahoba ...	1,07,336	1,07,762	426	...	
	Total ...	7,43,884	6,63,965	426	80,345	...

giving a net decrease on the old demand of Rs. 79,919.

Mapping.—The progress in the reproduction of the village field maps, both of the cadastral and settlement surveys, has been good.

The arrears of the cadastral survey have apparently been wiped off, the maps being reproduced by lithography as well as photozincography by the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts of which the field maps have thus been reproduced are Moradabad and Tarái, Muttra, Azamgarh (two parganas only), and Hamírpur. Those under reproduction are Agra, Bánda, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and Mirzapur.

The settlement survey maps are being reproduced by lithography by the Board's Office, and printed at the Government Press. They comprise the districts of Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, and Bareilly of the Rohilkhand and Meerut and Saháranpur of the Meerut Division. Azamgarh is near completion.

Records.—Since last year the records of two other districts (Mirzapur and Gházipur) have come under preparation, thereby enhancing the proportion of incomplete records at the end of 1879-80, as contrasted with the year preceding.

(1) *Khasra.*—Fair progress has been made in the preparation of this paper. There now remain—

35	per cent. to be	faired in rough.
46	"	faired.
22	"	copied.

(2) *Jamabandi.*—Out of 11,220 mahâls for which jamabandis had to be prepared, there remained at the close of the year—

27	per cent. to be	prepared in rough.
27	"	attested.
41	"	faired.
25	"	copied.

(3) *Khewat.*—The progress made in the preparation of the Khewat has been satisfactory, and there now remain—

25	per cent. to be	prepared in rough.
42	"	faired.
20	"	copied.

(4) *Wajibularz.*—Fair progress has also been made in the preparation of this paper. The percentage incomplete at the close of the year is as follows :—

27	per cent. to be	prepared in rough.
40	"	faired.
20	"	copied.

Closing of settlement.—Settlement was closed by notification under section 37, Act XIX. of 1873, in seven parganas during the year under report.

Oudh.

Survey.—In the return of surveys and settlements trifling alterations have been made in correction of errors in earlier statements, and consequent on the assessment in one or two villages having been modified. But both survey and settlement operations have been long since brought to a close, and these returns are intended to illustrate facts as they existed when those operations were completed, and will not be altered year by year with reference to changes of area consequent on alluvion or diluvion, or alteration of the revenue demand by reason of the assessment of waste lands, or reductions of demand which are occasionally called for.

Settlement.—The revised settlement of the Bara Banki district was formally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, and the report submitted to the Government of India, by whom the settlement was confirmed. The final reports of the Hardoi, Gonda, Kheri, and Fyzabad settlements will be shortly disposed of.

3.—Waste Lands.

No waste lands were sold in 1878-79.

The table below shows the progress made in realizing the purchase-money on account of waste lands sold up to the year 1878-79:—

District.	Sale price.	Realized.	Balance.	Interest realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	78,948	77,778	1,170	47,684
Saháranpur	33 426	32,051	1,375	...
Kumaun	34,992	34,373	619	959
Garhwál	17,067	17,067	...	375
Bijnor	70,739	70,739	...	22,357
Bareilly	4,787	4,787	...	...
Gorakhpur	49,992	49,992	...	3,713
Total ...	2,89,951	2,86,787	3,164	75,088

Arrangements are being made for the payment of that portion of the Kumaun balance which has become due. The remainder is on account of instalments not yet due.

Oudh.

The return for 1877-78 showed a balance of Rs. 10,753-11-3 due in the Kheri district on account of the balance of principal

and interest of the purchase-money of two allotments which were bought by the same person. During the year an arrangement was made whereby the payments previously made were accepted in satisfaction of the price of one of these allotments, whilst the other allotment was resigned to Government and included in the reserved forests of the province, and the demand on account of balance of purchase-money, amounting with interest to Rs. 11,026-8-7, was withdrawn. The fee-simple of three grants held under the lease rules was purchased by the holder with the consent of the Government of India.

4.—Court of Wards.

The number of estates under the Court on the 1st October, 1878, was 91. During the year the management of 12 more was assumed, while only two were released, so that accounts are furnished for 103 estates, and the number under the Court on the 30th September 1879, was 101. The actual rental of the six estates relinquished in 1877-78 was Rs. 41,621, and the estimated rental of the 12 of which superintendence was assumed, Rs. 3,06,024, of which 2½ lacs are for the Dube estate alone. This property, belonging to the Rája of Jaunpur, was taken over, after much hesitation, on political grounds.

The 103 estates under the Court are classified as follows :—

Of disqualified females	11
Of minors	66
Of lunatics	8
Otherwise incapable	2
Disqualified by Government	22
Encumbered estates managed like Court of Wards' estates...	2
Total ...	111

eight being shown twice over.

The number of villages and shares in villages, revenue-paying and revenue-free, under the Court's management was 3,982, compared with 3,297 in the previous year.

The revenue paid by the Court increased from Rs. 10,48,814 in 1877-78 to Rs. 12,58,998, and the rental demand from Rs. 21,60,974 to Rs. 25,01,083, or between 15 and 20 per cent. The proportion to the revenue demand of the whole provinces is $\frac{1}{34}$th, while the income from all sources was Rs. 32,68,000, against Rs. 26,37,000, in 1877-78.

The assets of the estates on the 30th September, 1879, exclusive of the value of landed property, stock and houses, amounted to Rs. 25,70,234, as follows:—

	Rs.
Government securities	8,83,292
Debts secured	5,96,672
Unsecured debts	76,381
Takávi advances	17,768
Recoverable arrears of cash rents and sayer ...	3,65,307
Cash balance	6,30,814
Total ...	25,70,234

The liabilities were Rs. 29,87,353, as follows:—

	Rs.
Government loans	7,23,205
Court of Wards' loans	1,98,294
Other debts	20,65,854
Total ...	29,87,353

Fifty-one estates have a surplus and 46 a deficit. During the year savings were effected to the extent of nearly 3 lacs, while nearly 1¾ lacs of debts were paid off. The largest surplus, Rs. 5,27,421, belongs to the Kantit estate; and the largest deficit, Rs. 5,76,315, to the Dube estate, lately taken under the Court. Other estates with a large surplus are—Sherkot, Rs. 1,28,140; Awa, Rs. 4,92,973; Mánda, Rs. 3,88,920; Ageri Barhar, Rs. 2,84,714. The Sanwani estate, which is hopelessly involved, has a deficit of Rs. 5,46,622; the Sarai Bharat of Rs. 1,29,474; and the estate of Shaikh Faiyaz Ali of Rs. 1,09,948.

The receipts and expenditure for the past and the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Rental	24,59,258	19,67,057
Interest on cash investments or mortgages ...	38,166	32,800
Miscellaneous income	3,91,984	4,94,169
Loans and recoveries of debts	3,66,832	1,20,644
Takávi recovered	11,723	22,813
Cash balance at beginning of the year ...	4,31,176	4,80,321
Total ...	36,99,139	31,17,804
Expenditure.		
Government revenue and cesses	14,71,429	12,17,019
Occupier's rate	83,753	62,602
Cost of management	1,32,750	1,21,321
Miscellaneous charges	3,14,615	2,92,374
Personal expenses, &c.	3,56,091	3,69,666
Improvements	38,929	36,938
Takávi	7,169	38,032
Repayment of loans	4,87,082	2,61,431
Purchase of Government securities	1,32,478	1,00,901
Purchase of landed property	14,801	67,841
Loans on mortgage	29,228	1,18,803
Cash balance	6,30,814	4,31,176
Total ...	36,99,139	31,17,804

The total rental demand was Rs. 29,97,705, of which Rs. 4,96,622 were on account of arrears, and Rs. 25,01,083 on account of current demand. The collections were for arrears Rs. 1,33,143, and for current demand Rs. 23,26,115, or Rs. 24,59,258 in all. The balances were Rs. 5,38,446, classed as follows:—Recoverable, Rs. 3,41,027 : doubtful, Rs. 1,37,270 ; irrecoverable, Rs. 60,149. The percentage of collections to demand was, on account of arrears, 27 per cent.; current demand, 93 per cent., or 82 per cent. on the whole; while the percentage of irrecoverable balance to total demand was 2·01. By far the largest demand was for the Awa estate, and the backwardness of the collections for it have affected the provincial average. The arrears were no less than Rs. 2,26,630, of which Rs. 29,670, or 13 per cent., were collected, while

Rs. 1,44,934 of the remainder are classed as recoverable. As a rule, the arrears are almost nominal on estates which have been some time under management. Thus, the Mánda estate, with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,93,476, had arrears of Rs. 219 only, and the total balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 740, the whole of which is recoverable. In this case, however, the bulk of the property is leased, and collections from lessees of a proportion of the rental is a far easier task than collecting from tenants directly.

It may be noticed, as showing the increasing importance of the Board's duties, that whereas in 1874 the sums invested in notes and mortgages were Rs. 3,87,700 and Rs. 1,91,144 respectively, in 1878-79 the Court held Rs. 8,83,292 in notes, railway shares, and savings banks deposits, besides secured and unsecured debts to the amount of Rs. 6,73,053. The payments on account of Government revenue, rates, and cesses, have similarly increased from Rs. 8,76,530 to Rs. 15,55,182.

The cost of management averaged 4·59 per cent. on receipts for all estates. But when leases are resorted to, as they are very extensively in some districts, the cost shown by no means represents the real cost, and the figures are so far deceptive.

The net profits for the year were Rs. 8,89,914. Against these have to be set off Rs. 2,62,268 on account of ordinary and Rs. 84,561 on account of extraordinary personal expenses, the percentage being 39 per cent. Adding miscellaneous disbursements on account of educational charges, Rs. 9,262; works of improvement, Rs. 38,929; takávi advances, Rs. 7,169; repayment of principal of loans made by the Court of Wards or Government, Rs. 63,997; repayment of principal of other debts, Rs. 4,23,085; purchase of Government securities, Rs. 1,32,478; purchase of landed property and houses, Rs. 14,801; and loans granted on mortgage or otherwise, Rs. 29,228—the total personal expenditure and miscellaneous disbursements come to Rs. 10,65,778, the deficit being caused by the paying off of over three lacs of debt on the Dube estate.

The sum spent on improvements, Rs. 38,929, was very small, but it is expected a much larger sum will be spent during the current year. Special orders have lately been passed concerning this, with a view to its being systematically carried out under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The total amount of takávi advances was only Rs. 7,169, against Rs. 38,032 in 1877-78. This is due to the better circumstances of the cultivating classes. The experiments with the agricultural banks on the Agori Barhar and Kantit estates are still in progress.

The debts due on the 102 estates when superintendence was first assumed were Rs. 60,27,662, and those incurred afterwards come to Rs. 18,10,943. Rs. 50,11,816 have since been paid off, exclusive of interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,26,789 still due.

During the year Rs. 4,87,082 were repaid on account of loans, as compared with Rs. 2,61,131 in 1877-78, and the sums invested were—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government securities	1,32,478	1,00,901
Landed property	14,801	67,841
Loans granted on mortgage	29,228	1,18,803
Total ...	1,76,507	2,87,545

There were 3¾ lacs saved during the year for investment, but the orders of Government prevented the treasury balances being decreased. The restriction was very temporary, and was soon withdrawn. The cash balances, which were as high as Rs. 6,30,814, have since been mostly invested.

The most wealthy estates are the Kantit with Rs. 3,67,000 in Government securities, a cash balance of Rs. 1,01,304, secured debts Rs. 38,777, and a net income of Rs. 1,09,816; the Awa

with Rs. 2,00,000 in Government securities, a cash balance of Rs. 37,926, secured debts Rs. 68,866, and a net income of Rs. 1,79,209; Pratap Chand's with Rs. 21,000 in Government securities, cash balance Rs. 81,237, secured debts Rs. 2,49,378, and a net income of Rs. 34,220; and the Agori Barhar with Rs. 1,38,500 in Government securities, cash balance Rs. 78,627, secured debts Rs. 58,042, and a net income of Rs. 49,329. Only two estates are hopelessly insolvent—the Sanwani, the affairs of which have given so much trouble, and the Rani Damar in the Etah district. The estate of the Rája of Jaunpur is deeply involved, so also the Majhauli, Mithwal, Sarai Bharat, and others of less importance.

There are only eight State loans made to estates unliquidated, the oldest of which for Rs. 25,000 was given in July, 1869, to the estate of Kunj Bihari Lal, and the most recent in March, 1876, for Rs. 48,000, to the Arjunpur estate. The total amount actually advanced was Rs. 10,04,029, and the amount due, including interest, at the close of the year, was Rs. 7,23,205. The payments made were Rs. 3,02,633 on account of principal, and Rs. 4,05,103 on account of interest; Rs. 7,07,736 in all.

There were no arrears due on account of principal, and Rs. 21,809 only on account of interest. By far the most considerable loan was that for Rs. 7,55,529 to the Majhauli estate, of which more than two lacs has been paid off.

Twelve loans have been made by the Court to estates under it, aggregating Rs. 2,29,712. The amount due at the close of the year, including interest, was Rs. 1,98,294. Rs. 31,626 had been repaid on account of principal, and Rs. 42,564 on account of interest, up to the close of the year, or Rs. 74,191 in all; and the only arrears were Rs. 209 on account of interest. In both cases these are nominal, and due to the system of account.

Only 118 notices of ejectment were issued by estates under the Court for an area of 1,087 acres, and 46 of these were on the Awa estate. Seven cases for an area of 245 acres were contested

successfully, 35 for an area of 465 acres unsuccessfully; 42 tenants relinquished their holdings with an area of 148 acres, and 34 holding 228 acres were allowed to remain on at enhanced rates.

Eighty applications for enhancement of rent were decreed during the year, 40 of which were for the Mánda estate. The number of tenants concerned was 671, holding an area of 10,831 acres, for which the rent previously paid was Rs. 12,851, and the rent decreed Rs. 15,811. These figures are a proof that comparatively good feeling exists between the Court and its tenantry.

Seven estates were in arrear for the current Government demand at the close of the year to the amount of Rs. 12,719, besides the local cesses (Rs. 539) and the patwári rate (Rs. 239); and three for the demand of the previous year to the amount of Rs. 2,436, and Local cesses, Rs. 53. In two cases, Dharpura Gidhana and Parna, these are due to inability to pay on account of loss by drought and deterioration. They will, however, be liquidated next year.

Oudh.

Wards, and encumbered estates.—In Oudh there were 72 estates under management, of which 40 were held under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870, and 32 were Wards' estates. The annual gross rental of these 72 estates was Rs. 30,21,512. The rental demand was Rs. 29,82,321 on account of the rental proper of the year (Rs. 30,21,512) and Rs. 15,46,603 on account of balances of previous years, or Rs. 45,28,924 in all. The rent collections amounted to Rs. 27,03,175 on account of the rental proper of the year, or, including realizations on account of the outstanding balances of former years and advance collections, Rs. 30,14,014. Thus nearly 90 per cent. of the true rental of the year was collected, and the total rent collections were equal to 99¾ per cent. of a full year's rental. These results are highly satisfactory, indicating, as they do, the general prosperity of the tenantry, whose circumstances may be taken as fairly representing those of the agricultural classes generally throughout the province.

The realization of recoverable takávi advances and of law costs was, as a whole, more satisfactory than in previous years, but there is still much room for improvement, when only 60 per cent. of the demand on account of the former, and 55 per cent. of the latter, are realized within the year.

The balances of revenue were not large, and such as they were, were principally nominal, or paid up shortly after the close of the year.

The cost of management was 4·3 per cent. of the rent collections as compared with 4·5 per cent. of the collections in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year the debts of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 30,59,776; by the close of the year they were reduced to Rs. 23,79,887. The liabilities of five estates held under Act XXIV. of 1870 (Mubarakpur, Paila, Hardaspur, Shahabpur and Girdharpur) were satisfied in full, and the estates released; the debts of the three first named were liquidated entirely from surplus profits obtained under management; the owners of Shahabpur and Girdharpur, tired of the restraints of Government management, made private arrangements for payment of the balances of debt still due to the State.

The income of the year from rents and other sources was Rs. 33,67,190. The annexed table shows how this was appropriated to the various headings of expenditure:—

Heads of expenditure.	Rupees.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Overdue Government demand ...	51,689	1·53
Current ditto ditto ...	16,20,954	48·13
Management	1,29,674	3·85
Maintenance	2,63,539	7·82
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors,	43,671	1·29
Law expenses	70,589	2·09
Subscriptions	17,011	0·55
Schooling expenses of Wards ...	2,376	0·07
Improvements	27,643	0·82
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants) ...	2,80,852	8·34
Debts	7,59,256	22·54
Total ...	32,67,254	97·03
Balance ...	99,936	2·97
Total income of the year ...	33,67,190	100.

5.—Government Estates.

There were 141 revenue-paying Government mahals or shares of maháls, as shown below. The statement does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, Dúdhi tappas, Chilkia or the Bhabar :—

District.	At commencement of year.		Acquired during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Remaining.	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar.	7	42	...	...	7	42	...	...	7	42
Meerut ...	3	602	...	...	3	602	1	2	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor ...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad,	24	8,574	...	...	24	8,574	5	1,524	19	7,050
Bareilly ...	3	560	1	191	4	751	...	...	4	751
Farukhabad.	2	99	...	...	2	99	...	...	2	99
Etah ...	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...	2	63
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda ...	13	7,188	...	...	13	7,188	...	...	13	7,188
Allahabad,	1	16	50	19,853	51	19,869	...	...	51	19,869
Hamírpur,	15	4,389	...	...	15	4,389	1	34	14	4,355
Total ...	88	24,979	53	20,107	141	45,086	7	1,560	134	43,526

During the year 53 properties were acquired by the State, *viz.*, one in Bareilly, which was purchased by the Government at a sale for arrears of revenue, no adequate bid having been made for it ; two in Etah, which were confiscated from dakaits under section 62 of the Indian Penal Code ; and 50 in Allahabad, which escheated to Government on failure of heirs on the death of one Thakurayan Rup Kunwar on the 24th October, 1878.

Seven properties, assessed at Rs. 1,560, were disposed of. Grants were made under the orders of Government of India to Resaldar Muhammad Husain Khan, and to Pandit Nain Singh for his services in scientific exploration beyond the British frontier.

Oudh.

Government estates.—There were 106 properties belonging to the State at the beginning of the year ; these had an area of 41,821 acres, and were assessed to a revenue of Rs. 18,337. Thirty-six of these with an area of 4,446 acres and bearing a revenue of Rs. 2,774, were sold or otherwise disposed of during the year ; two small properties with an aggregate area of 71 acres and revenue of Rs. 98 accrued to the State ; thus at the close of the year the Government owned 72 separate properties with an area of 37,446 acres and assessed to Rs. 15,661.

Of the 36 properties shown as disposed of during the year, two were released in favor of the Bahraich Municipality and 34 were sold.

The annual rental of the State properties was Rs. 31,712 ; the rent collections, including arrears of previous years, were Rs. 33,349. The cost of management was only Rs. 804, or 2½ per cent. of the rent collections.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—Course of Legislation.

See General Summary.

3.—Police.

The chief feature of the year was the great decrease in crime, compared with the preceding year 1878. This decrease was due to two causes:—

(1)—A return to prosperity after a time of distress.

(2)—The very severe fever epidemic which prostrated all classes alike during the autumn of 1879.

In cognizable crime there was a decrease under almost every head, and it was most marked in the following classes of offences:—

(1)—Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking (including attempts).

2—Cattle thefts.

(3)—Receiving stolen property.

There was also a considerable decrease in the more serious offences, *viz.*, offences relating to coin, public justice, murders, grievous hurt, dacoity, robbery, and mischief to animals by poison, &c. Murders decreased by 200, dacoities were both less numerous and of a less formidable nature, and mischief to animals by poison decreased by 340 cases.

In the case of a few crimes only was there an increase. Rioting increased by 117 cases, rape by 63 cases, voluntarily causing hurt by 4,729, house-trespass by 148, and offences against the Railway Act by 125 cases.

On the whole there was a net decrease of 98,298 cases during the year as compared with the number of cases reported in 1878; but 1878 was an abnormal year, and so, to some extent, was 1877 also. During these years a large number of persons, generally not criminal, were led by the pressure of want to commit crimes; the number of offences reported was abnormally large; and the fact that many of the crimes were committed by unskilled persons rendered detection in these cases easy and increased the percentage of convictions to arrests. In order, therefore, to obtain a satisfactory comparison for the statistics of 1879, it is necessary to go back to those of 1876; and the following table illustrates this comparison. The total numbers of crimes reported were:—

1876	169,041
1879	192,272

that is to say there were 23,231 more crimes reported in 1879 than in 1876. This increase is to be found chiefly under the head of voluntarily causing hurt, which accounts for 26,155 more cases in 1879 than in 1876. Since this crime was made cognizable by the police, the number of cases reported, or rather the number shown as reported (for at first many reports on which no action was taken were not shown in the returns), has rapidly increased year by year, *viz.*—

	Cases.
1876	17,713
1877	33,834
1878	39,139
1879	43,868

If this class of offences be excluded, the years 1876 and 1879 present no very marked differences; and it may be considered that the figures for 1879 show only a return to a normal state of things

The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 25·36, compared with 30·54 in the preceding year; but allowance must

be made for the fact already noted, that in 1878 many offences were committed by unskilled criminals, and were, therefore, easy of detection.

Taking the number of offences reported per 10,000 of population, it is found that Dehra Dún stands at the head of the list as the most criminal district, with 89 offences reported per 10,000 persons; Bahraich stands next with 86; Jhánsi third with 72; Moradabad, Benares, and Bareilly following with ratios over 60.

The Oudh districts are no longer marked by that undoubted superiority in faithful reporting, which characterised them in 1878. With the exception of Bahraich, all of them show a falling off, notably Rae Bareli, Unao, and Gonda. The districts in which reporting seems to have been worst are—

					Per 10,000.
Meerut	...	...	...	...	25
Muttra	...	...	...	...	23
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	23
Mainpuri	...	...	...	..	19
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	16

Meerut, Muttra, and Bulandshahr, are among the districts that suffered most from fever, and some diminution in crime from this cause was to be expected. They are also districts in which crime for various reasons is not rife, and it is probably right that they should be low down on the list; but the same cannot be said for Jaunpur and Mainpuri.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was slightly below that of the preceding year; and the number of persons arrested was considerably less.

The same characteristics may be observed in the manner in which the more important crimes were dealt with. With the exception of offences under class II. (serious offences against the person), the percentage of convictions to cases tried in court was lower in 1879 than in 1878, and the number of persons arrested was smaller, except in the case of offences under Class IV. (minor offences against the person).

A few remarks may be made about each of the principal headings of offences:—

Class I.—The number of riots reported was unusually large (572). The Benares Division contributed the largest number, and the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad Divisions come next. In 1878, 90 per cent. of cases were convicted; in 1879 only 66.

Class II.—Under the head of murders there was a large decrease. The Rohilkhand Division still shows the largest number (66), but in 1878 the number was 117. Agra comes next with 64, all the other divisions having less than 50 cases each. Out of a total of 395 cases for disposal, conviction was secured in 223 cases, 68 resulted in acquittal, 39 cases were pending at the close of the year, and in 65 cases no arrests had been made. The percentage of conviction was almost exactly the same in 1879 as in 1878.

Class III.—Dacoities were less numerous in the North-Western Provinces, but more numerous in Oudh, than in the preceding year, and the action of the police in dealing with this crime was not, on the whole, successful. Four hundred and fifty robberies were reported against 682 in 1878. Including cases of previous years, the total number for disposal was 476, as against 734 in 1878. Yet in only 186 cases was a conviction obtained, giving a percentage of 39, as compared with 44 in the previous year; while of 559 persons arrested 337 were acquitted. The Rohilkhand Division still maintains its position as having more robberies than any other division in the North-Western Provinces. In the Agra and Benares Divisions there was a decrease.

Classes III. and V.—In respect of burglaries and thefts the action of the police compares unfavorably with the figures for 1878. These are the crimes that are most frequently prompted by hunger, and which in 1878 were in many instances committed by persons who had neither the skill nor often the desire to evade detection. But when examining the figures for 1879, it is seen that in Bareilly, out of 2,199 cases of burglary enquired into convictions were secured in 169 (*i. e.*, 7·68 per cent.) only, and out of 1,758 cases of

theft enquired into 616 only resulted in conviction; when in Jaunpur, out of 643 burglaries enquired into there were 37 convictions; and in Basti, out of 2,643 cases of theft reported there were 410 convictions only; and when in Etáh, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and the majority of Oudh districts the results were equally bad, or not much better, the conclusion that the police have not dealt satisfactorily with these crimes is irresistible. Still the results do, when compared with those of a series of years, evidence some improvement in dealing with this difficult class of crime. For burglaries the percentage of conviction has been—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces ...	9·3	13 9	22·5	15 7
Oudh		6 9	14 6	8·9

The figure for 1879, though, as was to be expected, inferior to 1878, is decidedly better than those of 1876 and 1877. In thefts the percentages were—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces	31·1	40·8	30·9
Oudh	19·2	24·0	15 2

Here the results compare unfavorably even with those of 1877. The North-Western Provinces have, however, done far better than Oudh, where the percentages of conviction are miserably low.

Class IV.—Less time and labour were wasted in investigating petty cases, which, though cognizable, do not call for police action. The percentage of convictions to report was nearly the same as in 1878, but was much higher if calculated on the number of cases investigated.

Class VI.—The number of cases of vagrancy and bad character was slightly less than in the preceding year. The powers conferred on Magistrates are not abused or carelessly exercised; the probability rather is that some Magistrates do not work the law vigorously enough. There were altogether 1,081 cases brought into court, and 1,461 persons were ordered to find security. Of these, 338 only succeeded in furnishing it.

Offences against the excise laws were slightly less numerous than in 1878, and the percentage of convictions to reports was good. It is difficult, however, to discover how far the police of different districts were sufficiently active in suppressing such offences. Offences against the salt and customs laws have fallen greatly, owing probably to the abolition of the customs hedge.

Speaking generally, it would seem that the North-Western Provinces police work has been better than the Oudh, but both provinces show a falling off from 1878.

The numbers of cases shown as expunged from the records as false, vary so widely in the different districts, that it seems probable that different systems are followed as regards the procedure by which the orders for expunction are obtained.

There was a decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police, but not so large a decrease as in the case of cognizable crime. In several districts the power of employing the police to investigate non-cognizable cases was abused. The most glaring instance of this is the Hardoi district, where no less than 814 cases were so investigated, with the result that 1,814 persons were arrrested or summoned, of whom 1,145 were acquitted. In Benares, Bareilly, and Moradabad, the extent to which the police were thus employed was also injudiciously great, though the results in regard to conviction were not so absurd. In the rest of the Benares Division and in the Agra and Jhánsi Divisions more discretion was exercised.

The surveillance over time-expired convicts was fair. Out of 73,203 such convicts, 9,205 are said to have returned to honest courses, and nothing is known of 7,911. Last year the number of whom nothing was known was 12,883.

Habitual offenders were fairly dealt with on the whole. In the case of 33,346 persons convicted of twenty of the more serious offences, 4,828, or 14 per cent., were recognised as old offenders, and previous convictions were proved against them.

At the commencement of the year there were 3,348 absconded offenders on the register, of whom 581 were arrested. The year closed with 2,613 names on the register.

There were nine cases of mail robbery during the year; one was committed on a mail-cart, the rest were attacks on dâk-runners. In five cases convictions were obtained, but in the other four no clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.

It is creditable to the police that there should have been only two instances of torture by them brought to notice during the year, one in Partabgarh and the other in Etáwah. The former resulted in an acquittal; in the latter both the accused persons were convicted.

The assimilation of the Oudh system to that of the North-Western Provinces has steadily progressed, and is complete in all important matters. The chief change during the year has been the introduction of a new grade of constables on Rs 5, and the adoption of a new scale of strength under each grade. These arrangements and also a similar change in the grading of head-constables are being carried out. In clothing and pension the assimilation has been completed, and the equipment of the force with arms and accoutrements of the North-Western Provinces pattern has been almost accomplished.

There were a few changes in the allocation and strength of the regular police, which have resulted in a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 178-4-0 per mensem. Among municipal police there were some changes, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 4,717 yearly. Changes among the town police caused a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 6,916 per mensem. Cantonment police remained unchanged.

Additional police collected for the protection of persons and property at fairs and other large gatherings occasioned no extra expense to Government.

A sum of Rs. 69,354 was expended during the year on the construction and repair of police buildings.

The total cost of the police (provincial, municipal, and town) was Rs. 44,50,984. Of this sum, Rs. 36,66,299 was payable from provincial revenues, and Rs. 7,84,685 from other sources.

The total force consisted of 25,413 men, of whom 7,214 were armed with firearms, 11,822 with swords, and 6,377 with batons only.

Departmental punishments were numerous in Meerut, Moradabad, Agra, and Etáwah; but there is no reason to think that these were awarded injudiciously. They were less numerous on the whole than in 1878. Out of 4,622 officers 759, or 16·4 per cent., were departmentally punished; and out of 20,839 men, 1,588, or 7·6 per cent., were so punished.

Out of the whole force, 522 were rewarded for good conduct by promotion and 3,356 by grants of money.

There was much sickness in the force, but the year was everywhere unhealthy in the autumnal months.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 35,499 were given to 6,630 officers and men of the force. The amount was swelled by the large reward given to Inspector Abdul Wahab, for his splendid service in arresting a notorious forger who had escaped to Baghdad. In 1878 Rs. 30,365 were given in rewards to 8,004 officers and men.

To sum up the general results of the year, there has been a very satisfactory decrease of crime as compared with the preceding year; as might have been expected, the percentage of convictions to reported crimes has fallen off, but the decrease of convictions to arrests, when compared with the preceding year, is not satisfactory. Crime has been of a less heinous character than in 1878, and dacoities have been less numerous and less aggravated; but there has been in many instances lamentable failure on the part of the police in coping with dacoits, and apparently a want of detective

ability in tracking the criminals. In connection with lurking house-trespass and attempts to commit this offence the action of the police still leaves much room for improvement, and, though this is no matter for surprise, was less successful than in the preceding year.

4.—Criminal Justice.

This section treats of the administration of Criminal Justice in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the calendar year 1879.

The total number of offences reported was 239,499, as against 340,018 cases reported in the previous year a falling off of no less than 100,519 offences.

The number of offences prosecuted fell off also, being 97,993 only as against 147,693 in 1878; while the number of persons brought to trial was 178,965 as against 248,954.

The decrease in crime is most noticeable in the case of offences against property, convictions for theft having fallen from 52,064 in 1878 to 21,191 in 1879, and for receiving stolen property from 12,980 to 6,717.

There was a marked decrease also in convictions for offences relating to coin, weights, and measures, and also against the Excise and Inland Customs Acts. Offences against the opium law decreased in number in the North-Western Provinces, but there was a slight increase in Oudh.

Altogether 122,243 persons were convicted. Of these 131 were sentenced to death, and in the case of 112 persons the sentence was confirmed; 209 were ordered to be transported for life, and 175 for a term of years; 2,593 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, of whom 2,137 were in the Oudh province, while in the North-Western Provinces only 456 persons suffered solitary confinement; 28,838 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 1,756 to simple; 5,431 to fine and imprisonment; 68,043 were fined and 11,925 persons

were whipped; 1,075 in addition to, and the remainder in lieu of other punishment.

Of the total number of persons fined, 66,849, or 91 per cent., were fined Rs. 10 or less, and of the total number of persons whipped 34 per cent. received 10 stripes and under, 45 per cent. 20 stripes and under, while 21 per cent. received more than 20 stripes.

The amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 4,02,423, of which Rs. 3,02,191, or 75 per cent., were realized.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven persons were ordered to give security to be of good behaviour, and 3,870 were bound over to keep the peace.

There were fewer witnesses before the Courts, the number examined by Magistrates being 358,491, or 131,637 less than in the preceding year. Only 5 per cent. of these were detained above one day, but 79 witnesses were detained more than a week.

The average duration of cases in the Courts of Magistrates was a little under six days.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from orders of Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates of districts was 3,844. The percentage of these appellants who succeeded in obtaining the reversal or modification of the order appealed against was 29 in the North-Western Provinces and 37 in Oudh.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from orders of Magistrates to Courts of Session was 4354; and the percentage of those who were more or less successful in their appeals was 23.

The number of persons committed during the year to take their trial in Sessions Courts was 3,275, and as the cases of 332 persons were remaining over from the previous year, there were altogether 3,607 persons to be tried. Of these, 68·9 per cent. were convicted, while the cases of 231 persons still awaited trial at the close of the year.

The average duration of committed cases in Courts of Sessions was 35 days; the number of witnesses who attended during the year was 11,639.

Altogether 1,032 persons appealed to the High Court and Judicial Commissioner, of whom 227 (or 22 per cent.) succeeded in obtaining either a modification or a reversal of their sentences or an order for the re-trial of their cases. On the revision side the number of persons dealt with was 2,009. In the North-Western Provinces nearly half the cases submitted during the year came from the Bánda Sessions Division, and arose out of injudicious prosecutions in certain stamp cases in the Hamírpur district.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was 14 days. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner the average duration of appeals was 16 days, that of revision cases 6 days only.

The total amount paid to complainants and witnesses for diet money and travelling expenses was Rs. 38,493.

The distribution of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces was very unequal, 16 per cent. of the whole expenditure being incurred in the Allahabad district alone.

The revision of the system of excise administration, which was carried out in 1877, has had no marked effect on criminal business, but the effect of placing an officer in special charge of the Stamp Department is apparent in the increased number of prosecutions for offences against the stamp revenue. Prosecutions under this head were most numerous in the Allahabad, Jalaun, and Partabgarh districts.

The year was remarkable for the discovery in Oudh of a gang of forgers, who had for years been counterfeiting stamps as well as court-fee labels, chiefly of the value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10, and selling them to litigants not only in Oudh but elsewhere. The ringleaders were convicted and punished.

5.—Prisons.

The total number of jails was the same as last year—namely 52. The following tabular statement gives an abstract of the

numerical statistics of all classes of prisoners as compared with 1878 :—

		1878.		1879.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	30,576	1,681	34,087	2,070	3,511	389	...	...
	Under trial ...	2,857	164	1,199	122	...	..	1,658	42
	Civil ...	218	2	286	3	68	1	...	...
Received during the year.	Convicts ...	78,861	9,362	45,006	4,619	...	...	32,855	4,743
	Under trial ...	78,893	6,104	45,997	3,389	...	..	32,896	2,715
	Civil ...	3,294	71	2,743	46	...	...	551	25
Total ..	Convicts ...	1,09,437	11,043	79,093	6,689	...	...	30,344	4,354
	Under trial ...	81,750	6,268	47,196	3,511	...	...	34,554	2,757
	Civil ...	3,512	73	3,029	49	...	...	483	24
Discharged from all causes.	Convicts ...	75,350	8,973	52,310	5,101	...	...	23,040	3,872
	Under trial ...	80,551	6,146	46,029	3,434	...	...	34,522	2,712
	Civil ...	3,226	70	2,852	48	...	..	374	22
Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	26,783	1,588	...	...	7,304	482
	Under trial ...	1,199	122	1,167	77	...	...	32	45
	Civil ...	286	3	177	1	...	...	109	2
Daily average number of each class.	Convicts .	35,107·00	2,216·00	31,034 50	1,877·50	...	...	4,072·50	338·50
	Under trial .	1,992·75	158·25	1,283 00	90·00	...	.	709·75	68·25
	Civil ...	304 69	5 64	260 00	3 85	...	...	44·69	1 79

With the improvement in the general condition of the people the jail population naturally declined. The net population, which had increased in 1878 to the unprecedented number of 143,129, fell during the year under report to 101,763 ; and the daily average from 39,784 to 34,548, or only 2,128 more than in 1876, a normal year. The daily average is affected by the large number remaining in jail on the first day of the year ; so a fairer standard of comparison is the number of persons convicted and imprisoned during the year. These amounted to 41,514, or 31,707 less than in 1878 and 2,063 less than in 1876. It is probable that the epidemic of fever which prostrated the people—the criminal classes as well as the others—during the autumn months had some effect on these figures. The decrease was common to all jails (except Almora), and was greatest where the scarcity had been most felt. Of the prisoners confined on 31st December, 1879, over 73 per cent. were imprisoned for offences against property, and over 15 per cent. for offences against the person.

Out of 12,575 prisoners (excluding habituals) eligible for remission of sentence on the ground of good conduct, 364, or 2·9 per cent, were released. This percentage is much the same as last year., when it was 2·8. Twenty-four were released owing to sickness, and of these no less than 18 were from the Meerut central prison alone. Fifteen were released on other grounds.

During the year the practice was introduced into the Agra jail of teaching juvenile prisoners drill, and this is said to have caused a marked improvement in the health of the boys.

Out of the 28,371 persons in confinement on the last day of the year, under 14 per cent. were sentenced to terms not exceeding six months, while over 60 per cent. were sentenced to terms varying from six months to five years. This, however, gives an imperfect impression of the statistics of the whole year. During the last four or five years the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months amounted to from 50 to 56 per cent. of the whole jail population ; 52·28 per cent. of the prisoners belonged to class II (criminals of the worst type and habituals). The number sentenced to simple imprisonment was ·98 per cent. only.

Of the 41,514 prisoners admitted to jail during the year, 6,819, or 16·42 per cent., had been in jail previously; 5,678, or 83·2 per cent., were recognized before conviction and had their previous convictions endorsed on their warrants, and 1,096 were recognised in jail after conviction. In Agra and Cawnpore, where none escaped recognition, the results were specially good. In the following districts the results were not so satisfactory:—

		Recognized before conviction.	*After conviction.*
Azamgarh ...	...	45	33
Gorakhpur ...	...	178	120
Fatehgarh ...	...	140	92
Hardoi ...	...	94	42
Bahraich ...	...	52	20
Sultanpur ...	...	76	43
Bulandshahr	...	65	43

Twenty-eight prisoners effected their escape, 12 from inside the jail and 16 from outside gangs, against a total number of 49 in

1878-79. Fourteen of these were recaptured. The only serious escape was that of two life prisoners from the Orai jail.

There were 9,561 punishments inflicted by Superintendents on 85,782 convicts, which gives a percentage of 11·14, or nearly 2 per cent. greater than in 1878. The percentage was greatest in the Aligarh, Bulandshahr, and Cawnpore jails ; but in no jail were the punishments excessive.

The offences were mostly petty, but there were a few serious outbursts on the part of individual convicts. Fortunately none of these outbreaks led to fatal consequences.

There were on an average 622 males and 9 females employed as prisoner-warders ; but out of the total number employed (783) no less than 304 were reduced or otherwise punished. This does not, however, in any way condemn the system, of the advantages, of which there can be no doubt.

The diet scales recently introduced tentatively for short-term prisoners have so far answered admirably, and have resulted in effecting an appreciable saving. The practical difficulties in the way of applying a theoretically correct scale are not slight, and changes must be slowly and cautiously made. Where the least relaxation of supervision may permit serious abuse to arise the utmost circumspection is required.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour present in the jail on working days during the year was 28,096, while there was a daily average of 1,343 sick and of 1,486 convalescents. Of the working convicts, 131 were employed on unremunerative labor, and 10,179, or 36 per cent., on manufactures. The rest were employed as prison servants, on gardening, preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, and on repairs to existing jails or the construction of new jail buildings. Out of 61,725 prisoners employed at different trades in jail, only 14,038, or 22 per cent., worked at the trades by which they gained their livelihood in freedom.

The use of machinery in jails is both conducive to the maintenance of good discipline and financially profitable. In jail management, so long as good bodily health is maintained, the objects to

be aimed at are to make imprisonment so distasteful that it shall be a deterrent to crime, and that during it the prisoners shall be inured to industrial habits; and these results are best attained by employing them to work machinery, the introduction of which will tend to secure that the labor exacted in jail shall be of a penal character, while not unprofitable to the State, and shall be such that it cannot be shirked or evaded.

Of the female prisoners released during the year (in all 4,492), 1,482 were made over to their friends at the gates of the prisons, and 3,010 left the jail unattended. Of the whole number 2,166 returned to their homes, while no information was obtained regarding 2,069 further than that 257 of them never returned to their homes; out of 911 persons sentenced to transportation 236 were passed by the local committees as fit for transportation and 217 were sent to Alipur. One of these only (from Lucknow) was rejected and returned. These results are satisfactory.

The gross expenditure on guard and maintenance fell from Rs. 15,25,149 to Rs. 13,08,358. The saving was chiefly in clothing and rations, and was due to the decrease in the number of prisoners and the fall in prices. The gross expenditure is still 3 lacs greater than it was in 1876, when rations cost less than Re. 1 a month per head. The total average cost was Rs. 38-15-0½, or Re. 0-13-5 less than in 1878 and Re. 1-10-3 less than in 1877. The decrease in contingencies was due chiefly to reduced transfer charges. The regrading of two jails caused a slight increase under "superintendence," and the increase in hospital charges is sufficiently accounted for by the peculiar circumstances of the year.

The falling off in earnings was due to the prevailing sickness and general depression. The total credits were Rs. 7,78,551, and the total debits Rs. 5,92,991, showing a gross profit of Rs. 1,85,560. If to this is added the value of vegetables supplied to convicts and of labor in making convict clothing the total amounts to Rs. 2,27,913, or over Rs. 40,000 less than last year. Apart from the above, the work done in manufacturing building materials and in building was valued at Rs. 27,291.

The outstanding bills rose from Rs. 51,653 to Rs. 58,972, owing to the non-payment of bills for clothing supplied to the Andaman Settlement by the Agra Jail.

The highest net profit made in central jails was in Agra and amounted to Rs. 62,052, or 43 per cent. The lowest was in Benares, where it fell to 12 per cent. Of the district jails seven only realised less than 20 per cent.

Out of the gross jail population of 139,567 there were 35,555 admissions to hospital. The daily average was 1,387·9 against 1,150·6 in 1878. The percentage of admissions among the various classes of prisoners in the two years was as follows :—

	1878.	1879.
Convicts	22·	40·
Under-trial	3 8	2·6
Civil	4·7	2·

Altogether 1,446 died, of whom 1,387 were convicts ; this gives a death-rate for convicts of 42 per thousand of average population, or 1 per thousand greater than last year. The year was one of great sickness, especially during the autumn months ; and this lamentably high rate of mortality, which is much less than what obtained among the free population, is no proof of the inferiority of jail sanitation. Of those who died no less than 44 per cent. were received into jail in bad or indifferent health, and 317 were suffering from diseases which must in any case have proved fatal. An epidemic of fever of unprecedented severity was fatally prevalent over the greater part of the province during the latter portion of the year, and it could not be expected that the jail population would escape.

The following are the jails in which mortality among convicts was highest : —

Dehra Dún	16·25	per cent.
Agra temporary jail	14·97	„
Gorakhpur	11·71	„
Muzaffarnagar	10·29	„
Aligarh	9·13	„
Meerut central prison	9·07	
Agra district jail	8·89	„
Etah jail	8·53	„

and the following jails show a death-rate above 6 per cent. :—

Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	8·52 per cent.
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	7·43 „
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	7·09 „
Bánda	...	...	...	...	6·46 „
Meerut district jail		...	...	...	6 45 „

The districts in which the mortality in jail was highest were those of which the free population suffered most from the prevalent fever.

(6.) Civil Justice.

North-Western Provinces.

The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was 92,863, and of those disposed of by them 93,005. The number of appeals instituted in the same courts was 8,899, and of those disposed of 9,038.

The aggregate number of suits and appeals instituted was smaller than in 1878 by nearly five thousand, but larger than the average of the preceding ten years by nearly four thousand.

The fatal sickness which decimated the population of several districts checked litigation during the latter months of the year, and but for the change effected in the law of limitation by section 2, and by article 59, schedule II., Act XV. of 1877, in respect of suits for money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, the falling off in institutions would have been still larger. "In all my long residence in this country," writes Mr. Moore in his report on the Aligarh district, "I have never been brought face to face with such a calamity as that which has crippled the action of the civil and other courts for months together in 1879, both here and in the Etah district."

Of the 92,863 original suits, 76,253 were of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and 17,293, or 23 per cent. of the suits so cognizable, were instituted in those Courts, or in the Courts exercising the powers of such courts, as compared with 17,174, or 21 per cent., in 1878.

The total value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was Rs. 1,93,88,631, or lower than it has been since 1870. As an indication of the generally small value of the suits instituted in 1879, it may be mentioned that in the High Court the number of first appeals of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 was little more than half what it was in either of the two preceding years. The falling off in the revenue from court-fees needs no further explanation.

The number of first appeals admitted in the High Court was 132, against an annual average of 155 during the preceding ten years, and of second appeals 1,378, against an annual average of 1,518; 144 first appeals and 1,205 second appeals were disposed of during the year.

The percentage of suits disposed of on the merits after contest in the subordinate Civil Courts was 37 against 39 in the previous year The decreased percentage is sufficiently explained by the increased proportion of suits for money, which was 86 against 81 in 1878.

The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted was in the Courts of—

	Days.
District Judges	117
Subordinate Judges	75
Munsifs	51
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	24

as compared with—

District Judges	116
Subordinate Judges	74
Munsifs.	44
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	16

in the previous year.

The increased duration is attributed to the epidemic fever, to the operation of section 99A. of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to the Dasahra, Muharram, and Christmas vacations falling closely together at the end of the year.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was three months and nine days, or six days less than in the previous year.

The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal in the Civil Courts in 1879 was 122,426, of which 20 per cent. resulted in complete execution, 23 per cent. in partial execution, and 3 per cent. in duly certified satisfaction out of Court.

Sales of immovable property were 11,249 in number, against 10,288 in the previous year, and of movable property 4,239, against 4,450.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 1870, against 1,220 in 1878.

There were 301 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal. Of these 96 were granted, receivers being appointed in 8 cases, and discharge ordered in the remaining 88. In 75 cases the applications were refused, and in ten of them the applicants were sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts. No applicants were sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with under section 359 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Ninety-eight applications were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 32 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest amount of alleged pecuniary claims against an applicant was Rs. 17,394.

The salaries of 2,501 public officers and of 215 railway servants were attached. Over 1,800 of the public officers were chaukidars, patwaris, police constables, chaprasis, postmen, and others, drawing Rs. 10 a month or less; of the 215 railway servants, 187 were drawing salaries exceeding Rs. 10.

The slight falling off in the proportion of decrees completely executed has been attributed to the amendment of section 230, Act X. of 1877, by section 1, Act XII. of 1879.

Of appeals from decrees of Munsifs decided in 1879, 72 per cent. were heard by Subordinate Judges and 28 per cent. by District Judges, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed on appeal was 28.

Of appeals to District Judges from original decrees of Subordinate Judges, 804 were disposed of in 1879, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 30.

Of appeals to the High Court from original and appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges and District Judges, 1,349 were disposed of in 1879, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 17.

The miscellaneous cases disposed of included 1,237 appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 626 applications for certificate of administration under Act XL. of 1858; 13 applications under Act XXXV. of 1858; 85 applications by mortgagors for redemption and 1,650 by mortgagees for foreclosure under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806; 9 references under Act X. of 1870; 1,796 cases under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799; 40 applications for probate or letters of administration; 447 applications for certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860; 454 applications for permission to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis*; and the cases of 82 persons made over to Magistrates under section 643 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of these 82 persons 43 only were convicted.

The percentage of costs to value of civil suits and appeals was 14, or 2 per cent. higher than in the preceding year; and the average costs per suit were Rs. 26, or 1 per cent. less than in 1878.

The only items of income of Civil Courts that call for remark are the receipts credited under the head of judicial record fund and penalties on instruments not duly stamped.

From the 1st July, 1879, fixed copying establishments were attached to Courts of Small Causes and to Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Notwithstanding that the Dasahra, Muharram, and Christmas vacations intervened, the financial result up to the end of the year was a surplus of Rs. 15,484 to the credit of Government.

The amount of the penalties and duty levied on instruments not duly stamped (for fines are inconsiderable in amount and may be disregarded) was even smaller than in 1878, when the Courts were not expressly required by law to examine every instrument produced before them. That the Courts neglect the duty imposed on them by section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act is shown by the result of the examination of instruments in the office of the High Court. Between the 1st April, 1879, and the 31st March, 1880, the records received in the office contained 4,006 instruments chargeable with stamp duty. Of these 4,006 instruments, 166, or over 4 per cent., were found to be not duly stamped. In respect of two only of these 166 instruments had action already been taken, the remaining 164 having passed undetected through the Courts below.

Under rules which have been enforced from the 1st instant, the nazarat and process-serving establishments have been revised throughout that portion of the provinces to which the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, extends.

Eighteen central nazirs, 16 deputy central nazirs, and 8 assistant central nazirs have taken the place of 18 nazirs and 18 naib-nazirs of District Courts and 33 nazirs of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs at headquarters of districts, the nazirs of 48 outlying munsifis keeping their former posts on increased salaries.

Of the 2,470 peons employed on the 1st January, 1880, 1,224 have been retained as process-servers, 168 as orderlies of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, 65 as daftaris of Munsifs' Courts, 49 as chaukidar-farashes, and 45 as chaprasis in offices of central nazirs and Clerks of Courts of Small Causes.

The remaining 919 peons have been discharged. The annual saving to the Government from the enforcement of the rules under section 22, Act VII. of 1870, is Rs. 70,000 a year.

The number of Civil Court amins having proved insufficient, twelve additional amins were appointed. This and the location

of amíns in the interior of districts, which has been rendered possible by the permission recently accorded to them to pay the proceeds of sales into sub-treasuries, will very greatly facilitate the despatch of the business of the Courts.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the system under which the processes of all the Courts at district headquarters are served and their accounts kept by the central nazir and his staff, rules for regulating the cash and court-fees accounts of Civil Courts have been brought into operation. The rules on these subjects were till recently scattered over some scores of circular orders of the High Court, the Government, and the Account Department, some of which were nearly half a century old and most of them partially obsolete. Enquiry made in 1879 had shown that the system of account-keeping varied in almost every district.

During the close of 1879 and the first half of the current year many changes have been made, at the instance of the High Court, in the limits of the jurisdictions of Civil Courts. In several Courts whose work was light enough when their limits were adjusted eighteen years ago, business had increased to such an extent that the presiding Judges were unable efficiently to cope with it. Where relief was needed it has been given. Two important munsifis have been transferred to the Sháhjahánpur from the Bareilly district, and two parganas from the Muzaffarnagar to the more lightly worked munsifis of Deoban and Shamli. The munsifis at Dataganj, Akrabad, and Khair have been abolished, and new munsifis established at Khurja, Mahában, and Aligarh; the Mainpuri munsifi has been relieved by the transfer of a portion of its jurisdiction to the Munsif of Shikohabad; and the division of the Basti district between the Munsifs of Basti and Bansi has been equalised.

Oudh.

The chief feature of the year was the introduction in the beginning of August of the new civil judicial scheme. Under this scheme four District Judges', twelve Subordinate Judges' and twenty-two Munsifs' Courts were established to dispose of purely civil litigation. Hitherto (with the single exception of Lucknow)

no separate tribunals had existed for the trial of such suits, and the object of the change was to relieve an overburdened magistracy of a considerable quantity of judicial work and leave them more time to devote to their executive duties. Another advantage of the new scheme is that suits will in future be decided with greater punctuality and promptitude, though it could not be expected that the result would be obtained immediately on its introduction.

There was a considerable decrease in litigation during the year, as the following statement of suits instituted in the various classes of Courts shows :—

			1878.	1879.
Ordinary Civil Courts	...	...	36,290	30,931
Small Cause Courts	...	...	6,125	4,881
Rent Courts	...	...	26,815	24,293

The decrease was due chiefly to the improvement in the condition of the people, and the decline in rent suits affords a further satisfactory proof—if one were wanting—that the cultivating classes are emerging from the difficulties in which they were plunged by the scarcity of 1877-78.

Altogether 32,038 civil suits, excluding those tried by Courts of Small Causes, were disposed of during the year. The total value of these suits was Rs. 38,30,065, or Rs. 4,33,390 less than in 1878. The percentage of cost to value remained unaltered (11), though in the case of suits of small value it rose. The reason assigned is that these suits were more hotly contested, but the attention of all Civil and Rent Courts has been called to the necessity of exercising vigilant control to repress unnecessary costs, by discouraging the employment of pleaders where there is no need for professional aid, and in refusing pleaders' fees where they do not render proper aid to the Court.

The number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 4,144, against 5,170 in 1878. The average duration was unfavorably affected by the uncertainty as to the date when the new system would be introduced and the numerous transfers of officers it ren-

dered necessary. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits dismissed for default and decreed *ex parte*—a result which is in a great measure due to the stringent orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner on the subject.

The number of witnesses examined was 28,259 against 26,789 in 1878, and 97 per cent. are reported to have been discharged after one day. Last year the percentage was 99, but there was reason to believe that the statistics were untrustworthy. Of 28,608 decrees for execution, of which application was made, 9,240 were completely executed. The attention of the Judges having jurisdiction has been called to the number (4,104) remaining unexecuted from other causes than the fault of the decree-holder, lest the failure should be due to any cause for which the Courts and their establishment are responsible.

The total number of rent suits decided was 24,826, or 2,345 less than in 1878. The number left pending was 1,448, and the average duration compares favourably with that of the preceding year. A larger number of cases, however, was dismissed for default, but this was probably due to the fever epidemic in the autumn months. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases decreed *ex parte*. The number of such decrees (3,360) is large ; but in rent cases, where the arrears are admittedly due, the defendant frequently prefers to let judgment go by default to taking the trouble of attending the Court.

While suits for arrears of rent were fewer, there was a large increase in the suits instituted and applications made by tenants. Applications connected with distraint were naturally fewer. The total value of the property under litigation was Rs. 8,22,765, or more than a lakh less than in 1878. The number of witnesses examined was 12,800, or 749 less than in the preceding year.

Fewer appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners. The appellate work of Commissioners, on the other hand, largely increased, owing chiefly to the increase in suits to contest notices of ejectment.

7.—Infanticide, N.-W. Provinces.

The number of districts in which the Act is in force increased from 28 to 30 by the formation of Pilibhít and Ballia into districts; but this does not affect the proclaimed population, as the villages of these two districts were formerly shown in the districts from which the new districts were formed. The resultant population of 1878-79 was 342,360 in 2,869 villages; the intial population of 1879-80 is 333,727 in 2,725 villages. The districts in which there was a change in the number of proclaimed villages are shown in the following table:—

Serial number.	District	Number of villages at close of last year, *i.e.*, 1878-79.	Number exempted with effect from 1st April, 1879.	Number newly proclaimed from 1st April, 1879.	On list on the 1st April, 1879.	Remarks.
1	Saháranpur ...	217	...	—	217	*a Transferred to the Etah district. Nagla Jaganpur was hitherto shown as one with its parent village Shakhupur. Mandanpur, the parent village, has been transferred to Etah, but Nagla remained in the Agra district, where it had to be treated as a separate village: hence 51 are shown and not 50.
2	Muzaffarnagar ...	78	...	...	78	
3	Meerut ...	71	...	...	71	
4	Bulandshahr ...	45	...	...	45	
5	Aligarh ...	57	...	...	57	
6	Agra ...	55	5*a*	...	51	
7	Fatehgarh ...	174	2	...	172	
8	Mainpuri ...	250	3	...	247	
9	Etáwah ...	158	...	...	158	
10	Etah ...	152	...	5*b*	157	*b* Received by transfer from the Agra district.
11	Bijnor ...	146	...	...	146	
12	Moradabad ...	61	4	...	57	
13	Budaun ...	105	19	...	86	
14	Bareilly ...	65	8*c*	...	57	*c* Transferred to the Pilibhít district.
15	Pilibhít ...	...	...	8*d*	8	*d* Received by transfer from the Bareilly district.
16	Sháhjahánpur ...	157	75	...	82	

Serial number.	District.	Number of villages at close of last year, i.e., 1878-79	Number exempted with effect from 1st April, 1879.	Number newly proclaimed from 1st April, 1879.	On list on the 1st April, 1879.	Remarks.
17	Cawnpore ...	177	16	...	161	
18	Fatehpur ...	50	5	...	45	
19	Bánda ...	30	...	...	30	
20	Allahabad ...	25	...	...	25	
21	Hamírpur ...	18	...	...	18	
22	Jaunpur ...	285	...	...	285	
23	Basti ...	164	...	...	164	
24	Azamgarh ...	131	6*a*	...	125	*a* Transferred to the Ballia district.
25	Mirzapur ...	18	...	...	18	
26	Benares ...	4	...	...	4	
27	Gházipur ...	84	40	...	44	
28	Ballia ...	...	...	39	39	Thirty-three transferred to the Ballia district. Six received by transfer from Azamgarh Thirty-three received by transfer from Gházipur.
29	Jalaun ...	87	14	...	73	
30	Jhánsi ...	5	...	...	5	
	Total ...	2,869	197	52	2,725	

According to the figures in columns 2 and 3 in the table there should be only 2,724 proclaimed villages, but the difference of one is accounted for in the remarks opposite the Agra district.

Tests.—Statistics for five years are given in the following table :—

	England.	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876 77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys Girls.	Boys. Girls	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.
1. Number of births of boys as compared with those of girls.	404,081 to 393,347	8,636 to 7,900	8,893 to 8,539	8,722 to 8,304	5,838 to 5,504	7,830 to 7,295
2. Percentage of births of boys to total births.	50·68	52·04	51 01	51·22	51 47	51·76
3. Percentage of births of girls to total births.	49·32	47·96	48 99	48 78	48·53	48 24
4. Number of deaths of boys under one year as compared with those of girls under one year.	69,699 to 56,169	2,243 to 1,984	2,116 to 1,904	2,068 to 2,190	1,170 to 1,142	2,448 to 2,363
5. Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	53 07	52·63	48 56	50·60	50·68
6. Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44 62	46·93	47 37	51 44	49·40	49·12
7. Percentage of deaths under one year to births during the period.	15 78	25·46	23·06	25·	20·38	31·80
8. Percentage of deaths of male infants (under one year of age) to male infants born.	17 24	25·97	23 79	23·71	20 04	31·26
9. Percentage of deaths of female infants (under one year of age) to female infants born.	14·27	24·92	22·29	26·37	20·74	32 39
10. Number of population between 1 and 12 years of age (average).	3,470,160 to 3,250,197	77,557 to 30,264	73.720 to 29,6[illegible]	69,955 to 30,167	71,257 to 55,199	63,903 to 32,062
11. Percentage of male deaths on male population of this age.	1·59	2·2	2·	2 05	3·88	8·04
12. Percentage of female deaths on female population of this age	1·63	4·	3 79	4·52	7·13	14·28

TEST A.—The percentage of girl and boy births on total births was as follows :—

	English rates	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys ...	50·68	52 04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51·76
Girls ...	49·32	47·96	48·99	48 78	48·53	48·24

During 1878-79, owing to the scarcity of the previous year, the general birth-rate sank to about 33 per mille; during 1879-80 it went up fully 14 per mille, and is much the same as it was in 1877-78. This increase is remarkable, considering how terribly the province suffered from fever during the year, and it is still more remarkable that during the latter part of the year, when almost the whole population of a great part of the province was more or less affected by the fever, the births did not decrease.

The above table shows a very uniform birth-rate of the sexes for the last four years. The districts which show a high percentage of boy births are—

	Percentage of boy births.		Percentage of boy births.
Saháranpur ...	54·23	Bareilly	53·30
Bulandshahr ...	53·28	Hamírpur ...	52·63
Mainpuri ...	52·72	Jaunpur	53 34
Etáwah ...	53·76	Azamgarh ...	52 75
Etah ...	53·53	Jhánsi	54·05
Bijnor	52·79		

On the other hand, in the following districts the difference is in favour of girls :—

Meerut ...	51·96	Fatehpur ...	52·76
Aligarh ...	50·35	Allahabad ...	54·17
Moradabad ...	52 84	Mirzapur ...	57·34
Budaun ...	50·40	Ballia... ...	51·89
Sháhjahánpur ...	50·88		

Test B.—The percentage of boy and girl deaths on total deaths is shown thus:—

	English rates of 1874.	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys ...	55 38	53 07	52·62	48·56	50·60	50 88
Girls ...	44 62	46 93	47·37	51·44	49 40	49·12

In 1878-79 the infant deaths were very much fewer than in the preceding year, and this was accounted for partly by the decrease in births and partly by the change in the system of ageing. The past year shows an increase of over 100 per cent. in infant deaths:—

	Boys	Girls.	Total.
1878-79	1,170	1,142	2,312
1879-80	2,448	2,363	4,811

This is not accountable for by any change of system, but is an actual increase of deaths, and may be entirely attributed to the fever pestilence. The deaths of the second half-year were nearly double in number those of the first half.

The following districts show a considerable percentage in favour of girls:—

Fatehgarh	...	5·26	Bánda ...	...	25 00
Mainpuri	...	5·16	Hamírpur	...	17·50
Etáwah	...	7·58	Ballia ...	...	15·38
Etah ...	...	7·48	Azamgarh	...	17·64
Cawnpore	...	6·48			

Hamírpur continues to show a low percentage of female infant deaths. Etáwah and Bánda also show greatly in favour of girls.

In many of the districts, however, the infant girl death-rate was greatly in excess of that of the boy, notably—

Meerut, to prejudice of girls		...	...	...	12·38
Budaun	ditto	...	...	...	11·38
Moradabad	ditto	...	...	...	6·26
Bareilly	ditto	...	...	...	12·84
Gházipur	ditto	...	...	...	8 34

The infantile mortality for the last five years, as compared with English rates, is shown in the following table :—

English rate of 1874.	North-Western Provinces.				
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
15·78	25·46	23·06	25·	20·38	31·80

The percentage of infant deaths on births was lower in 1878-79 than in any of the previous years; but that was entirely attributable to the new system of ageing brought in that year. The death-rate of the past year shows 6 per cent. in excess of any previous years, and is a proof how terribly fatal the epidemic fever of 1879 was. In Bulandshahr and Aligarh, the districts which suffered most from the fever, the mortality reached the enormous number of 58 and 52 per cent.

Test D.—The percentage of infant deaths of each sex on births of that sex was as follows :—

	English rates.	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys	17·24	25·99	23·79	23·71	20·04	31 26
Girls	14 27	24·92	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39

Here again the rates are, as in the two previous years, unfavorable to girls. All these have been years of scarcity or pestilence, and, as much greater value is placed on male than on female life, it was not to be expected that in abnormal years female mortality as compared with male would bear comparison with what it is in England. If, however, the English figures are taken as the basis of calculation, then taking 31·80 as the general provincial death-rate,

the boy death-rate should be 34·80 and the girl 28·81. Again, on the English basis, as the boy death-rate is 31·26, the girl death-rate should have been 25·87, whereas it is 32·39. The following districts show a very high percentage of infant girl deaths on births of the sex as compared with that for boys :—

	Deaths. *Percentage on births.*	
	Boys.	Girls.
Meerut	31·25	37·07
Bulandshahr	51 47	62 12
Budaun	34 22	42·32
Bareilly	23·44	34·64

On the other hand 14 districts show a percentage in favour of girls, notably so—

	Deaths. *Percentage on births.*	
	Boys.	Girls.
Fatehpur	28 15	23·47
Bánda	25·31	16·32
Hamírpur	39·16	30·55

The following is the table of child mortality for each year of life :—

Age.	*Population.*		*Deaths.*		Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Under 1 year ...	7,745	7,254	2,448	2,363	31·60	32·57
1 „ ...	4,690	3,966	1,186	1,190	25 28	30
2 years ...	5,854	4,599	914	1,115	15·61	24 24
3 „ ...	5,501	4,320	670	739	12·17	17 10
4 „ ...	5,637	4,183	536	508	9·50	12 14
5 „ ...	5,850	3,858	415	361	7·09	9 35
6 „ ...	6,146	3,505	394	252	6·41	7·18
7 „ ...	5,547	2,493	251	165	4·52	6·61
8 „ ...	5,515	2,215	227	132	4·11	5·95
9 „ ...	5,319	1,815	188	97	3 53	5·34
10 „ ...	5,365	1,478	144	55	2 68	3 72
11 „ ...	5,456	1,264	216	52	3 95	4·11
Total ...	68,625	40,950	7,589	7,029	11·05	17·16

The death-rate for children is, therefore, 6·11 to the prejudice of girls. This is much higher than it has ever been before. In 1878-79 it was 3·62; in 1877-78, 3·92; in 1876-77, 2·95. It must be acknowledged that this looks bad, for although the excessive mortality is fully accountable for, there is no apparent reason why it should have fallen so much more heavily on the female than on the male children. At the first glance it undoubtedly gives rise to the suspicion that the proclaimed clans have taken advantage of a year of great sickness to make away with their female children, but a closer examination of the figures leads to the conclusion that this is not so. It is generally understood that among the clans practicing infanticide after the fifth year of life the danger to female life ceases. On comparing the figures of 1878-79 with those of the past year, the increase in the difference in the death-rates of the sexes to the prejudice of females is found to be proportionately less among female infants and girls between 1 and 5 years than among girls between 5 and 12 and adult females. The following figures show this:—

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.	Difference to prejudice of girls.	Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.	Difference to prejudice of girls.
Under 1 year,	20·32	21·11	·79	31·60	32·57	·97
1 to 5 years .	8·36	10·74	2·38	15·24	20·81	5·57
5 to 12 years,	1·51	2·15	·64	4·68	6·69	2·21
Adults ...	2·10	2·12	·02	4·64	5·53	·89

The child population is shown in the following table:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Remarks.
Under 1 year ...	7,745	7,254	Girl percentage under 1 year is 48·36.
1 to 4 years ...	21,682	17,068	Ditto between 1 and 4 years is 44·04.
5 to 11 years ...	39,198	16,628	Ditto between 5 and 11 years is 29·78.

The girl percentage under one year is somewhat lower than it was in the previous year, but between 5 and 12 years it is 3·68 higher.

Natural increase.—Although a natural increase in the female minor population is shown, it is extremely small :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
Initial number	...	66,775	35,353	34·61
Add births	...	7,830	7,295	
		74,605	42,648	
Deduct deaths	...	7,589	7,029	
		67,016	35,619	34·70
Increase	...	·09	———	

Arrivals and removals.—An abstract of these events is given in the following table :—

	Men.	Women.	*Boys.*		*Girls.*		Total.
			Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	
Arrivals ...	3,371	15,963	276	5,758	371	4,158	29,897
Removals ...	5,094	14,899	361	6,361	412	4,873	32,000
	+(R) 1,723	—(R) 1,064	+(R) 85	+(R) 603	+(R) 41	+(R) 715	(R) 2,103 removals in excess.

Arrivals and removals of pregnant women.—These amounted to 13·76 per mille on the proclaimed female adult population. This is a slight improvement on the preceding year, but still there is no doubt that there is great irregularity in reporting these events in many districts, notably Bulandshahr, Bánda, Ballia, Jalaun.

Transfers.—Altogether 5,292 boys and 942 girls, or 7·92 and 2·66 respectively per cent. on initial population of each sex, were transferred from minors to adults.

Exemptions.—One family was exempted in Fatehpur and 118 in Jalaun.

Midwives.—The number has been reduced from 6,970 to 6,152.

The following table shows the inquests held during the past five years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Inquests	1,409	1,437	1,494	1,502	3,557
Post-mortem examinations ...	679	702	790	600	973
Suspicious cases	51	59	34	35	29
Cases judicially tried... ...	21	22	13	6	5

The results in cases judicially tried are shown in the following table for five years:—

Year.	Total number tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
		Cases.		
1875-76	21	9	12	42·85
1876-77	22	9	13	40·90
1877-78	13	1	12	7·69
1878-79	6	4	2	66·66
1879-80	5	...	5	...
		Persons.		
1875-76	33	14	19	42·42
1876-77	39	13	26	33·33
1877-78	16	1	15	6·25
1878-79	11	5	6	45·45
1879-80	11	...	11	...

There were 29 cases in which, more or less, grounds of suspicion existed, but in all except five of them the proof forthcoming was considered insufficient to warrant their being sent up for trial, and in not one of the five sent for trial were the accused punished.

In the Agra case the evidence of the Civil Surgeon was to the effect that the child had been killed by having mud forced down its throat, and this could only have been done by the mother and grandmother, or with their knowledge; they were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted. The Sháhjahánpur case, there is little doubt, was a case of infanticide; the grandmother and the midwife were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life, but they were released by the High Court on appeal. In the Budaun case both of the accused, the mother of the child and her brother, made a clear confession before the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, but they retracted it when before the Judge, stating that they had been forced to confess by the police. The Judge, considering the evidence most contradictory, acquitted them. In a Fatehgarh case the father and the midwife were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted. In three cases in Allahabad the Civil Surgeon was of opinion that there had been foul play. In the first two starvation is said to have been the cause of death, but there was no proof. Minor punishments were inflicted on 255 chaukidars, 4 midwives, and 292 heads of families.

INFANTICIDE (*Oudh*).

A census was taken in 490 villages in Oudh. The total child population (*i.e.*, under four years of age) was found to be 6,488, and the girl percentage 41·02. In the North-Western Provinces the girl percentage was 44·4. The results, however, vary widely in the different districts. Lucknow has the low percentage of 31·37 only; but as the census was taken in fifteen villages only, and as these were villages with small populations, the percentage is not of much value as an indication of general practice.

On the whole there is reason to believe that if a census of the whole Rajput population were taken a very favorable result would be obtained. The crime is dying out; it still exists, however, to some extent, in Partabgarh, Gonda, and Unao, though even in those districts the girl percentage is fair. The districts of Kheri and Babraich, where the girl percentage is over 48, have been exempted

from the operation of the rules. There are, however, some glaring instances showing that in particular districts and villages infanticide must be practised, and that the time has not yet come for abrogating the rules entirely.

8.—LITIGATION TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY.

The total number of cases for disposal during the half-year ending 30th September, 1879, was 124 in the North-Western Provinces and 25 in Oudh. Of these, 42 in the North-Western Provinces and 14 in Oudh were decided in favour of Government, while 21 in the former and 1 in the latter province were decided against Government. At the close of the half-year there were 61 cases pending in the North-Western Provinces and 10 in Oudh. Of the 124 cases shown above for the North-Western Provinces, 119 are contested cases, 4 were compromised by payment of Rs. 2,740, and 1 was withdrawn unconditionally by the plaintiff.

In regular suits the State appeared as plaintiff in 43 cases and as defendant in 51. Of these cases, 24 and 15 respectively were decided in favour of Government, and 1 and 11 respectively against it. The cases in which Government was plaintiff were more numerous and for larger sums in the Rohilkhand than in any other of the divisions, one claim in Bareilly being valued at Rs. 26,009.

As defendant the State's litigation was largest in the Benares Division.

In Oudh State litigation was almost confined to the Fyzabad district. In nine suits, valued at Rs. 360, Government was plaintiff, and obtained decrees for the full amounts claimed. In seven cases the Government was defendant: of these, two were decided in favour of Government, and the remainder are still pending. A large number of these suits concerned nazúl property.

In regular appeals the State appeared as appellant in 16 cases, of which 8 were decided against it, representing a sum of Rs. 13,533.

The State appeared as respondent in 27 cases, and was successful in nine of them. One appeal, valued at Rs. 3,000, was decided against Government, and the remainder were pending at the close of the half-year.

In special appeal the Government appeared once only, and that unsuccessfully.

As respondent in special appeal the Government appeared in 11 cases, of which 8 were decided in its favour.

There were no special appeals in Oudh.

The litigation in Oudh, compared with the North-Western Provinces, was almost nominal, and the Court of Wards has supplied the largest share of the total litigation in both provinces. Claims amounting to Rs. 7,48,550 were made against the Court of Wards, of which Rs. 15,063 were decreed and Rs. 3,64,750 were dismissed. Claims aggregating Rs. 3,68,737 are still pending.

Almost the whole of the claims that were dismissed are accounted for by five suits against the Sunwani estate.

The general percentage of success has been as follows :—

North-Western Provinces.

	1878-79.	*Half-year ending 30th September*, 1879.
Government	97	62
Municipal	63	71
Court of Wards	87	67

Oudh.

Government	93	92
Municipal	50	100

Progress made in recovering claims decreed.—A sum of Rs. 7,806 was decreed and Rs. 4,193 recovered, but the whole of the balance is said to be recoverable, except Rs. 5, which is considered doubtful.

Rs. 27,564 were decreed against the State; and this sum was paid up in full, except Rs. 3,000, of which payment was withheld pending the result of an appeal.

The outstanding balance on March 31st, 1879, amounted to Rs. 76,476, of which Rs. 8,574 only were realized in the half-year.

If costs be included with claims, the remissions were nearly as large as the realizations.

In Oudh the outstandings were much less, and the progress in their realization was comparatively more satisfactory, though there was still a large sum outstanding in Bara Banki.

Under the head of pauper suits the sum due was Rs. 43,196, of which Rs. 8,746 only were recovered, while Rs. 11,609 were expunged. The results can therefore hardly be said to be satisfactory.

9.—Registration.

The receipts during the year as compared with the budget estimate were as follows:—

	Estimate.	*Actuals.*
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	3,10,300	2,44,828
Oudh	74,000	70,155
Total ...	3,84,300	3,14,983

In 1878-79 they stood as under:—

	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	2,84,000	2,99,661
Oudh	68,000	73,083
Total ...	3,52,000	3,72,744

Income was thus less by Rs. 57,761 in 1879-80 than it was in the preceding year, and expenditure was also less by Rs. 1,489, being Rs. 1,82,011 against Rs. 1,83,500 in 1878-79.

The total number of documents registered in both provinces was 170,351, or 39,085 less than were registered in 1878-79 and

55,407 less than in 1877-78. The falling off is most marked in the North-Western Provinces, where a smaller number of documents was registered than in any of the preceding seven years, while the income derived from registration was less than in any preceding year except 1875-76. In Oudh the number of documents registered in 1879-80 was very nearly the same as the number registered in 1875-76, being 37,805 in the former and 37,784 in the latter, while receipts fell but little as compared with 1878-79 and the year immediately preceding.

While the number of documents registered decreased, the receipts from the sale of general stamps rose during the same period by Rs. 56,979 in the North-Western Provinces and by Rs. 33,558 in Oudh.

The decrease in the number of documents registered was common to all districts except Jalaun, Jhánsi, Hardoi, and Bahraich, and it was most marked in Bareilly (4,433 less), Meerut (2,600), Muttra (2,443), Gházipur (2,217), Azamgarh (2,153), and Muzaffarnagar (2,089); while the only districts in Oudh which show a noticeable decline are Lucknow (1,493), Rae Bareli (1,192), and Bara Banki (1,038).

A comparison of the figures for "compulsory" and "optional" registrations shows that the decrease of the two classes in the various districts went hand-in-hand: for, of the nine districts in the North-Western Provinces, where *compulsory* registration decreased to a marked extent, no less than six are among the first nine in which *optional* registration fell off most; and in Oudh Rae Bareli takes the first place in both lists.

The following table shows the number of documents affecting immovable property that were registered:—

	N.-W. Provinces.		*Oudh.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Gift	981	1,071	332	352
Sale	36,321	30,385	7,009	5,711
Mortgage	68,813	53,711	18,729	15,466
Leases	13,414	11,656	2,810	2,667
Other instruments ...	9,249	8,724	1,022	944

Besides the above, 23 more "certified copies of decrees" were registered in the North-Western Provinces than in 1878-79; while in Oudh the number was one less. Under "Awards" there were 73 less, and under "Miscellaneous" 210 less in 1879-80 than in the previous year. The chief decrease thus occurred in the number of instruments of sale and mortgage, a decrease that in the North-Western Provinces was marked equally both under *optional* and *compulsory*. In Oudh, on the other hand, there was an increase (134) in *compulsory* registrations of deeds of mortgage; but *optional* registrations of the same class of instrument were less by 3,397. Of deeds of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, the falling off was most marked in Meerut (442), Azamgarh (355), and Sahâranpur (336); and of deeds of sale of a less value, Agra shows a decrease of 355, Moradabad of 352, and Sahâranpur 320. The increase shown in a few districts is very slight. Of mortgage deeds of more than Rs. 100 in value, there was a slight increase in three districts only of the North-Western Provinces, and a marked decrease in Meerut (1,217), Sahâranpur (1,049), and Ghâzipur (1,006); while in Oudh there was an increase in seven districts, Hardoi showing the greatest increase (236). Mortgage deeds of less than Rs 100 in value show a slight increase in Shâhjahânpur and Jhânsi only; while they have decreased in number in all other districts, the number registered in Meerut being 1,366 less, in Sahâranpur 1,349, and in Agra 1,323 less.

The following figures show the registration of documents affecting movable property:—

	N.-W. Provinces.		*Oudh.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Sale	4,113	3,379	1,255	811
Obligations—				
(*a*) agricultural advances,	8,533	3,634	153	84
(*b*) others	16,441	14,135	8,249	6,440
All others	4,822	4,512	5,327	5,025

There was thus a falling off of 8,249 in the North-Western Provinces and of 2,624 in Oudh, as compared with the figures for 1878-79. Bareilly, alone accounts for a decrease of no less than

4,461 documents,—from 7,296 in 1878-79 to 2,919 in 1879-80,—and in twenty-one other districts the decrease exceeded 100.

The chief decrease occurred in the registration of obligations for payment of money, the number in 1879-80 being 9,083 less than in the previous year. The decrease was greatest in the case of obligations to secure money advanced *for agricultural purposes.* In Bareilly 4,377 fewer documents of this last description were registered,—a result which is attributed to the failure of the sugar-cane crops. Under "other obligations" the principal decreases were in Lucknow (794), Agra (494), Saháranpur (381), Meerut (372), and Gonda (332).

Three reasons have been assigned for the decrease in the number of documents registered, *viz.*:—

i. Returning agricultural prosperity;

ii. The prevalence of fever during the rains of 1879;

iii. Fear that the registration records would be utilized in the assessment of license tax.

License tax operations may possibly have had some effect in checking registration; but the effect has undoubtedly been exaggerated, and the falling off evidenced in the year's returns is easily explicable by other causes. This view is borne out by the figures for optional registration, which are as follows:—

N.-W. Provinces.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Affecting immovable property	48,433	35,761
Ditto movable ditto	33,909	25,660
Total ...	82,342	61,421

Oudh.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Affecting immovable property	14,866	10,421
Ditto movable ditto	14,984	12,360
Total ...	29,850	22,781

If it were the case that the people are reluctant to acknowledge their money dealings face to face with the tahsíldar, who is responsible for the assessment and realization of the license tax, it might naturally be expected that the decrease in optional registration would be proportionately larger in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, where the tahsíldars are not sub-registrars; but in regard to registration of deeds affecting immovable property, this is not the case. There is no reason to suppose that the people would be so foolish or blind to their own interests as to refrain from registering documents to the validity of which registration is necessary. And, as already noted, the falling off in optional registration of documents affecting immovable property is generally greatest in the districts where the decrease in regard to documents compulsorily registrable is largest.

Although, therefore, it is difficult to reconcile the figures for the year with the increase in the sale of general stamps, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that other causes equally, if not to a greater extent, such as returning prosperity and the fever epidemic, operated to reduce the number of documents registered to so low a point. The great decrease in the number of documents affecting movable property is confined to a few districts where a special and apparently correct explanation can be given of it. Whatever may have been the effect when the assessment of the license tax was being thoroughly made for the first time, and searching enquiries as to the circumstances of persons likely to come within the operation of the Act were being carried out, there is no ground to suppose that the same result will be visible in future, when the minimum of taxable income has been raised and the likelihood of changes of classification will be less.

The fees realized from *compulsory* registration were :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	1,68,550	1,37,003
Oudh	32,488	29,330
Total ...	2,01,038	1,66,333

Those realized from *optional* registration were :—

	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	44,737	32,165
Oudh	17,331	12,665
Total ...	62,068	44,830

The decrease has therefore been larger under the head of *optional* than *compulsory*, and among the former classes of documents the decrease has been greatest in the case of instruments of sale and mortgage of a less value than Rs. 100.

The number of leases registered was smaller in both provinces, both in the case of those of which registration is compulsory and of those of which it is optional.

There was also a continued decrease in the number of bonds, securing the re-payment of money, that were registered :—

	Rs. 1877-78.	Rs. 1878-79.	Rs. 1879-80.
North-Western Provinces ...	24,643	16,441	14,135
Oudh	10,648	8,249	6,440
Total ...	35,291	24,690	20,575

It is true that the year 1877-78 was an exceptional year, during which poverty compelled the people to borrow largely, and 1878-79, though a better year, was not so prosperous as 1879-80; but it seems clear that the number of these bonds that are executed cannot be measured by the number that are registered.

The chief operations of the department other than registration during the last two years were as follows :—

	Rs. 1878-79.	Rs. 1879-80.
Wills deposited	18	23
„ withdrawn	5	6
„ removed to courts	3	15
General powers of attorney	1,210	1,389
Special ditto ditto	2,949	2,732
Commissions	925	1,085
Visits	1,337	1,446
Refusals to register	515	404
Prosecutions	7[illegible]	2
Applications for copies and searches ...	14,894	14,637

The number of special powers of attorney registered in Oudh was still remarkably large, though smaller than in the preceding year. The lowering of the fee for visits seems to have had some effect, as there was an increase in the number of visits paid both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Of the 404 refusals to register, 37 were appealed, with the result that in 28 cases registration was ordered and in the remaining cases refused. Applications for copies and searches, which are generally considered a fair test of the usefulness of the department to the public, have decreased slightly in the North-Western Provinces, but have risen in Oudh.

Two cases of false personation were reported during the year,—one from Meerut and one from Gonda. There were also two cases of forgery reported,—one from Dehra and one from Saháranpur.

One hundred and one documents that have been unclaimed for some time were destroyed during the year, besides some destroyed in Gorakhpur.

The average cost of registration per deed during the year was Re. 0-14-10 in the North-Western Provinces, and Re. 1-0-5 in Oudh.

The aggregate value of immovable property affected by registered deeds fell in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 4,84,70,030 to Rs. 4,53,80,444, and in Oudh from Rs. 1,44,92,737 to Rs. 1,32,74,427, a total decrease of Rs. 43,07,896. As to movable property, the value of the property affected diminished in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 64,83,776 to Rs. 51,17,584, while in Oudh it diminished from Rs. 90,59,710 to Rs. 30,02,204, a total decrease of Rs. 74,23,693. The greater portion of this decrease in Oudh is due to a falling off in the value of movable property affected by "other documents" in Lucknow.

10.—Municipal.

During the year 1879-80 the provisions of Act XV. of 1873 were extended to three towns. This raised the number of municipalities in the united provinces to 110.

Population.—The population within municipal limits in 1879-80 was 2,894,879 as compared with 2,884,198 in 1878-79. The inclusion in the returns of the figures for the three towns noted above acounts to some extent for the alteration, as also the fact that in several municipalities in Oudh a careful enumeration of the population within municipal limits resulted in a smaller number of people being returned than in the previous year. The approaching census will, however, set all doubts in this respect at rest.

Constitution of municipal committees.—In most municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oudh the members of the municipal committees are appointed by popular election; but it cannot be said that, as a rule, the residents in towns fully appreciate the privilege of voting for members to represent them in a municipal committee, nor is it yet to be expected that they should do so, but there are signs that this apathy will disappear as education advances.

The number of *ex-officio* and non-official members during 1878-79 and 1879-80 was as under :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Ex-officio	438	439
Elected and nominated members ...	996	1,040

Of the above, there were 485 official and 994 non-official members as compared with 465 and 969 in the previous year. The number of Europeans is to that of natives in the proportion of one to three.

Taxation.—There are ten kinds of municipal taxation in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, octroi being by far the most important.

The other taxes are—

(*a*) Tax on houses and lands.
(*b*) License tax on trades.
(*c*) Tax on vehicles.
(*d*) Tax on animals.
(*e*) Tolls.
(*f*) Conservancy tax.
(*g*) Stall tax.
(*h*) Tax on circumstances and property.
(*i*) Site tax.

The number of towns in which the above systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years is shown in the following table :—

Tax.	No. of towns.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Octroi	94	95
Tax on on houses and lands	14	16
License on trades	13	13
Tax on vehicles	18	17
Tax on animals	3	1
Tolls	1	4
Conservancy tax	2	2
Stall tax	1	1
Tax on circumstances and property	6	9
Site tax	1	1

The income from each tax and the percentage of the realizations from each to the total income from taxation are given below for the past two years:—

Species of tax.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi	18,56,465	90·16	18,18,220	89·59
Tax on houses	46,738	2·27	46,303	2·29
Licenses on trades	98,533	4·79	99,123	4·88
Tax on vehicles	13,617	·66	14,689	·72
Tax on animals	10 663	·51	895	·04
Tolls	591	·03	10,413	·51
Conservancy tax	11,812	·58	11,608	·58
Stall tax	228	·01	163	·01
Tax on circumstances and property,	18,392	·89	26,377	1·29
Site tax	2,123	·10	1,882	·09
Total ...	20,59,162	100·	20,29,673	100·

Incidence of taxation.—The provincial incidence of taxation per head of population was 11 annas 2 pie as compared with 11 annas 5 pie in the previous year. Excluding the hill municipa-

lities of Mussooree and Naini Tal, where the population is variable, the incidence was highest in Meerut (Rs. 1-4-1) and lowest in Ballia (2 annas 9 pies).

Octroi.—The total receipts from octroi; the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole; the general incidence of the tax per head of population who pay it, and the incidence of the receipts in each class, are compared in the following statement for the past two years:—

Classes.	1878-79 (*a*)				1879-80 (*b*)			
	Receipts.	Incidence.			Receipts.	Incidence.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	11,30,519	0	6	9	10,87,653	0	6	7
II.—Animals for slaughter ..	57,626	0	0	4½	56,755	0	0	4
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting and washing.	1,45,211	0	0	10	1,19,839	0	0	9
IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.	78,779	0	0	6	72,513	0	0	5
V.—Drugs, gums and spices ...	88,261	0	0	6½	1,08,450	0	0	7
VI.—Tobacco ...	50,892	0	0	4	51,867	0	0	4
VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	2,58,001	0	1	7	2,64,174	0	1	7
VIII.—Metals ...	47,176	0	0	3	56,969	0	0	4
Total ...	18,56,465	0	11	2	18,18,220	0	10	11

(*a*)—Population ... 2,653,020 (*b*)—Population 2,653,033

The decrease in the receipts from classes I., II., III. and IV., is due chiefly to the severe fever epidemic which prevailed over a large portion of the provinces—notably the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Sitapur, Lucknow and Jhánsi Divisions. This checked imports to a great extent, and many municipalities were barely able to meet the necessary expenditure on establishments from the funds at their disposal. The same cause also accounts for the increase under class V.

Incidence of octroi.—The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie. But after deducting Rs. 2,16,402 paid away in refunds, the incidence falls at 9 annas 7 pies, the maximum being 14 annas 11 pies at Meerut, and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to octroi, 1 anna 10 pies at Muhamdabad in the Sitapur district.

Refunds.—A sum of Rs. 2,16,402 was granted in refunds as compared with Rs. 1,29,455 in the previous year. This shows that the system of refunds is being worked more vigorously each year, and that every effort is being made to give effect to the orders of Government on the subject. Care is taken that every facility is afforded to traders to obtain refunds on exportation of their goods.

The consumption per head represented by the total net duty paying imports of the chief articles is compared in the following statement for the past two years with the standards of average consumption adopted by Government :—

Articles.	Average of 1878-79.		Average of 1879-80.		Government standard
	M. c. s.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	
Grain ...	8 23 14		7 12 12		7 maunds.
Refined sugar ...	0 6 13		0 7 8		From 5 to 6 seers.
Unrefined sugar ...	0 33 4		0 22 11		15 seers.
Gúr ...	0 3 0		0 2 15		From 3 to 4 seers.
Oil and oilseeds ...	0 25 11		0 16 1		4½ seers of oil.
Drugs, gums and spices.	0 0 7		0 0 8		From 1 to ¼.
Tobacco ...	0 3 0		0 2 15		4 seers.
Cloth ...	...	8 6 10	...	9 9 8	From Rs. 4 to 6.
Metals ...	0 2 8		0 3 2		From ⅛ to 2.

With the exception of cloth, which is ⅓rd in excess of the limit, the rates per head of the other taxable articles closely approximate to the Government standard. The high consumption of cloth is generally accounted for by the fact that villagers from all the country round prefer to purchase cloth in the large towns, presumably because, in spite of the octroi, they can obtain it better and cheaper there than in petty bazars from small dealers. But the individual purchases do not amount to enough to admit

of the minimum refund, four annas, being claimable on them, although the number is so great as to materially add to the apparent consumption.

Income from other sources.—The income from other sources is compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Details.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. ...	2,10,373	2,14,990
Fines	23,776	26,479
Miscellaneous	1,97,799	2,47,356
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	2,431	2,021
Grants-in-aid from provincial or local funds ...	13,513	35,355
Total ...	4,47,892	5,26,201

There was a large increase in the receipts from miscellaneous sources. The figures however are unduly swelled by the practice which has hitherto prevailed in many municipalities of showing in their annual account of receipts, sums which represent repayments from advances, made during the year for different objects, the whole advance being shown under expenditure. Instructions have been issued for discontinuance of this erroneous procedure.

The increase in the income from grants-in-aid is due to the inclusion in the accounts of the year of Rs. 25,000, being the Government contribution to the Lucknow city police.

Total income and expenditure.—The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserve compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	28,54,152	24,63,556	3,90,596
1879-80	29,47,969	25,25,686	4,22,283
Increase ...	93,817	62,130	31,687

The increase in the reserves is due chiefly to the fact that many municipalities had to keep in hand sufficient money to meet demands on account of refunds.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole, are compared in the following statement for 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Head.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Interest on debt ...	12,224	·40	11,311	·44
Establishments.				
Head office	46,155	1·87	52,458	2·07
Collection of octroi ...	2,07,542	8·43	2,05,899	8·15
Ditto of other sources of income.	11,861	·48	10,043	·39
Conservancy and cleansing,	3,95,378	16·05	4,25,433	16·84
Police	5,47,010	22·20	5,70,237	22·57
Registration of vital statistics.	3,512	·15	3,645	·14
Lighting	52,776	2·14	52,132	2·06
Watering roads ...	27,498	1·11	28,398	1·12
Total, establishments ...	12,91,732	52·43	13,48,245	53·34
Other charges.				
Construction and maintenance of roads.	3,62,192	14·71	2,95,520	11·70
Drainage works ...	97,245	3·92	56,183	2·22
Water supply ...	21,046	·86	14,392	·57
Buildings	1,00,635	4·09	1,43,271	5·67
Other Public Works ...	67,913	2·76	79,918	3·16
Sanitary and charitable grants, vaccination, &c.	91,080	3·68	81,022	3·28
Education, science, and art,	59,337	2·41	56,799	2·24
Miscellaneous ...	2,48,183	10·09	3,56,496	14·11
Contribution to provincial or local funds.	58,278	2·37	50,682	2·00
Repayment of debt ..	53,691	2·19	31,857	1·27
Total ...	11,59,600	47·08	11,66,130	46·22
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,63,556	1·00	25,25,686	1·02

Police.—The following table shows the strength of the police force entertained by municipalities as it stood on 1st December, 1879 :—

Rank.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Constabulary.		
Inspectors	7	7
Sub-inspectors	32	32
Head-constables	318	315
Mounted constables	1	1
Foot constables	2,759	2,772
Non-constabulary.		
Jamadars	221	203
Daffadars	22	39
Chaukidars	4,053	3,997
Total	7,413	7,366

Registration of vital statistics.—The number of births and deaths registered during the year is shown below :—

	No. registered.	*Ratio per mille.*
Births	83,899	29 59
Deaths	1,40,598	49·59

The registration of vital statistics in the municipalities was effected with considerable care.

Public works.—Nearly 23 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to public works against 27 per cent. in the previous year. Less was expended under every head except buildings and miscellaneous public works.

Sanitary and charitable grants.—There was a large decrease in the expenditure under this head, due to the reduction by many municipalities, in consequence of their straitened circumstances, of their annual contributions in aid of dispensaries. The grants aggregated Rs. 31,842. Grants to blind and leper asylums continue to be made

by the Saháranpur, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares municipalities. Poorhouses are also maintained in several towns. Altogether the expenditure for these objects amounted to Rs. 16,000 in 1879-80. A sum of Rs. 10,576 was expended on vaccination as compared with Rs. 10,406 in the previous year. Vaccinators are entertained by very nearly every municipality. The number of operations performed was 88,955 in 1878-79, and of these 85·2 per cent. were successful against 84·5 per cent. in 1879-80.

Education.—A sum of Rs. 47,625 was expended on education as compared with Rs. 41,982 in 1878-79. The money was chiefly devoted to the maintenance of free schools for the gratuitous elementary instruction to the children of indigent parents. Grants were also made to mission and other schools, and scholarships awarded to deserving students. The grants were apportioned as under :—

			Rs.
High and middle schools.			
Government and aided institutions	For boys	...	10,966
	For girls	...	24
Primary schools			
Government and aided institutions	For boys	...	33,715
	For girls	...	2,920

Miscellaneous charges.—The increase in the miscellaneous charges was chiefly due to the large sums paid in refunds of octroi.

Investments.—Of the 110 municipalities in the provinces, 34 had money to the extent of some Rs. 2,24,712 invested in Government promissory-notes and light railway shares.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

Besides municipalities proper, there were 339 towns under Act XX. of 1856, as compared with 331 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same. The tax is raised chiefly to provide for the maintenance of a police force in each town. After meeting the necessary expenditure under this head, the balance is devoted to conservancy and works of local improvement.

The aggregate population of the towns amounted to 1,562,232, the number of houses was 352,044; of the latter 177,472 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross yield of taxation was Rs. 3,26,396, but including the balance of the previous year and miscellaneous receipts, the total available income was Rs. 4,09,040. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 annas 4 pies and per assessed house Re. 1-13-5. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,44,273, of which Rs. 1,64,447, or 48 per cent. were spent on police, Rs. 68,754 on conservancy, and Rs. 68,854 on works of local improvement. The towns have greatly benefited by the attention paid to their sanitary wants and by the general interest taken by district officers in their administration.

12—13.—Military and Marine.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Patwáris' and Kanúngos' Records.

During the past year the patwáris' and kanúngos' rules have been under revision. These rules were first framed in 1876, in consultation with experienced revenue officers of the province, and were worked experimentally for two years in the temporarily-settled districts, when the opinion of officers under whom they were worked was invited as to any alterations in them which their experience might suggest. These opinions have shown that the rules, as they now stand, can be and are easily worked in districts where the records are in a satisfactory condition; where the staff of supervisors has been reorganised and placed on a proper footing; where the patwáris are not totally worthless on account of bodily infirmity or ignorance, and where the district officers have shown a sufficient interest in the work. The alterations suggested are, therefore, few and unimportant, tending chiefly to the simplification and reduction of work prescribed for the patwáris and the district compilers of statistics (registrar kanúngos). These alterations have been embodied in the revised rules, which are now in circulation among district officers for final criticism, before they are submitted to Government for final sanction.

The Director of Agriculture and Commerce held several examinations of the kanúngo staff during the past year, and examined 375 men, of whom 88 finally passed. The total number of men in the supervising and compiling staff (supervisor and registrar kanúngos) is 578 in the 31 temporarily-settled districts, of whom 191 have finally passed, and the remaining 387 have still to pass the whole or parts of the test examination. Considerable improvement has also been effected in the staff of

sadr kanúngos, an official placed over the kanúngos of each district to control and supervise their work and to give them the necessary technical training for the performance of their duties. Out of 31 sadr kanúngos in the several temporarily-settled districts, 16 have been pronounced qualified to perform the duties prescribed for them. Besides the two grades of supervising staff just mentioned, the village records are further scrutinised by a more intelligent and trustworthy agency, *viz.*, the European assistants of the district officers. Each part of the district has been put under the charge of a special officer, called the pargana officer, and it has been made the duty of that officer to test, when on tour, in the cold weather, a percentage of entries already tested by the kanúngo staff, in order to ascertain whether they have faithfully performed their duties or not. Fictitious returns are impossible under this system of treble checking, and the result, as proved by the diaries of these pargana officers submitted during their last cold-weather tour, is that the village records are approaching to that degree of correctness which it is the object of the new system to attain. In the cold weather of 1878-79 upwards of 1,286,000 entries in the village records of 15 districts were examined, of which 1,250,000, or 97 per cent., were found correct. In 1878-79, in one district (Fatehpur), 1,508 entries were examined, and 1,350, or 89 per cent. were found correct; in 1879-80, out of 41,391 entries examined in the same district, 40,574, or 98 per cent., were found to be correct. Similar comparison cannot as yet be made in other districts, as statements have not yet been received.

The difficulties enumerated in the last administration report, however, still exist, and efforts are constantly made to overcome them. The employment of patwáris and kanúngos in other duties than those prescribed by the rules has been strictly prohibited, and incompetent patwáris are gradually being weeded out. In many places the difficulty regarding the excessive size of the patwáris' circles is being obviated by the appointment of assistants, or by the formation of new circles; and incorrect village maps are being put right by competent surveyors. Efforts are also being made to compel the patwáris to reside within their own circles.

Great punctuality is now also observed in the submission of statistical statements by the patwáris. The year before that in which the new rules came into force (1875-76) in 10 districts (in which comparison is possible), only 63 per cent. of the rent-roll statements (jamabandi) were filed within three months of the date in which they were due, whereas in 1878-79, 92 per cent. were filed within the same time.

2.—Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was very heavy last year, but was generally favorable to the crops. Rice gave a bumper crop in almost every district, and although the other crops suffered much from incessant heavy rainfall, the outturn on the whole was above the average. The low-lying lands throughout the province were as a rule submerged, and crops almost totally destroyed in consequence. Even on higher ground, where inundation did not occur, the excessive moisture did harm by promoting the growth of weeds, and leading to the undue development of leaf and stalk in place of grain. The rain which fell in October was specially harmful in the case of bájra, pulses, and cotton, preventing as it did proper fertilisation by drenching the flowers. Cotton and arhar suffered from severe frosts in November, and sugarcane was so severely injured in some places by inundation as to give an extremely poor crop. Indian-corn and juár, on which the poor people live for a certain part of the year, was a little above the average. The most noticeable point about the season was the prevalence of fever, which seriously interrupted agricultural operations both at sowing and harvesting.

Rabi.

The rabi harvest was on the whole good. The soil had benefited by the heavy rains, and water was available for irrigation in tanks and wells, of which the water-level had been raised. On the other hand, the fever, which was so prevalent throughout a large portion of the province, left large areas imperfectly tilled or not tilled at all. The *arhar* (pulse) crop suffered from frost, which was felt unusually early in the season. The winter rainfall (*mahawat*) was abnormally light, and what there was, was unevenly distributed.

In some districts rats did considerable damage to the crops in their earlier stages. Wheat and barley gave crops which ranged from a 12-annas crop to a full, or in some instances a bumper crop; and owing to the high prices, the larger portion was retained in the country, export to England not being profitable at the high rates in India and the low rate at home. Gram and oil-seeds gave an indifferent crop: the failure of the former was attributed to insects; of the latter, to the unusual outturn of the principal crop and the early frosts.

3.—Horticulture.

(a)—*Botanical Gardens.*

The Sahâranpur and Mussooree Botanical Gardens have continued to do good work in the cause of science and horticulture. The Superintendent has, in communication with the scientific men in different parts of the world, made many additions to the garden, which are of great scientific interest. A large number of valuable and interesting plants have been added to the garden, and large collections of botanical specimens have been received for the herbarium, the most valuable of which is a magnificent set of Afghanistan plants, presented by Dr. Aitchison, containing about one thousand specimens, and representing the flora of a portion of country of great botanical interest. The Superintendent himself made expeditions to the upper Himalayas and collected a large number of specimens, a complete set of which has been mounted and added to the Sahâranpur herbarium, while duplicate specimens have been distributed to Kew and other botanical gardens. The garden was not behind-hand in the practical side of its work. During the past year a large number of useful fruit trees has been procured for the garden. From the Horticultural Society of Tuscany have been received one thousand grafts of sweet chestnuts of good varieties, as well as fifty kinds of azalea, cuttings of apple, apricot, cherry, nectarine, pomegranate, &c.; and seeds of various kinds of vegetables and flowers have been obtained from the gardens around Kandahar. The garden cultivation consisted in the raising of seeds and plants for distribution, and of various kinds of vegetables,

flowers, fruits, fodder-plants, and trees of economical value. During the past year 78,358 plants or cuttings and 11,958 packets of seeds were distributed. The financial results of the gardens during the last year were as follows:—Receipts from sale of seeds and plants, Rs. 9,100; expenditure on the gardens, Rs. 28,479. Deducting Rs. 2,000 from the receipt side, being the price of seeds and plants supplied to public gardens, which was not taken into account last year, the receipts amount to Rs. 7,100, or Rs. 338 more than that of last year. The expenditure is less than that of last year by Rs. 427.

The trial of machines for the extraction of rhea-fibre, sent in to compete for the Government prize of £10,000, was held at the Saháranpur gardens last October, before a committee composed of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce as President, with the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, the Superintendent Roorkee Workshops, and the Chemical Examiner to Government, as the other members. Ten competitors appeared in the field, three of whom withdrew their applications before trial. The rhea plant was obtained from the Saháranpur gardens, from Dehra Dún, and from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. Motive power was supplied to the machines by two steam engines procured from the Roorkee Workshops and the Canal Department. A report on the result of the trial, together with samples of the fibre produced, has been sent to the Government of India.

Lucknow Horticultural Garden.

The work of this garden consists of fruit and vegetable, flower culture, and arboriculture. Each head is again subdivided into the improvement of indigenous kinds and the introduction of new kinds. The principal fruit trees taken in hand during the past year were oranges, mangoes, grapes, peaches, chestnuts, Arabian date-palms, &c. There are at present fifteen varieties of mango in the garden, including six new varieties added. The Arabian date-palm fruits well in the Lucknow garden, and 2,659 date trees have been distributed to several districts of Oudh,

which are now from one to 25 feet in height. The total number of fruit trees distributed last year was 1,630. Many experiments were made in vegetable culture, and Rs. 1,714 were realised from the sale of imported and acclimatized seeds. New varieties of flowers have been produced in the gardens by hybridization, and a considerable number of exotic flowering annuals has been successfully acclimatized. A central nursery for roadside arboriculture and a plantation for raising exotic trees have been formed under the Superintendent. The former contains upwards of 65,000 seedlings, chiefly of various kinds of country fruits. In the latter the trees at present planted are carob, *eucalyptus*, *Pithecolibium saman* or rain tree, mahogany, *Rhus Thunbergii*, &c. During last year the receipts of the garden from the sale of fruits, plants, &c., amounted to Rs. 13,200, and the expenditure to Rs. 12,000. The surplus, Rs. 1,200, was transferred to the Cawnpore Farm.

(*b*)—*Cawnpore Experimental Farm.*

The work of this farm is now divided under two heads: (1) agricultural experiments, which consist mainly in the measurement of the results of various methods of cultivation; (2) mechanical experiments which relate to the development of agricultural machinery. The agricultural operations conducted on the farm during the last year consisted of experiments to determine the effect of different manures, selection of seed, their sowing, irrigation, deep cultivation and inversion of the soil, and the experimental cultivation of flax and various kinds of imported wheat and barley. Attached to the farm there is a workshop, from which cheap ploughs, waterlifts and winnowers are distributed. The plough made at the Cawnpore Farm has been proved to be well suited to the requirements of the country, and its use is gradually extending over the whole province: 600 ploughs have up to date been sent out from the Cawnpore Farm. In a less degree applications for winnowers are also received, and enquiries are also made about threshing-machines, but their cost is too great to allow a general introduction of them. The experiments in waterlifts still continue,

and small chain pumps are proved to be very effective for lifts under 15 feet The farm is still in the immediate charge of the Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce, pending the employment of a competent Superintendent. An Assistant Engineer is also attached to the Department.

Allahabad Government and Sewage Farm.

The Allahabad Government Farm had practically ceased to exist before 1879-80, the greater part of the area having been restored to the Allahabad Municipality; the remainder was retained as supplementary to land taken up by the advice of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose of utilising the refuse and sweepings of Allahabad city and suburbs. The arrangements were under the superintendence of the Government Farmer, controlled by the Department of Agriculture, the profits being made over to the Allahabad Municipality. Though there is some difference of opinion as to the financial success of these particular operations, there is no reasonable doubt of this being, under proper management, the most profitable method of disposing of town sewage. The entire area of the Allahabad Government Farm, and the control of the sewage farm operations, have been now made over to the Allahabad Municipality.

Kumaun orchards.

A large number (some 15,000) of apple seedlings has been raised at the locality selected for a central orchard in Kumaun, known as Muktesur, near Peora, on the road to Almora. Sweet chestnuts are also being raised, and there is every reason to expect not only a great extension of cultivation of the apple and chestnut trees throughout Kumaun, which is already to some extent in operation through the agency of the Forest Nursery at Ranikhet, but at no very distant time a considerable trade in apples and chestnuts with the large towns in the plains, where these fruits will, instead of the luxury they are now, become a valuable addition to the ordinary food supply.

(c) *Sericulture.*

The total expenditure on sericulture was Rs 2,265-9-3, under the following heads :—

	Rs.	aa.	p.
Establishment	536	5	0
Plantation	1,118	14	8
Sheds	24	8	0
Rearing	216	0	9
Purchase of tools	15	8	3
Canal rent	16	2	0
Rent of land	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	238	2	7
Total ...	2,265	9	3

The receipts were Rs. 1,102-13-3, thus :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Sale of garden produce, &c.	67	14	9
Sale of cocoons...	905	8	9
Sale of three carts	42	0	0
Rawânnas for straw, &c.	9	10	9
Rent from sub-tenants	62	3	0
Refund of pay of absconded men	15	8	0
Total ...	1,102	13	3

The cost to Government was therefore Rs. 1,163-12-0, a considerable portion of which is outlay in capital; but of the Rs. 905-8-9 realised from sale of cocoons, Rs. 723-14-0 was on account of those sold in the previous year.

The position of sericulture in the Dún, and the question of how it is to be carried on in future, have formed the subject of much correspondence which it is unnecessary to notice here. Briefly, it has been decided that the management shall be entirely made over to Messrs. Lister and Co., an eminent silk firm of Bradford in England, on certain terms which have not yet been settled, pending the arrival of the senior member of the firm, who is expected very shortly.

During the year a representative of this firm arrived, and the whole of the operations hitherto carried on by Government were

made over to him, the arrangement made being that he should buy all the cocoons raised, have the use of all the mulberry trees on roads, canals, &c., and all Government sheds, while Government would pay for Kashmiris to instruct the Dún villagers, and to make advances to those willing to take them.

Six men were selected, to whom advances, amounting to Rs. 112-11-0, were made, and who turned out 14 maunds 2 seers 6 chittacks of cocoons, for which they were paid Rs. 562-6-0. Prizes were also given by the firm to those who had done best, and medals to those who had done anything at all. This is said to have had an excellent effect, and the recipients are all anxious to come forward again.

The following useful information and experience were gained :—

(1) Kashmiris are lazy and useless ;

(2) The *Morus sinensis*, hitherto known in the Dún as *Morus multicaulis*, is the best mulberry for rearing. It would seem, however, that the identification of the species of tree is not yet clear, and that there are two distinct species ;

(3) Mulberries on roadsides are not so valuable as those in fields or on canal banks, owing to the leaves being spoilt by dust ; and

(4) Half a mile is the outside limit it will pay to carry leaves.

The outturn would have been much greater had not a large shed, in which the best worms were located, been blown down and burned. So far the operations financially would seem to have been a failure, and a fatality of some kind has occurred each year to prevent the practical success being attained which is confidently hoped for. Three lakhs of mulberry cuttings were laid down, of which half are doing well, and will be ready for transplanting next year. An attempt is also being made to introduce the castor-oil feeding worm; the advantage of this species being that the castor-oil plant takes only three months to reach maturity, while the mulberry tree takes three years.

(*d*)—*Arboriculture.*

On 31st July, 1877, Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, asked the Government, in the Public Works Department, to allow him to undertake the administrative control of district arboriculture for the following reasons :—

(1) The nurseries at the different gardens were under his control, from which supplies of seeds and plants could be arranged and new and useful trees introduced.

(2) He could superintend the system of thinning out of road-side trees, by which a fund could be created to meet a considerable portion of the expenditure.

(3) He could exercise continuous supervision, so that the work of one officer who might take an interest in the subject might not be thrown away by the neglect of his successors.

(4) Arboriculture, being one of the most important elements in the agricultural stability of the country, from the fact that trees counteract the aridity of the climate in the hot months and supply vegetable manure from their decayed leaves, is intimately connected with the work of the Agricultural Department.

(5) It is also therefore a duty of that department to increase, by a proper selection of trees, the food supply of the people and of cattle.

Shortly after Mr. Buck submitted a detailed note giving a programme of operations he had in contemplation. The chief features of the plan sketched in this note were—

(1) Formation of central nurseries in different parts of the province in which trees suitable to the climate and soil might be reared.

(2) Discouragement to the establishment of small nurseries in several parts of a district without some guarantee of their being properly taken care of.

(3) Thinning out existing avenues which are in a very neglected condition.

(4) Planting out new avenues with fruit or fodder producing trees only.

(5) Formation of plantations near large villages and towns of fruit trees of a superior class.

(6) Plantations on waste lands.

Government generally approved these proposals, and the planting of new avenues was placed under the control of the Agricultural Department from the financial year 1878-79, with a grant of Rs. 17,300 for the 47 districts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Little, however, could be done that year beyond giving instructions to the district officers as to carrying on the arboriculture operations under the new system. The advisability of planting only fruit and fodder trees was also pointed out to them, and arrangements made for the supply of seeds and plants of such trees from the central nurseries.

Later on the whole arboricultural work, both in old and new avenues, was made over to the Agricultural Department, and the grant was at the same time increased to Rs. 35,000.

Full instructions were issued during 1879-80 to district officers in charge of arboriculture operations on the following points :—

(1) Raising plants in nurseries.

(2) Planting out.

(3) Protection from cattle, &c.

(4) Watering.

(5) Lopping and fellings.

(6) Kinds of trees to be planted.

These instructions embodied the experience gained by the officers of the Agricultural Department from experiments in public gardens

as well as the experience acquired by the officers of the Forest Department in their professional capacity.

The following trees were recommended for planting :—

Feronia elephantum	...	...	Vernacular,	Kathal.
Ægle marmelos	...	...	„	Bel.
Zizyphus jujuba	...	...	„	Ber.
Mangifera indica	...	...	„	Am.
Buchanania latifolia	...	...	„	Piar or chironji.
Moringa pterygosperma	...	...	„	Sajna.
Tamarindus indica	...	...	„	Imli.
Ceratonia siliqua	...	...	„	Carob.
Prosopis spicigera	...	...	„	Jand.
Inga dulcis	...	...	„	Dakhni babul.
Acacia arabica	...	...	„	Babul.
Terminalia bellerica	...	...	„	Bahera.
„ chebula	...	...	„	Harra.
„ tomentosa	...	...	„	Assair.
Eugenia jambolana	...	...	„	Jaman.
Bassia latifolia ...	...	...	„	Mahua.
Mimusops indica	...	...	„	Khirni.
„ elengis	...	...	„	Munlsari.
Diospyros melanoxylon	...	...	„	Tendu.
Cordia myxa ...	...	...	„	Lasora.
Morus alba et nigra	...	...	„	Fut.
Ficus indica ...	...	...	„	Bargad.
„ religiosa ...	...	...	„	Pipal.
„ infectoria ...	...	...	„	Pakar.
„ cordifolia ...	...	...	„	Kabar.
„ glomerata ...	...	...	„	Gular.
Artocarpus integrifolia	...	...	„	Kathar.
„ lakucha	...	...	„	Barhal.

The planting of nim and sissu trees has been allowed in particular cases. The planting of purely ornamental trees, such as the kachnar, the siris, &c., has been forbidden.

The total length of the roads in the 47 districts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 23,145 miles, of which 1,430 miles were under operation during 1879-80.

One hundred and ten nurseries supply these roads with plants, besides the central nurseries at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. At the beginning of the year these nurseries (as reported by

district officers) contained 86,726 seedlings. 219,561 seedlings were planted during the year in the nurseries, and 51,841 plants were transplanted on to the roads, leaving at the end of the year 263,262 seedlings in the nurseries for use in future years.

The following statement shows the number of the principal kinds:—

Name of tree.	Transplanted on roads during 1879-80.	Remaining in the nurseries at the end of 1879-80.
Mango	11,610	95,176
Jaman	9,965	57,933
Mahua	2,419	14,813
Gular	729	12,554
Pipal and pakur	1,013	8,763
Babul	3,875	239
Tamarind	499	7,421
Lasora	77	1,996
Jack	33	21,000
Nîm and bakain	2,389	4,278
Other fruit or fodder trees	2,647	16,858
Trees not producing fruit or fodder ...	12,170	16,833
Total ...	46,926	257,864
Number of trees for which no details received ...	4,915	5,398
Total ...	51,841	263,262

The trees shown above as transplanted were put on 479½ miles of roads in the several districts.

Four central nurseries have already been formed at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. The Lucknow one is by far the most important; new land has been taken up and a large

number of seedlings put in. The number remaining at the nursery at the end of 1879-80 is returned as follows :—

Eucalyptus resinifera	...	...	...	...	...	250
,, rostrata	...	...	...	...	...	770
Jack fruit	...	...	...	...	...	406
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
Pakar	...	...	...	...	...	400
Mahua	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Pipal	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	190
Gular	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Jaman	...	...	...	...	...	13,275
Mango	...	...	...	...	...	27,750
				Total	...	65,941

The Gorakhpur central nursery has upwards of 22,000 plants in stock. The expense of carriage, however, from central nurseries (especially of three-year old trees as recommended by Mr. Buck) has proved so great that subsidiary nurseries have in many places been established near the field of operations. In addition to economy the maintenance of these nurseries frequently gives the officer in charge of any given portion of a road a special interest in the work entrusted to him.

The planting of trees on roadsides was carried on in almost all districts, except where the seedlings in the nursery were too small to allow of their being transplanted. A larger grant was allowed for this purpose to districts south of the Jumna, where trees are very scarce. In the Bánda district alone 14,131 trees were put down on roads last year, of which 6,620 were jaman, 2,671 mango, and 1,410 mahua. In the hill districts, where trees from the plains will not grow, plants suited to the climate are being raised in the nurseries and planted on roads. In the Kumaun nurseries there are 3,000 cherries, 400 chestnuts, and 4,200 tallow trees, besides a large number of others of less usefulness. Last year 220 chestnuts, 25 cherries and 525 tallow trees were planted out, as well as about 200 of other varieties. The Garhwál nurseries are chiefly used for the distribution of useful fruit trees to the villagers, quite a legitimate object under arboriculture.

Groves have also been planted here and there. Instructions were given for their establishment on an extensive scale in the Jhánsi division, but no report has yet been received on the progress made in this direction.

Attempts are now being made in several districts to induce the zamindars and cultivators to plant trees on condition of their being allowed to use the fruit and dead wood. It is well known that Hindus consider the work of affording shade to wayworn passengers an act of great piety. On this consideration a few miles of the Basti-Jaunpur road have been planted by a rich merchant with the hope of being blessed with a son in return for this good deed. This system has worked very well in the Gonda district, where "the cultivators and pattidars came forward eagerly to obtain permission to plant, and so complete was the success of the scheme that on examining the state of the trees and *thalas* it was found that far more had been planted than could be paid for out of the year's grant. The talukdars who planted do not require any payment." The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli also hopes that the scheme will succeed in his district. He writes :—"In this district the poorness of a great deal of the soil and the great prevalence of white-ants make the maintenance of avenues somewhat difficult, but from the excellent spirit which prevails among the talukdars and zemindars, it is hoped that success will be achieved in the course now being entered on of getting gaps filled and avenues planted by the owners instead of by Government." In Muttra, too, the trees on the greater part of the Muttra-Dig road were planted by private persons, who look after them and take the fruit and dead wood. In the Cawnpore district the zemindars have planted 4,847 trees. Considering the small amount of money that can be allotted to each district from the Government grant, this system will prove a great boon to the arboriculture cause, if it can be extensively introduced into other districts. Constant efforts are being made in this direction.

As stated before, the grant placed at the disposal of this department for arboriculture purposes was Rs. 35,000. This amount

was distributed according to the requirements of each tract of the provinces, the well-wooded districts along the Himalayas receiving less than the bare tracts forming the southern portion of the province. A normal grant of Rs. 250 is in the first instance allowed to each district, which is increased or decreased on receipt of explanations regarding its special requirements. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,804-11-1; the savings amounting to Rs. 4,356-4-11, lapsed to Government. This was due to the fact that the new system was not in full working order. In future years the full grant will be expended.

Connected with arboriculture, the work of extending better varieties of the indigenous fruit trees has also been taken in hand. The superintendents of the various gardens have had their attention called to the importance of improving the quality of indigenous fruits and propagating superior species for distribution. Much attention has been paid to the mango, being the best and most common fruit in India, and arrangements have been made for the distribution among zamindars and cultivators of grafts of the best kinds at a very low rate. The system of inarching with small seedlings of the same year will, it is expected, prove of great service, as it reduces the cost of grafting, and, on account of their lightness, the freight in sending the grafts out. The selling price of each graft was formerly from eight annas to a rupee, now it has been reduced to two annas apiece. The net cost of each graft on this system is only half an anna. Difficulty, however, was experienced in obtaining a large number of grafts for want of sufficient mature trees for inarching. The Canal Department was requested to allow their plantations in the Saháranpur district to be utilised for the purpose, and arrangements have been made for obtaining grafts in 1880-81. During the same year 5,000 grafts will also be purchased from the Khushru Bagh at two annas each, and about 2,000 more will be raised at the Cawnpore Farm garden. All these grafts will be offered to the public at two annas each, exclusive of freight, and they consist principally of the three varieties, the Maldah, Bombay, and Lengra. Another variety, the Fazli, considered to be the best in Bengal, will also shortly be imported.

The district officers have also been asked to set aside a portion of every nursery established for permanent maintenance, which will be planted with mangoes of the best kinds, in order to establish a stock of mature trees from which to raise grafts in future years for distribution. But for purposes of Government arboriculture the planting of grafted mangoes will probably have to be limited to village groves or minor roads, for, on account of their shrubby nature, they afford insufficient shade on first class roads.

General agricultural improvements.

The zamindars and cultivators of the province are now gradually interesting themselves in the improvement of agriculture, and advantage is taken of any successful experiments on the farms to communicate the results to them. They are at first asked to make such simple and inexpensive experiments on their own land as have been proved successful on the Government farms. Various nstructions have in this way been circulated during the last year.

But more effective steps have been adopted for the introduction of improved agriculture through the estates under the Court of Wards. The three estates in which the improvement of agriculture is chiefly prosecuted are Karm Ali Khan's estate in Meerut, the Rawutpur estate in Cawnpore, and the Awa estate in Etah. The subjects dealt with at present are improved seed, cheap irrigation, improvement of cattle fodder, new staples, and implements. Under the first head attention is at present chiefly directed towards the improvement of indigenous crops, *e. g*, wheat, cotton, Indian-corn &c. Efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of the white wheat of the Meerut division, which is one of the best varieties of wheat in the world. The work under the head of irrigation consists in the construction of wells, introduction of effective waterlifts, and cheap experiments in using irrigation as a means of curing or preventing the efflorescence of the saline substance known as *reh*. Enquiries are still being made with the view of ascertaining in what way it may be possible for Government to improve the home-bred cattle of the province.

The large cattle fairs, such as Batesar and Makanpur, will be made, by means of prizes, effective agents in this direction. A few selected bulls have already been distributed by the Department of Agriculture, and the further extension of the system is under consideration. One of the chief obstacles to the maintenance of a high class of cattle is the want of sufficient fodder at all seasons of the year. Attention is now greatly directed towards the promotion of grass reserves and arboriculture, cultivation of root crops, retention of oil-cake, improvement of indigenous fodder plants, and the introduction of new ones. The foreign kinds that have found most favor in the province are the *Reana* (*Euchlæna*) *luxurians* or *teosinte*. The lucerne and the *Sorghum saccharatum*, or *Impl.* Lucerne, is already known in the upper districts of the province, and its cultivation is being encouraged in districts where it is hitherto unknown. The *Reana luxurians* has as yet not got beyond the stage of garden cultivation, and is a favourite food with milch-cattle. In well-manured land *Sorghum saccharatum* also gives an abundant crop. In addition to a modified plough, waterlift, and a cheap winnower, the Bihia sugar mill has been widely introduced into the province. The mills have been found by repeated experiments to possess great advantages over the country *kolhu*, both in the quality of sugar and in the saving of labour, and are gradually superseding the latter in the eastern districts. Much attention has also been directed towards tree-planting in the Court of Wards' estates. A great deal of land now classed as waste can undoubtedly bear good trees. In the Awa estate alone there are 1,200 acres of such land, of which 60 acres have been taken up for planting during the past year. Some six years ago ten acres of waste lands were planted in the Aligarh district as an experimental measure; this has proved to be a complete success. The most important considerations in the extension of arboriculture of this kind are that the land will be eventually reclaimed for the cultivation of crops from the layer of decayed leaves that will be gradually formed on the soil, and the provision of a valuable grazing area for the cattle, which are at present, and especially in a dry year, in a normal condition of semi-starvation in the districts where such wast lands abound.

Such waste lands, called the *usar* tracts, are formed by the exudation of a saline earth (impure carbonate of soda), called *reh*. The evil is gradually assuming such proportions as to threaten very serious consequences to certain districts, if some effectual remedy cannot be found to cure or prevent it. With this object investigations have been commenced by the Agricultural Department, with the assistance of a specially skilled officer of the Public Works Department. The site chosen for the investigation and experiments is the Awa estate, as the village of Awa itself lies in a section of a long series of plains, which are infected with *reh* in every stage of progress. Connected with the subject of *reh* is the manufacture of glass, since *reh* is the principal material from which it is made in this province. Awa is situated in the vicinity of *reh* plains, and it has therefore been made the duty of the officer in charge of the *reh* investigations to devote some attention towards the instruction of glass-makers in the manufacture of glass on a scientific system. Though the manufacture of bottles may not at present be remunerative, when every bazar is full of the empty beer and wine bottles imported by Europeans, there is every reason to suppose that an already existing but languishing trade in glass beads may be revived by the application of scientific methods adapted from European manufacturers.

To attack and, if possible, exterminate the destructive weed, *kans*, referred to in last year's report, a steam plough has been imported, which, under the professional supervision of an Engineer and the local experience of the Collector of Bânda, is expected to achieve highly satisfactory results.

4.—Manufactures.

For the encouragement of indigenous ornamental industries, for which several of the large towns of this province are justly celebrated, a repository for approved samples of them has been established at Allahabad. Government has made an advance of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose, and by this means several articles have now become very widely known, and their sale has largely increased.

The articles for which there is now a very great demand are Benares, Moradabad and Lucknow metal wares, Azamgarh silk, Nagina carved ebony, &c.

Melbourne Exhibition.

The collection of articles for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1881 was entrusted to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. Rs. 2,500 were sanctioned by Government for the purpose. Supplemented by articles sent by private exhibitors on their own account, the collection was a rich one. The specimens sent consisted chiefly of food-grains, spices, oil-seeds, oils, fibres, dyeing materials, salt, sugar, tea, beer and rum, carpets, rugs, mattings, ornamental metal manufactures, wood manufactures, Agra inlaid stone-ware, Azamgarh silk cotton manufactures, jewellery, tents, leather manufactures, &c.

5.—FORESTS.

The divisions and sub-divisions into which the forests are divided are shown below :—

Division.	Area in square miles.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.	1,468
Naini Tál	Protected.
Kánikhet	7
Kumaun	635
Garhwál	505
Jhánsi	37
Lalitpur	143
Bijnor	These forests now form portion of Garhwál division.
Ganges	141
OUDH CIRCLE.	1,079
Bareilly	137
Bhirakheri sub-division	427
Trans-Sárda Kheri	...
Bahramghât	...
Bahraich	257
Gonda	143
Gorakhpur	115
SCHOOL CIRCLE.	732
Jaunsár	114
Dehra Dún	278
Saháranpur	276
Tons	64

In the Central Circle the Garhwál and Bhagirathi divisions were reconstituted, and a new division, the Ganges, formed. The Bijnor forests were taken over by the Forest Department from the Collector, with the exception of the Chandi forest. In the Oudh Circle, owing to the formation of the new district of Pilibhít, comprising the parganas in which the forests of the Bareilly division are situate, the name of the division has been changed to the Pilibhít division. Orders were passed during the year on the reports of the Special Commission with regard to (1) general orders connected with the privileges of villages adjoining the Oudh forests generally; (2) overruling the claims of the Rája of Khairagarh; (3) compounding with the Máharája of Balrampur for arrears of grazing dues, and giving him a contract for them for a fixed period; (4) bringing the forests that were formerly grants in Oudh under the same rule as to privileges as other forests in Oudh.

In the School Circle the Jaunsár division was found too large to be properly managed by one officer in addition to the instruction of probationers and apprentices, and a new division, consisting of the leased forests of Teri, Garhwál, and of Bushahir, in the valleys of the Tons, Rupin, and Pabar, together with the Kunigadh and Deogarh forests of Jaunsár-Báwar, was formed out of it, called the Tons division. The following probationers and apprentices entered the forest school during the year:—

	Probationers.	*Apprentices.*	
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	0	Ranger.
„ Panjáb	0	1	Ranger.
„ Berar	0	1	Apprentice.
Total ...	5	2	

They are all "natives of India," have been fully employed in the forests, and are reported to have done good work. Applications for the admission of apprentices were received from Assam, Sind, and the foreign minister to the State of Patiála, but under present circumstances they could not be complied with.

The total area of reserved forests at the beginning and end of the year may be shown thus :--

		Area on 1st April, 1879.	*Area on 31st March,* 1880.	*Increase or decrease.*
		Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Central Circle	...	1,468	1,468	...
Oudh ditto	...	1,072	1,079	+ 7
School ditto	...	720	732	+ 12

The nominal area of the Central Circle remains unaltered, but the correct areas for all the divisions have not yet been furnished by the Survey Department, nor the maps published. Fair progress was made in the demarcation of boundaries. The outer boundaries were nearly all completed, and the village lands and the areas open for the exercise of recorded rights were being marked off.

The increase of seven square miles in the reserved forests of the Oudh Circle is due, excepting 225 acres which were purchased, to the resumption and transfer to the department of certain waste land grants. The demarcation of the Bahraich forest made good progress, and will be completed during the coming field season. The increase of area in the School Circle is due to the correct area of the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur forests having been found to be 2,560 acres more than previously shown : to the Jaunpur forests with an area of about 1,280 acres having been taken over from the Central Circle ; and to the forests of the Thakurs of Raiengarh and Dadi, with areas of about 2,560 and 960 acres, having been leased. The boundary lines and marks of the forests in British territory are in good order, and the demarcation of the leased forests was in progress, but had not been commenced in Bushahir or Dádi. Valuation survey work was continued in the Central and School Circles, and data collected for the preparation of working plans.

The area covered by plantations was :—

		On 1st April, 1879.	*On 31st March,* 1880.	+ *or* —
		Acres.	Acres.	
Central Circle	...	585	695	+ 110
Oudh ditto	...	309	445	+ 136
School ditto	...	1,058	1,122	+ 64

And the amount expended was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	13,800	16,217
Oudh ditto	4,894	6,085
School ditto	15,950	17,369
Total .	34,644	39,671

The increased area in the Central Circle is due to 110 acres having been added to the Jabar Deodar plantation in the Naini Tal Division, at a cost of only Rs. 6, as shown in form 46. This and the Ayarpatta oak plantation are the only two in the division.

The Rânikhet plantations are by far the most important, and comprise 367 acres out of the total area, and Rs. 11,538 were spent on them out of Rs. 16,217. They continued to do good work as usual. The seeds sown as a rule vegetated freely, but it is said the climate is too severe for the gum tree. 25,825 deodars, 3,158 alder, 2,854 ash, 769 sweet chestnut, 44 acacias, in all 32,650 trees, were planted in the forests. The following forest and fruit trees were distributed during the year :—

Forest trees.

Gums.	Ash.	Deodar.	Walnut.	Horse-chestnut.	Willows.	Miscellaneous.
185	...	2,139	5,647	1,890	185	772

Fruit trees.

Apple.	Pear.	Apricot	Plum.	Cherry.	Peach.	Miscellaneous.
634	117	376	294	318	25	217

The revenue derived by sale of fruit amounted to Rs. 533-7-3. The stock in the nursery consists of—

(1) *Forest trees.*

Deodar	...	...	130,130
Walnut	...	...	78,000
Horse chestnut	...	...	29,626
Oak	...	...	9,416
Willow	...	...	5,642
Picea Smithiana	...	...	1,419
Pinus	...	...	223
A. pindapo	...	...	286

(1) *Forest trees*—(concluded).

Cypress	...	...	2,209	
Eucalyptus	...	...	3,746	
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,411	
				263,521

(2) *Fruit trees.*

Apple grafts	...	...	788	
„ stock	...	...	3,867	
Pear grafts	...	...	5,756	
„ stock	...	...	4,255	
Apricot, budded	...	...	750	
„ stock	...	...	5,140	
Peach, budded	...	...	563	
„ stock	...	...	17,100	
Loquat ...	...	...	263	
Quince ...	...	...	247	
Fig ...	...	...	200	
Currant ...	...	...	578	
Chestnut ...	...	...	150	
Plum, budded	...	...	1,785	
„ stock	...	...	2,745	
Cherry, budded	...	...	595	
„ stock	...	...	7,693	
				52,675
		Total		316,196

The plantations in Oudh were experimental only, except at Gorakhpur, where 137 acres were added. A forest garden with an area of nearly five acres was formed near Dehra in the School Circle, but the success gained was small. A site has also been selected at Chakráta ; sál and deodar seeds were largely sown with varying success and a large number of young trees planted out.

The area in which protection was attempted ; that in which it failed ; that successfully protected from fire ; and the total cost of protection up to 30th June, 1880, was as follows :—

	Area attempted to be protected in acres.	Failure in acres.	Actually protected in acres.	Cost.
				Rs.
Central Circle ...	187,602	483	187,119	48,474
Oudh ditto ...	145,389	4,297	141,092	22,369
School ditto ...	96,422	1,464	94,958	19,171
Total, 1879-80 ...	429,413	6,244	423,169	90,014
Total, 1878-79 ...	392,012	90,721	301,291	67,564

Thus, though the area attempted to be protected was greater, the area in which failure occurred was considerably less than in 1878.

Progress has been made in all three circles in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings. The amount expended was as follows compared with 1878-79 :—

	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle			
1878-79	20,496	3,348	1,040
Oudh Circle	19,987	5,450	87
1878-79	13,854	16,583	2,171
School Circle	8,754	12,856	2,933
1878-79	7,081	27,572	16
	11,587	884	180
Total ...	41,431	47,503	3,227
1878-79 ...	40,328	19,190	4,120

In the Central Circle the roads were much damaged by excessive rain, and required extensive repairs, which were carried out. In the Oudh Circle the house and the machine shed of the late North-Western Contract Company, with land adjoining, were purchased for Rs. 5,000 for the Báhramghat depôt, and in the School Circle Rs. 26,060 were spent on the purchase and repair of the new buildings for the Forest School.

The results of prosecutions for breaches of forest rules are shown in the following table for this and the preceding year :—

	Prosecutions.		*Convictions.*	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central Circle, 1878-79 ...	278	580	232	465
	321	611	292	540
Oudh do. 1878-79 ...	92	184	70	137
	71	136	66	120
School do. 1878-79 ...	55	129	50	102
	67	143	57	117

By far the greater number were for unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.

There were 24 cases of injury to forests by fire, involving 51 persons.

In the Central Circle 47,302 trees were kokat, cut in thinning forests in the Kumaun division, and mostly poles or saplings; 4,179 were sál. 34,449 sál trees were cut in the Oudh Circle, but of those only 2,412 were matured trees, *i. e.*, over six feet in girth; the rest were nearly all thinnings of from 3 feet to one and a half feet and under one and a half feet. 18,951 asna trees were felled also, mostly of small size. In the School Circle 2,683 deodar and 23 chír trees only were felled as mature crop, the remainder, consisting of sál, fir, oak, sain, khair, and kokat, were all removed as thinnings.

The number and contents of logs and sleepers and other scantlings cut and exported is shown in the following table:—

	On hand.	Cubic feet.	Number felled.	Cubic feet.	Number disposed of.	Cubic feet.	Closing balance.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle...	72,710	124,044	48,415	97,536	93,590	181,741	27,535	39,917
Oudh ditto ...	296,102 and 16 stacks.	746,087	150,994 24 stacks	641,878	196,505 30 stacks	743,847	250,591 10 stacks.	644,118
School ditto ...	30,718	175,839	114,607	316,400	81,527	265,204	63,798	227,035

The following are the statistics and accounts for timber and other produce brought to depôt during the year:—

Circle.	Description of timber &c	Balance in hand.	Brought to depôt during the year.	Total.	Lost or used by the depôt.	Removed by purchasers.	Balance.
Central.	Timber ...	37,373	112,444	149,817	59	93,861	33,265
	Bamboos ...	280,885	38,796	319,681	21	308,664	10,996
	Kirús and kurias,	19,357	24,077	43,434	373	34,289	8,772
	Firewood and charcoal (maunds),	2,818	60,273	63,091	35	61,997	1,039
	Grass (bundles) ...	85,000	..	85,000	33,700	27,608	23 692
	Baskets ...	...	1,301	1,301	...	518	783
	Lime ...	...	90	90	10	72	8
School.	Timber ...	71,093	81,036	152,129	...	94,934	28,005
	Fuel ...	105,075	90,434	195,509	...	113,497	63,960
	Charcoal ...	...	298	...	...	...	298
Oudh.	Timber ...	8,425	7,237	15,662	7,323	1,302	7,037
	Golas and ballis ...	8,532	2,419	10,951	809	6,025	4,117
	Canoes and boats,	505	648	1,153	86	21	1,046 cubic ft,
	Scantlings ...	49,963	169,530	217,493	25,744	153,151	38,598
	Charcoal ...	2,902	3 831	6,733	1,522	4,614	mds. 597
	Fuel ...	11,703	28,840	40,543	15,712	12,795	12,036

The value of timber and other produce sold was for the—

				Rs.
Central Circle	...	...	...	1,76,980
Oudh ditto	...	...	...	2,42,409
School ditto	...	...	...	2,16,324

A large number of trees were also given free to villagers as usual.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from, and expenditure incurred on, timber and other produce sold to public departments from the depôt during the year.

	Amount of revenue.			*Cost of Forest Department.*			*Comparison of revenue and expenditure.*	
	Due.	Received.	Outstanding.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all others, &c.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	30,581	30,581	...	19,193	2,824	22,017	8,564	...
Oudh ditto ...	1,25,886	1,24,291	569	43,275	12,077	55,352	71,381	431
School ditto ...	2,05,392	2,05,392	...	82,455	34,103	1,16,358	88,834	...

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*		*Surplus.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	4,93,405	3,67,601	2,96,679	2,32,234	1,96,726	1,35,366
Oudh ditto ...	3,06,570	3,84,923	2,39,602	2,45,547	66,968	1,39,377
School ditto ...	3,26,780	2,87,442	2,73,697	2,38,813	53,083	48,629
Total ...	11,26,755	10,39,966	8,09,978	7,16,594	3,16,777	3,23,372

The receipts were derived from the following sources :—

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
		Timber and other produce, &c.	Timber and other produce removed, &c.	Confiscated drift or waif wood.	Revenue from forest, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...		1,76,980	1,84,132	2,778	...	3,711	3,67,601
Oudh ditto ...		2,42,410	1,37 521	2,727	...	2,265	3,84,923
School ditto ...		2,16,324	69,069	739	...	1,310	2,87,442
Total ...	1879-80 ...	6,35,714	3,90,722	5,244	...	7,286	10,39,966
	1878-79 ...	7,55,245	3,62,721	3,704	...	5,085	11,26,755

The receipts in the Central Circle fell off by no less than Rs. 1,25,804, and the surplus by Rs. 61,539. The falling off is due to the Ránikhet division, where receipts were Rs. 46,199 less than in 1878-79, owing to so few troops being at Ránikhet and the stoppage of public works. The Commissariat Department took only about one-eighth of the amount of fuel they did in 1878-79. There was also a decrease in the sale of deodar sleepers from the leased forests of Rs. 96,018. For the five years 1864-65 to 1868-69, the average gross receipts were Rs. 6,06,389 ; for the five years 1869-70 to 1873-74, Rs. 10,79,363 ; and for the years 1874-75 to 1878-79, Rs. 9,13,262. The net receipts for the same periods were Rs. 2,66,129, Rs. 2,68,347, and Rs. 2,75,504 respectively. Up to 1876-77, a considerable income was realized from the sale of sál timber, felled previous to the existence of the Forest Department, which was lying in the forests, and from the timber cut on forests cleared for cultivation. From 1871-72 to 1875-76 the sale of deodar sleepers for State Railways was very large, and far outran what could be expected to be the maximum average annual yield.

Deodar fellings have now been in a great measure stopped, and the revenue has suffered accordingly. If the only object were to raise the greatest possible amount of revenue for a few years, this could easily be done at the expense of the future by increasing the number of fellings; but one of the chief aims in creating a special department for the management of the forests was to ensure that a permanent supply of timber is kept up, and with this view it may often be necessary to curtail or even stop altogether the felling of trees where this has been excessive in the past, leading though it must to a temporary decrease at any rate in income. During the last two years also bad seasons, the very general sickness prevalent, and the consequent impoverishment of the people and lessened demand for forest produce, have told considerably against the revenue.

The increased surplus in Oudh, Rs. 72,408 more than last year, is due to arrears of revenue for timber having been paid up, as also arrears of grazing dues in Gonda and Bahraich and better sales generally.

In the School Circle receipts were Rs. 39,338, and the surplus Rs. 4,454 less than in 1878-79. The revenue here is chiefly dependent on sales to the Public Works Department and the supply of railway sleepers. When the valuation surveys in progress have been completed, it will be possible to determine what the annual outturn may be expected to be in future; until this is done the revenue must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain.

There was a decrease in the expenditure in the Central and School Circles of Rs. 99,329, from which, deducting the increase of Rs. 5,945 in the Oudh Circle, there remains a total decrease of Rs. 93,384.

Taking expenditure under the two main heads—

(*a*) Conservancy and works,

(*b*) Establishments,

the figures are—

A.

	I. Timber and other, &c.	II. Timber and other, &c.	III. Confiscated drift, &c.	IV. Rent of leased, &c.	V. Live and dead stock.	VI. Communications and buildings.	VII. Demarcation, &c.	VIII. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	58,943	16,387	371	4,000	8,364	24,884	24,149	486	1,37,584
Oudh ditto ...	98,881	6,014	76	...	14,270	32,608	13,406	1,267	1,66,532
School ditto ...	97,269	4,054	3	8,504	3,078	34,670	10,265	1,632	1,59,475
Total 1879-80,	2,55,103	26,455	450	12,504	25,712	92,162	47,820	3,385	4,63,591
Total 1878-79,	4,08,858	24,008	415	10,351	21,299	63,638	37,981	5,536	5,72,085

B.

	I. Salaries.	II. Travelling allowances	III. Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	82,829	7,910	3,910	94,649
Oudh ditto	63,151	12,037	3,827	79,015
School ditto	66,815	9,790	2,733	79,338
Total 1879-80 ...	2,12,795	29,737	10,470	2,53,002
Total 1878-79 ...	1,96,941	29,258	11,692	2,37,891

The following summary shows the actual profits of the year :—

Particulars.	Amounts.
Central Circle.	Rs.
Receipts of the department during 1879-80	3,67,601
Expenditure ditto ditto	2,32,234
Surplus...	1,35,367
Value of timber at the commencement of the year	72,040
Ditto ditto close ditto	69,937
Difference against the year to be deducted	2,103
Balance...	1,33,264
Value of live and dead stock at commencement of the year ...	74,721
Ditto ditto close ditto ...	78,629
Balance to be added	3,908
	1,37,172
Deduct—	
Amount of revenue realized on account of previous periods ...	809
Balance...	1,36,363
Add—	
Outstandings of the year *minus* bad debts	12,220
	1,48,583
Add—	
Amount disbursed on account of previous periods	*Nil.*
	1,48,583
Deduct—	
Amount due on transactions of the year, but not yet paid ...	65
	1,48,518
Deduct—	
Outstandings at commencement of the year	10,326
Balance showing actual profits of the year ...	1,38,192
Oudh Circle.	
Receipts	3,84,933
Expenditure	2,45,547
Surplus...	1,39,386
Deduct—	
Decrease in value of timber stock	42,940
Balance...	96,446
Add—	
Increased value of live and dead stock	14,205
Net surplus...	1,10,651

Particulars.		Amount.
School Circle.		
Surplus revenue of the year	48,629	
Add—		
Balance of outstandings at close of year in favor of department	1,04,341	...
		1,52,970
Deduct—		
Decreased value of stock	48,555	
Balance of outstandings at commencement of year in favor of department	25,824	
		74,379
Balance in favor of department		78,591

The actual profits for this and the preceding year, therefore, compare as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80	+or—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	1,01,473	1,38,192	+36,719
Oudh ditto	72,710	1,10,651	+37,941
School ditto	18,766	*78,591	+97,351

The following statement gives the outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers during the year :—

	Department debtor.			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash, &c.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By Department (liabilities).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle...	65	43,118	43,183	10,326	45,013	55,333	12,220	65
Oudh ditto ...	983	2,79,873	2,80,855	46,511	2,55,800	3,02,312	21,527	70
School ditto ...	...	1,27,944	1,27,944	23,408	2,01,816	2,29,225	1,01,308	28

*Really Rs. 46,591.

The outstandings on account of revenue were—

	Rs.
Central Circle	736
Oudh ditto	42,989
School ditto	3,061

The large outstandings in Oudh are mainly owing to the arrears of grazing dues in Bahraich and Gonda.

The statement below compares the work at the Bahramghát saw mills during the past two years :—

Year.	Value of work done at hand labor rates.	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1878-79	13,661 14 6	10,367 2 11	3,214 15 8
1879-80	13,997 5 9	10,129 9 11	3,872 11 10
Increase in surplus ...	...	...	577 12 2

The cost of sawing per 100 cubic feet was Rs. $13\frac{1}{3}$, as compared with Rs. $16\frac{3}{4}$ last year, and over Rs. 20 the year before.

The forests have now been gazetted, and nearly all the rules required under the Forest Act issued. The next great step is the preparation of working plans, for which data are being collected, but the work is one involving much time and labor. For the majority of the forests only preliminary working plans are at present practicable.

6.—Mines.

The Kumaun iron mines have been leased to a company. The history of these mines was given in the report for 1877-78. The amount paid by the company during the year was Rs. 1,286.

7.—TRADE.

In treating of the commercial features of the year, it will be convenient to distinguish between the trade which these provinces transacted with the countries of Tibet and Nipal and that which they transacted with all other places. Trade with Tibet and Nipal is registered on the frontier as completely as possible, while of all other streams of trade which enter or leave the provinces, only that portion has been registered which travels by rail.

A.—Trade with the countries of Tibet and Nipal.

Trade with Tibet is transacted entirely by road, or rather by the steep hill passes, which are the only means of communication. Trade with Nipal is transacted partly by road and partly by river; the use of river communication is however almost entirely restricted to the import of timber, and the greater portion of the traffic is conveyed by road. The road routes leading to the Nipalese frontier meet the railway in these provinces at Bahrámghat, Fyzabad (Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway), and Zamaniah (East India Railway).

The amount and value of the trade transacted during the year under report are detailed below, and compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

	Weight (in maunds).					
	Tibet.		Nipal.		*Total.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Imports from ...	49,387	61,516	13,49,453	18,46,802	13 98,840	19,08,318
Exports to ...	37,170	45,541	1,13,212	1,18,170	1,50,382	1,63,711
	Value (in Rupees).					
	Tibet.		Nipal.		*Total.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	2,73,478	3,73,754	41,06,153	49,42,205	43,79,631	53,15,958
Exports to ...	1,17,402	1,88,372	19,16,024	27,79,304	20,33,427	29,67,676

The most noticeable facts shown in the foregoing table are:—

(i.) The unimportance of the traffic as compared with that which crosses the other frontiers of the provinces.

The total value of the trade is but little over 82½ lacs of rupees, or only one-sixth of the value of the trade* which these provinces annually transact with the Panjáb.

(ii.) The disproportionate shares taken in the trade by Tibet and Nipal.

The total value of the Tibet trade only amounts to 5½ per cent. of the whole.

(iii.) The increase in both Tibet and Nipal trade as compared with the trade of the preceding year.

This increase amounts in value to—

	Tibet.	*Nipal*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,00,276	8,36,051	9,36,327
Exports	70,970	8,63,279	9,34,249
Total ...	1,71,246	16,99,330	18,70,576

(iv.) The great excess in the value of the imports from both countries over that of the exports to them, which must involve a considerable drain of rupees from these provinces.

This excess during the year under report amounted to—

Tibet.	*Nipal.*	*Total.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,85,382	21,62,900	23,48,282

Although the gross traffic of the year under report exhibits such a large increase, yet the excess in value of the imports over the exports is only a little more than in the year preceding, exports and imports having increased in almost the same proportion.

* As shown in the trade returns for the year ending March 31st, 1879 the only year in which interprovincial trade was fully registered.

The actual increase in the traffic compared with that of the year preceding is, in the case of *Tibet*, partly due to a decrease of traffic in the year preceding, as will be evident if the statistics for 1877-78 be taken into the comparison and the returns of traffic over the Nilang pass (which was not registered in that year) be omitted from the totals for 1878-79 and 1879-80. Treated in this way the statistics of the two last years may be fairly compared with those of 1877-78, since all three will include the returns of the same four routes.

	1877-78.	*1878-79.	*1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,09,507	2,38,073	3,26,259
Exports	94,924	1,13,016	1,64,880
Total ...	4 04,431	3,51,089	4.91,139

The increase shown by the figures for 1879-80 is then due in part to a diminution of trade in 1878-79; compared with the figures for 1877-78, the increase sinks from 39 to 21 per cent.

The amount by which the trade of the year under report exceeded that of the year preceding it is—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	12,119	1,00,276
Exports	8,371	70,970

The increase in imports is in great measure due to the larger import of salt, which exceeded that of the year preceding by 11,812 maunds, valued at Rs. 73,849. The increase in exports is the result of increased traffic in almost every article of export.

The increase in Nipal trade shown by the returns of the year under report indicates a considerable expansion of traffic when compared with that of either of the two years preceding. As in the case of Tibet the trade of 1878-79 was rather less than that of 1877-78, but not to anything like the same extent, and the increase of traffic in 1879-80 is of almost equal dimensions, whether judged by the traffic of 1877-78 or by that of 1878-79.

* Excluding the returns of the Nilang post.

The amount by which the trade of 1879-80 exceeded that of the year preceding is:—

		Mds.	Rs.
Imports	... ...	4,97,349	8,36,051
Exports	... ...	4,958	8,63,279
	Total ...	5,02,307	16,99,330

The increase in imports is almost exactly accounted for by the increase in the imports of rice (husked and unhusked), which amounted to 4,70,838 maunds, valued at Rs. 9,45,329. The increase in exports may in like manner be ascribed to the increase in the export of cotton and cotton goods, which amounted to 11,266 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,48,210.

The excess in value of the imports over that of the exports amounts on the trade of both Tibet and Nipal to Rs. 23,48,282 in the year under report, against Rs. 23,46,204 in the year preceding. There is therefore a very slight increase which is entirely due to Tibet trade, the excess in value of imports over exports in Nipal trade being rather less than in 1878-79 as will be seen from the subjoined figures.

Excess in value of imports over that of exports.

		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tibet	... ...	2,14,588	1,56,076	1,85,382
Nipal	... ...	17,57,523	21,90,128	21,62,900
	Total ...	19,72,111	23,46,204	23,48,282

The excess noticeable in Tibet traffic calls for no special remarks: it represents the export each year from British territory of between 1½ and 2 lacs of rupees, for which, as recent writers have shown, there is a considerable demand in Tibet, where they appear to be coming into more or less general use as a medium of exchange. The annual excess in Nipal trade is far more considerable and indicates a yearly drain on these provinces for over 20 lacs of rupees—that is to say, Nipalese goods to that amount are annually purchased and the purchase-money retained in Nipal. It was shown in last year's foreign trade report that the goods, the price of which is thus hoarded, were probably rice and timber,

which are in great measure bought up by large contractors and not by the travelling *banya*, in whose hands the rest of the traffic lies. The supposition was based on the fact that the value of the rice and timber imported (Rs. 21,57,114) corresponded very nearly with the excess in the value of the imports over exports (Rs. 21,90,128), and it is further strengthened by the statistics of the year under report. For, taking into consideration only those routes which show in their traffic an excess value of imports over that of exports, the value of the rice and timber imported differs from the excess value of the total imports (Rs. 23,02,444) by only Rs. 2,35,463, and good ground is therefore given for believing that, with the exception of some two lacs of rupees worth (or 11 per cent), the whole of the grain and timber which is imported is paid for in cash, and the cash hoarded or absorbed as currency in Nipal, instead of being employed in the re-purchase of British Indian commodities. It is known for certain that the timber is sold directly by the Nipal Darbar, and in the present ignorance which prevails concerning the practices of the Nipal Government, a conjecture may be hazarded that the control of the rice trade is also in some degree in its hands, and that a portion, at all events, of the price paid by British Indian traders does not return to this country, because it is appropriated by the Darbar in the shape of land rent or some other form of tax.

The fluctuations which the traffic with Tibet in the most important articles of commerce has undergone during the last three years are shown in the following table :—

			1877-78.*	1878-79.	1879-80.
IMPORTS.	Borax	Maunds...	22,694	18,546	18,948
		Rupees ...	1,433	92,729	94,616
	Salt	Maunds ...	31,709	27,973	39,785
		Rupees ...	1,09,072	1,07,832	1,81,681
	Wool ; woollen goods ...	Maunds...	7,297	2,305	2,685
		Rupees ...	1,09,845	54,143	51,275
EXPORTS.	Cotton goods	Maunds...	305	262	417
		Rupees ...	12,674	18,455	19,409
	Grain	Maunds...	28,164	34,646	39,289
		Rupees ...	49,151	74,276	1,16,919
	Sugar.	Maunds...	7,561	1,868	5,177
		Rupees ...	23,068	12,067	23,437

* No returns for the Nilang pass.

During the last two years the value of *borax* has somewhat recovered from the depression which in 1877-78 seemed to threaten the total extinction of the trade in it. There is a considerable increase in the import of *salt*, amounting in value to over Rs. 70,000 on the imports of either of the two preceding years. The exports of *grain*, whether compared with those of 1877-78 or 1878-79, show a large increase which partly counterbalances the increase in the import of *salt*, for which, indeed, grain is the usual exchange in the system of barter which prevails on the frontier. The exports of sugar are considerably in excess of what they were in 1878-79, but less than in 1877-78, although the statistics for this latter year only include returns for four instead of five routes. In short the figures show the traffic to have recovered from the depression which characterized it in 1878-79, while there has been a marked increase in the imports of salt partly counterbalanced by an increase in the exports of grain.

The principal articles which figure in the traffic which these provinces transact with Nipal are—*imports*, rice, ghi, spices, oilseeds, and timber ; *exports*, cotton goods, salt, sugar, and tobacco. The following table shows the fluctuations which the traffic in each has undergone during the last three years :—

Imports.

Article.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Rice	Maunds...	5 01,390	5,41.033	10,11.871
	Rupees ...	9,85,042	15,05,496	24,50,825
Ghí	Maunds...	11.933	12,609	15.399
	Rupees ...	2 60,065	2,79,730	3,94,493
Spices	Maunds...	46,556	30,004	18,533
	Rupees ...	8,59,019	5,62,164	2,54,377
Oilseeds... ...	Maunds...	93,526	60,835	1,17,042
	Rupees ...	2,54,816	2,46,529	3,46,647
Timber... ...	Maunds...	5,91,892	5,21,036	4,46,162
	Rupees ...	5,48,193	6,51,618	5,57,702

Exports.

Article.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Cotton goods ...	Maunds...	23,460	23,142	34,408
	Rupees ...	12,12,660	12,79,169	21,27,379
Salt	Maunds...	29,191	23,508	25,577
	Rupees ..	1,61 020	1,27,204	1,29,351
Sugar	Maunds...	26,138	15,373	18,786
	Rupees ...	91,629	98,893	1,17,606
Tobacco ...	Maunds ...	4,735	3,761	3,808
	Rupees ...	34,288	25,903	31 535

The fluctuations exhibited by most of the articles noted do not call for remark. Taking into consideration the fact that the 1877-78 returns do not include figures for three important routes, it is evident that there was a considerable depression of trade in 1878-79, from which in 1879-80 it has been recovering.

The enormous increase in the *rice* traffic is the most remarkable feature in the trade of the year; the rice imports being almost double what they were in either of the two preceding years.

A considerable decrease in the import of *timber* was noted in last year's report, and the decrease is apparently continuing. The extent can be judged of from the following table in which the imports during the last three years are classified according to the locality from which they were drawn :—

		Forests on the Koriali (upper Gogra) and west of it.	Forests east of the Koriali north of the Bahraich and Gonda districts.	Forests north of the Basti and Gorakhpur districts.	Forests on the Naraini (upper Gandak).	Total.
1877-78,	Maunds	1,34,934	3,13,318	1,03,640	Not registered.	5,51,892
	Rupees	1,32,984	3,17,305	97,904	...	5,48,193
1878-79,	Maunds	25,960	24,725	1,95,935	2,74,416	5,21,036
	Rupees	65,283	61,677	2,39,635	2,85,023	6,51,618
1879-80,	Maunds	76,817	11,295	76 263	2,81,787	4,46,162
	Rupees	96,022	14,118	95,329	3,52,233	5,57,702

The decrease will be still more patent if the imports by the river Gandak are excluded from the returns for 1878-79 and 1879-80, when the total import in each year is reduced to—

1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5,51,892.	2,46,620.	1,64,375.

The decrease must be due to the exhaustion or closure of the forests in the strips of Tarái between the Koriali and Naraini, north of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur districts. Imports from forests west of the Koriali and imports by the river Gandak both show a slight increase.

The increase in the export of *cotton goods*, amounting in value to Rs. 8,48,210, counterbalances in great measure the increase in the import of rice.

The most interesting fact in connection with this item in the trade is the commercial connection which it indicates between England and Nipal, since a large and increasing portion of the cotton goods which are exported are of British manufacture. The proportion which British goods bear to those of Indian manufacture in the traffic which crosses different portions of the frontier may be judged of from the figures contained in the following table :—

Cotton goods exported from

		Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and the Kheri district.		The Bahraich and Gonda districts.		The Basti and Gorakhpur districts.	
		European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.
1877-78 ...	Maunds ...	290	1,143	1,241	8,440	3,166	9,180
	Rupees ...	26,867	62,530	1,02,704	3,36,676	3,00,066	3,83,817
1878-79 ...	Maunds ...	496	1,467	1,016	4,335	4,429	11,399
	Rupees ...	51,431	67,544	86,407	1,90,343	4,35,207	4,48,237
1879-80 ...	Maunds ...	482	1,822	3,222	4,286	7,523	17,073
	Rupees ...	48,170	87,278	2,95,901	1,62,031	7,52,110	7,81,889

The export therefore both of European and Indian piece-goods shows a steady increase. The districts which adjoin Nipal are

none of them cotton-producers, and the exports are almost entirely drawn from stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and East India Railways.

B.—Railway trade between these provinces and places other than Tibet and Nipal.

The external railway trade of the provinces during the year under report is contrasted with that of the year preceding (1878-79) in the subjoined table :—

		Imports from the		*Exports to the*	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Panjáb ...	Mds. ...	22,34,653	11,92,868	20,57,191	37,58,420
	Rs. ...	1,46,38,901	1,06,88,537	1,84,28,340	2,43,88,873
Rajputana and Gwalior.	Mds. ...	13,05,322	24,61,098	12,02,783	13,12,371
	Rs. ...	60,02,227	95,31,445	74,27,823	81,22,106
Central Provinces.	Mds. ...	2,10,213	1,83,556	7,11,005	6,68,289
	Rs ...	35,11,617	15,36,526	54,63,170	54,77,135
Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Bombay city).	Mds. ...	54,974	1,64,297	12,27,425	17,93,073
	Rs. ...	8,20,836	11,55,979	80,46,978	92,66,601
Bengal (excluding Calcutta).	Mds. ...	30,71,354	37,38,155	8,[illegible]0,393	10,89,229
	Rs. ...	1,15,79,423	1,21,90,962	76,40,897	1,14,75,249
Calcutta ...	Mds. ...	15,68,673	24,84,640	52,41,610	56,65,155
	Rs. ...	4,73,35,228	4,96,37,930	5,12,43,243	497,66,662
Bombay ...	Mds. ...	2,14,337	2,41,536	37,62,120	21,40,385
	Rs. ...	87,47,475	1,01,93,382	1,46,80,048	74,86,537
Total ...	Mds. ...	86,59,526	1,04,66,150	150,02,527	164,26,922
	Rs ...	9,26,35,707	9,49,34,761	11,29,30,499	11,59,83,163

The total external traffic by rail during the year under report exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly 32 lacs of maunds in weight or by the value of more than half a crore of rupees, notwithstanding that the prices of agricultural produce had declined considerably and the value of the traffic was *pro tanto* diminished. Increase of traffic is noticeable under both imports and exports, amounting, respectively, to—

	Rs.
Exports	30,52,664
Imports	22,99,054
Difference in favor of export	7,53,610

The returns for the preceding year showed a balance in favor of these provinces (*i.e.* an excess in value of exports over imports) amounting to Rs. 2,03,06,392, which was therefore increased to Rs. 2,10,60,002 in the year under report.

A more detailed comparison of the external traffic of the two years brings out very striking differences in some of the "streams" into which the trade is sub-divided. In the following analysis is noted the increase or decrease which each stream of import and export traffic shows when compared with what it was in the preceding year, and the items are shown to which such increase or decrease is mainly due :—

(i)—Trade with the Panjáb :—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total decrease	10,41,785	39,50,364
Decrease under grain	8,25,423	21,24,691
" " salt	4,91,111	26,15,232
	13,16,534	47,39,923
Exports.		
Total increase	17,01,229	59,60,533
Increase under grain	7,28,254	24,46,366
" " sugar	6,07,251	21,94,815
	13,35,505	46,41,181

Better harvests changed the current of the grain trade from import into export, and gave great stimulus to the export of sugar. The decrease in the import of salt is partly due to the increasing share in salt supply engrossed by the Sambhar Lake, and partly to the decline in the importance of Delhi as a salt *emporium*. Since the Gurgaon salts (*Noh* and *Sultanpuri*), when conveyed straight through from the Rajputana State Railway to the East India Railway (without breaking the journey at Delhi), are shown as Rajputana and not as Panjáb salt, and through consignments

appear to be on the increase. Imports of Lahori (rock) salt from the upper Panjáb was insignificant in both years.

(ii.)—Trade with stations on the Rajputana State Railway (Rajputana):—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total increase	11,55,776	35,29,218
Increase under salt	9,10,135	30,00,687
Exports.		
Total increase	1,09,588	6,94,283
Increase under sugar	3,21,877	18,81,343
Less decrease under ghí	32,382	10,46,345
	2,89,495	8,34,998

The increase in salt imports, though partly due to the gradual engrossment of salt supply by the Sambhar Lake, may also be partly ascribed to recovery of the lower classes from the effects of the scarcity of 1877, and the consequent increase in their purchasing power. The cause of the increase in export of sugar was the excellent harvest of 1878-79 in the districts of the upper Doáb. Decrease in the export of ghí was a feature in other streams of traffic besides this one, being especially noticeable in the trade with Bombay.

(iii.)—Trade with the Central Provinces :—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total decrease...	26,657	19,75,091
Decrease under cotton	69,614	13,18,261
Manufactured leather	...	9,65,290
Total ...	69,614	22,83,551

Exports show no difference of importance.

Decrease in import of cotton may be attributed to the better character of the cotton crops, which influenced the trade of the year,

and which rendered these Provinces more independent of supplies from outside.

(iv.)—Trade with Bombay and Madras Presidencies :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	1,09,323	3,35,143
Increase under salt	106,727	4,15,276

The salt imported from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies is of the sort known as *Baragara*, manufactured on the sea-shore at places north of Bombay.

Exports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	5,65,648	12,19,623
Increase under cotton goods ...	4,320	3,28,200
" " grains ...	4,62,302	6,42,127
" " sugar ...	1,40,175	9,10,444
Total ...	6,06,797	18,80,771
Less decrease under liquors ...	...	51,890
" " ghí ...	13,439	4,10,335
" " oilseeds ...	56,444	2,44,261
Total ...	69,883	7 06,486
Balance increase	536,914	11,74,285

An increase in the export of grain and sugar and a decrease in the export of ghi were features already noticed in the traffic transacted with Rajputana.

(v.)—Trade with Bengal :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	6,66,801	6,11,539
Increase under coal	10,64,762	10,64,762
" " silk manufactures ...	774	7,74,000
Total ...	10,65,536	18,38,762
Less decrease under grain	4,39,588	11,60,667
Balance increase	6,25,948	6,78,095

Exports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	2,88,836	38,34,352
Increase under cotton	31,613	2,11,129
„ „ opium	14,787	29,37,400
„ due to increase in valuation of indigo seed	...	3,37,601
Total ...	46,400	34,86,430

The opium exported to Bengal merely consisted in opium transferred from the Ghâzipur to the Patna factory. The export of indigo seed was but slightly in excess of that in the preceding year, but its value has been much enhanced by raising the value rate per maund from Rs 4 to Rs. 6-6-0. The increase is an apparent and not a real one, since it arises from the valuation of the preceding year having been too low, and not from any rise in price during the year under report.

(vi.)—Trade with Calcutta :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	9,15,967	23,02,702
Increase under cotton	37,493	25,87,425
„ „ metals	2,32,142	4,70,477
„ „ coal	3,96,808	3,96,808
Total	6,66,443	34,54,710
Less decrease under liquors	...	11,02,560
Balance increase	6,66,443	23,52,150

Exports.

Total increase in weight	4,23,545	...
„ decrease in value	...	14,76,581
Increase under cotton	4,86,220	52,50,538
Less decrease under opium	8,077	23,42,330
„ „ indigo	30,602	27,55,290
„ „ tea	8,800	4,85,935
„ in value of oilseeds ...	...	9,95,395
Total ...	47,479	65,78,950
Balance increase in weight ...	4,38,741	...
„ decrease in value ...	...	13,28,412

The large increase in the export of cotton is nearly balanced in value by a decrease in the export of opium and indigo. The decrease in value which results from the lower valuation of oilseeds is partly apparent only, since although their price was much lower in the year under report than in the one preceding it, yet the valuation of the preceding year was undoubtedly above the mark.

(vii.)—Trade with Bombay:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total increase	27,199	14,45,907
Increase under cotton goods ...	18,153	15,42,575
Exports.		
Total decrease	16,21,735	71,93,511
Decrease under grain	10,56,125	31,76,928
" " oilseeds	5,68,158	28,90,161
" " ghí	42,998	13,76,188
" " cotton goods ...	2,614	1,94,775
	16,69,895	76,38,052
Less increase under cotton ...	57,893	7,32,011
Balance decrease	16,12,002	69,06,041

The large decrease in the export of grain was due to the better harvests in Guzerat, the tract for which most of the grain exported in the previous year was intended. Decrease in export of ghí and increase in export of cotton have already been noticed as characteristic of the year under report.

Almost every point of difference between the external trade of the two years brought out in the foregoing analysis tells in favor of a considerable increase of prosperity in these Provinces during the year under report. Looking first of all at the *export trade*, we find that it shows a marked increase in four out of the seven streams into which external traffic has been sub-divided and a decrease in two streams (those with Calcutta and Bombay).

The increase in the exports to the Panjáb, Rajputana, and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies amounts in value to nearly 80 lacs of rupees. This is almost entirely due to increase in the exports of grain and sugar, which accounts for, respectively, 34 and 62 per cent. of the increase.

The increase of Rs. 38 lacs in the exports to Bengal is due in great part to the transfer of Government opium from the Gházipur to the Patna factory, but since the opium is valued at its *cost* and not at its *monopoly* price, its value denotes the amount expended in the Provinces on its production and manufacture and may fairly be credited to them.

The decrease in exports to the port of Calcutta is apparent only, since it results from the too high valuation of oilseeds in the traffic of the preceding year. Indeed, were it not for a large decrease in the export of China opium, the export trade to Calcutta would show a considerable increase, since the cotton exports increased by the value of over half a crore of rupees, which the decrease in the value of indigo and tea did not nearly balance.

Export to Bombay is not, as a rule, for shipment to Europe, but to supply local consumption. The decrease in it during the year under report (84 per cent. of which was due to decrease in the export of grain and oilseeds) was a consequence of better harvests in Guzerat and the country round it, which rendered supplies from these Provinces no longer necessary.

The import trade shows an increase in five out of the seven streams of external traffic and a decrease in two (those with the Panjáb and Central Provinces).

In the case of Rajputana and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the increase amounts to over 38 lacs of rupees, 89 per cent. of which is due to increased import of salt, while the increase in imports from Bengal is accounted for by increase in the import of coal and silk manufactures.

The increase in import from Calcutta is due to increase in the import of European cotton goods (Rs. 25 lacs), metals (Rs. 4 lacs),

and coal (Rs. 4 lacs), while the increase in imports from Bombay is wholly accounted for by an increase in the import of cotton manufactures (Rs. 15 lacs).

Fifty-eight per cent. of the decrease in imports from the Panjáb and the Central Provinces (which amounted to Rs. 58 lacs) resulted from the cessation of the import of grain and raw cotton, both of which these Provinces were able to supply for themselves.

The broad commercial features of the year were, therefore, an increase in *export* under nearly all heads but indigo, tea, and opium, and an increase in *import* of less than corresponding amount under the head of most of the commodities (such as salt, metals, &c.) which these Provinces have to purchase from outside What decrease there was in *export* was confined to trade with Bombay, and resulted from improvement in the condition of tracts in its neighbourhood, which in the preceding year were compelled by scarcity to become large purchasers. The decrease in *import* was confined to those articles which the provinces can produce for themselves, and is therefore an additional proof of improvement in their condition.

The principal commodities which figure in the trade of the Provinces and which need special notice, are cotton, cotton goods, indigo, grain, lac, hardware, salt, oilseeds, and sugar:—

Cotton.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds	Rs
Gross export by rail	5,53,986	88,79,049	11,39,346	1,51,91,279
import	85,498	15,75,260	30,097	4,01,294
Net export ...	4,68,488	73,03,789	11,09,249	1,47,89,985

The export traffic by rail was therefore more than double what it was in the year preceding, while the imports suffered a more than corresponding decrease. The cotton trade dealt in during any year is only partly the produce of that year, a large proportion being produce of the year preceding. The cotton trade of 1878-79 was influenced, therefore, in part by the harvest of 1877. But 1877 was the year of scarcity, and hence the cotton contributed by it was far below the normal quantity, and reduced proportionately

the cotton trade of the whole year. The excess which the cotton exports of 1879-80 show over those of 1878-79 is therefore due in all probability more to the contraction in traffic which followed the scarcity of 1877 than to any unusual expansion of the trade in the years which followed it.

Out of the 11 lacs of maunds *exported*, nearly 9½ lacs maunds were consigned to Calcutta, the principal despatching blocks being the middle and lower Doáb, which contributed 4,92,570 maunds and 3,67,796 maunds respectively. Next to Calcutta, Bengal is the principal customer for cotton, receiving 1,10,392 maunds.

Cotton goods.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail	5,55,363	4,05,72,846	6,23,651	4,54,22,950
Gross export	67,496	48,42,606	78,884	58,14,400
Net import ...	4,87,867	3,57,30,240	5,44,767	3,96,08,550

Since no distinction is made on the East India Railway invoices between cotton goods of European and those of Indian manufacture, the proportion contributed by European piece-goods and twist can only be inferred from the imports from Calcutta, all of which must probably have been of European manufacture. The amount of cotton goods imported from Calcutta was :—

1878-79.		1879-80.	
Mds.	Rs	Mds.	Rs.
4,03,822	2,94,17,925	4,41,315	3,20,05,350

The greater portion of this was consigned to stations in the Benares and lower Doáb blocks, which received during the year under report 1,78,009 maunds and 1,94,634 maunds respectively, Gházipur in the Benares block and Cawnpore in the lower Doáb being the principal emporia.

Indigo.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	70,778	82,92,163	35,109	52,39,350
Gross import	601	58,760	651	97,650
Net export ...	70,177	82,33,403	34,458	51,41,700

The great diminution in exports, as compared with those of the year preceding, is partly explained by the fact that the exports of the year preceding were abnormally large, while it is partly due to the unfavorable character of the season in the year under report. The excessive rainfall of July and August, 1879, did in many cases far more harm to the indigo crop than would have resulted from a total failure of rain, since indigo in the Doáb is almost universally grown on irrigated land, and there is less need of rain to stimulate the growth of the plant than of sunshine to develop its dye properties and prevent it from becoming discolored and flaccid. Great loss was also caused by the terrible fever epidemic which visited the chief indigo-producing districts in the manufacturing season, and which, disabling 90 per cent. of the population, left no hands available for work either in field or factory. Some planters in the districts of the middle Doáb were actually reduced to the expense and trouble of importing laborers from Bengal. Out of the total exports 30,565 maunds were consigned to Calcutta, the principal consigning blocks being—

	Mds.
Middle Doáb (Aligarh and Bulandshahr)	10,363
Lower Doáb (Etáwah and Cawnpore)	11,350
Bnares	3,978

The remainder of the exports were principally sent to the Panjáb.

Grain.

	1878.	1879.	1879	1880
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail ...	68,87,974	1,91,28,121	67,48,925	1,83,12,140
Gross import ...	16,70,524	45,63,148	6,33,244	14,36,914
Net export ...	52,17,450	1,45,64,973	61,15,681	1,68,75,226

Although the gross amount of the grain trade was nearly the same in the two years, yet its character was widely different.

The chief features of the traffic in 1878-79 were the import of grain from the Panjáb to the western portions of the Provinces (the Meerut division importing 14½ lacs of maunds *net*) and the export of large quantities of grain (some 34½ lacs of maunds) from

Rohilkhand, Oudh, and the Lower Doáb to Bombay and the Bombay Presidency for consumption in Khandesh and Guzerat. Export to Calcutta amounted to 15½ lacs of maunds, six lacs of which consisted of wheat. On the other hand, during the year under report, there was a net export from these provinces across every portion of the interprovincial frontier. Import from the Panjáb changed into a large export, amounting by rail alone to 11,05,909 maunds *net*, more than half of which was drawn from the Upper Doáb, the tract which imported grain so largely in the preceding year; the major portion of the remainder being drawn from Rohilkhand and Oudh. Export to Bombay and the Bombay Presidency still continued, but to a rather less amount, exports aggregating 28,70,777 maunds. Exports to Calcutta remained at almost the same figure as in the preceding year. There is an increase noticeable in the export of wheat to the ports as compared with that of the year preceding:—

	1878.	1879.	1879.	1880.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bombay	1,88,345	5,65,035	5,90,389	16,23,570
Calcutta	11,42,438	34,27,314	13,74,980	37,81,203
Total ...	13,30,783	39,92,349	19,65,369	54,04,773

The increase is, however, principally to be seen in the exports to Bombay, which are destined for Indian consumption, and not for export to Europe. The price of wheat maintained too high a pitch throughout the year to allow of export to Europe yielding substantial profits.

Grain traffic with the other tracts surrounding these Provinces deserves no special notice, with the exception of the export of coarse grain to the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the former of which amounted to nearly 1½, and the latter to nearly three lacs of maunds. Traffic in grain with Bengal was of small dimensions, and it is somewhat remarkable that so little rice was imported from that province.

An analysis of the external traffic in grain is given in the subjoined table, only *net* export being shown in each case.

Net export to—

	Calcutta	Bombay.	Bengal.	Panjáb.	Rajputana.	Central Provinces.	Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
			Net import.		Net import.		
From the Upper Doáb ...	2,45,43	30,625	1,546	3,83,973	1,22,754	522	15,173
			Net import.	Net import.			
„ „ Middle „ ...	3,85,822	60,261	12,114	14,348	3,567	1,884	31,512
			Net import.	Net import.	Net import.		
„ „ Muttra-Háthras ...	24,626	10,314	1,413	10 977	1,252	677	6,244
„ „ Lower Doáb ...	4,24,165	7,77,621	20,578	85,901	54,875	1,23,256	8,80,338
			Net import.	Net import.			
„ Allahabad	28,114	1,57,254	285	7,475	24	34,052	1,23,863
„ Benares	99,450	82,375	77,991	393	623	24,283	1,21,047
„ Rohilkhand and Oudh ...	2,54,673	2,37,214	3,381	5,94,053	2,53,903	46,006	1,01,046
„ Oudh and Benares ...	77,350	1,50,856	10,563	74,389	73,737	8,827	85,034
Total ...	15,39,631	15,06,520	97,154	11,[illegible]5,909	2,62,723	2,39,487	13,64,257

Lac.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail ...	73,056	19,29,142	74,294	19,03,840
„ import	52,838	10,68,494	54,816	10,70,020
Net export ...	20,218	8,60,648	19,478	8,33,820

The traffic in lac may be summarized as the import of stick lac from Bengal and the Central Provinces to Mirzapur for manufacture and the export of the manufactured article (chiefly shell-lac) from Mirzapur to Calcutta.

Metals.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail ...	7,71,977	92,32,635	9,66,778	92,53,520
Gross export	1,06,644	21,20,845	1,38 924	20,44,175
Net export ...	6,65,333	71,11,790	8,27,854	72,09,345

The traffic which these Provinces transact in metals and hardware consists almost entirely in import from Calcutta and Bombay, and it forms with cotton goods the principal portion of the return made to these Provinces for the raw produce they export to Europe.

The share taken by Bombay in the trade is small, since it only sent 26,282 maunds to these Provinces, while the imports from Calcutta amounted to 8,85,890 maunds. By far the most important metal dealt in is iron, which constituted 7,57,698 maunds out of the total 9,66,778 maunds imported. Next to Calcutta and Bombay, Central India is the place whence these provinces import metals most largely, the Central Provinces sending 22,885 maunds during the year under report, nearly all of which consisted of indigenous iron.

The two cities in which the metal trade of these Provinces centres are Cawnpore and Benares. The amount imported by the former can be accurately ascertained, since its traffic was separately

registered; the imports into Benares city can only be judged of from the imports into the Benares block, nearly the whole of which, however, it is believed to have engrossed. During the year under report Agra city also imported largely, chiefly, it is believed, on account of the Sindhia State Railway in construction between Agra and Gwalior.

Import from Calcutta to

Agra.	Cawnpore.	Benares block.
Mds	Mds.	Mds.
1,26,268	3,35,145	2,97,859

This accounts for nearly seven-eighths of the total amount imported from Calcutta.

Nearly the whole of the brass and copper imported were taken by the Benares block as raw material for the metal manufactures for which Benares city is noted.

Salt.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail ...	20,60,990	95,99,646	25,58,593	1,02,34,372
- export ...	13,436	60,853	57,544	2,30,176
Net import ...	20,47,554	95,38,793	25,01,049	1,00,04,196

This is exclusive of salt consigned to Agra city by the Rajputana State Railway and unloaded there, which was not registered since it did not come on to the East India Railway, and arrangements for the registration of Rajputana State Railway traffic were not completed till the commencement of the current year. Some idea may be formed of the amount of salt which Agra received in this way from the amount distributed from Agra by rail, which was 2,75,314 maunds; adding (say), 22,350 maunds to this on account of the local consumption of Agra, the result (nearly 3,00,000 maunds) may be assumed to be the amount imported into these provinces by consignment to Agra.

Leaving the consignments to Agra out of consideration, the imports by rail into these Provinces during the year under report

exceed those during the preceding year by more than 4½ lacs of maunds—an increase which may probably be ascribed with justice to an improvement in the condition of the lower classes, and therefore in their purchasing power.

Oilseeds.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	42,99,319	1,87,03,905	33,88,410	1,28,70 498
Gross import	13,180	50,195	45,330	1,59,012
Net export ...	42,86,139	1,86,53 710	33,43 080	1,27,11,486

Out of the 33,88,410 maunds exported by the Provinces during the year under report, 29,10,251 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and Bombay, and it is with the ports, therefore, that the bulk of the traffic lies. The decrease of nearly 25 per cent., shown by the returns of the year under report, as compared with those of the year preceding, is principally due to a falling off in the export to Bombay, since export to Calcutta is almost precisely the same as in 1878-79.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Calcutta	24,53,158	24,21,562
„ Bombay	10,56,847	4,88,689
Total ...	35,10,005	29,10,251

The chief exporting blocks were :—

	Middle Doáb.	Lower Doáb.	Benares.	Rohilkhand, Oudh.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Calcutta	3,17,721	15,94,418	2,40,609	1,22,854
„ Bombay	51,199	3,00,975	18,888	10,776

Sugar.

		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	Refined ...	3,11,410	58,71,274	3,28,979	47,50,194
	Unrefined ...	9,48,163	74,04,849	20,22,509	1,36,51 936
import ...	Refined ...	1,31,553	23,71,014	1,54,476	22,39 900
	Unrefined ...	1,48,615	10,76,142	78,908	5,32,628
Net export ...	Refined ...	1,79,857	35,00,260	1,74,503	25,10,294
	Unrefined ...	7,94,548	63,28,707	19,43,601	1,31,19,308

With the exception of grain, sugar is the only product which these Provinces export very largely elsewhere than to the ports. It forms one of the principal items in every stream of export which leaves these Provinces, except in the case of Calcutta and Bengal, from both of which there is a net import. The principal customers are the Panjáb and Rajputana, which receive it in return for their salt and cotton, and it is entirely due to an expansion of the export to these two tracts that the total exports during the year under report are more than double those of the preceding year.

	Panjáb.		*Rajputana State Railway.*		*Central Provinces.*		*Bombay and Madras Presidencies*	
	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined	Unrefined	Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79,	1,38,947	3,92,501	49,120	2,80 000	44,759	1,15,524	65,126	85,944
1879-80.	1,35,281	10,03,321	42,745	6,08,252	47,380	1,78,990	92,099	1,98,546

There is also a net export of small amount to the port of Bombay.

It is noticeable that the increase is only to be seen in the exports of unrefined sugar, export of refined sugar being rather less than they were in the year preceding. This is due to the fact that the expansion in the traffic resulted from an excellent harvest in the districts of the upper Doáb, where sugar-refining is but little practised, and nearly the whole outturn is in the form of *gúr* or compost.

8.—Public Works.

(a)—*Roads.*

The following figures show the expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.

The following statement distributes the gross outlay for the year by funds :—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Funds		3,31,661	
Add increase to suspense balance		4,221	3,35,882
Provincial Funds—	Rs.		
Provincial	24,82,826		
Deduct decrease in suspense	6,132		
		24,76,694	
Local Incorporated	4,44,258		
Restoration of tanks, Jhánsi district ...	5,742		
		4,50,000	
Local Excluded		6,624	
Total Provincial Funds ...			29,33,318
Contribution funds			16,245
Outlay made for and transferred to other departments			14,040
Total Buildings and Roads ...			32,99,485

Statement showing expenditure in Buildings and Roads Branch by Services and Main Heads of Accounts.

	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and Plant.	Increase or decrease, suspense balances.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military buildings,	13,701	13,398	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (Other Services) buildings.	52,474	43,652	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,175	57,050	24,646	1,81,943	1,847	×4,221	3,35,882
Provincial Service.							
Civil buildings ...	4,55,244	2,08,319	...	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	2,73,282	9,66,081	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements.	24,162	12,510	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,52,688	11,86,910	9,90,611	...	9,241	—6,132	29,33,318
Other Departments,	11,329	...	2,339	...	372	...	14,040
Contributions ...	12,606	1,820	1,819	...	...	...	16,245
Total ...	27,06,879	13,11,593	10,19,415	1,81,943	11,460	—20,986	32,10,304

The following statement shows the revenue accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1879-80:—

Buildings and Roads.

	Rs.
Imperial.	
Military	1,590
Other Services	12,239
Thomason Civil Engineering College	32,132
Total, Imperial ...	45,961
Provincial.	
Rents of public buildings	12,715
Sale of produce	19,418
Ditto houses, land, &c.	1,237
Ditto old materials	1,761
Ditto tools and plant	3,258
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	7,478
Total, Provincial ...	45,867
Local Incorporated	*Nil.*
Ditto Excluded	*Nil.*

In the month of May of the year under review orders were received from the Government of India to curtail expenditure in every possible way, and to prohibit the initiation of any work estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500. A subsequent telegram from the Supreme Government, while confirming the previous order, further enjoined the postponement of all repairs that could be deferred without injury to buildings or communications. On receipt of these orders the budgets were carefully scrutinized and the assigned amounts reduced so as to effect a saving under original works of Rs. 5,24,000, under repairs of Rs. 10,28,400, and under tools and plant of Rs. 10,000, making up Rs. 15,62,000.

In computing these reductions it was assumed that for the year under review the immediate stability of all existing buildings might be preserved at one-third of the ordinary expenditure, and that in the case of communications, all metalled communications other than trunk lines, military roads, and those carrying a wheeled

postal service, might be kept up on one-third the usual charge. Second class roads were similarly treated, while third and fourth class roads (with the exception of those in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions) were left without repairs for the year.

The proposed saving amounted to Rs. 15,62,000, but it was decided to leave a margin of 33 per cent. and declare a saving of 10 lakhs only. Meanwhile the programme was circulated to all heads of departments and their views obtained.

These opinions were carefully considered, and the grant for original works and repairs was finally fixed at Rs. 21,73,604. It is to be feared that the large reductions in the grants made for repairs have had a serious effect upon the efficiency of the communications of the provinces. Frequent reports of the unsatisfactory condition of roads have been received, and urgent appeals for funds to restore to their normal and proper condition those which have fallen into disrepair have been received by Government. It seems very probable that the amounts that will have to be expended in restoring the communications of the provinces to a satisfactory state of efficiency will exceed considerably the amount of the savings effected on them during the year under review.

First Circle.

The following remarks by the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle (extracted from his narrative progress report) strongly bear out the opinion expressed above: "The great reduction in the allotments for the maintenance of roads made during the past year has borne the fruits which were anticipated, and has led to a general complaint in every division of the deterioration in the means of communication throughout the country. * * * " A large number of special repair estimates have been sanctioned for the Agra Division, and it may fairly be assumed that for every rupee saved in 1879-80 an expenditure of two rupees in addition to the ordinary annual expenditure will have to be incurred during the next three years in order to bring the roads into fair order again.

The following are the more important works commenced or carried on during the year.

The schedule appended to the report shows the works of minor importance.

Government House, Naini Tal.—Good progress was made on the building during the year, but the work was so much delayed by the heavy rains and the stormy winter of 1879-80, that the completion of the building by the 1st April, 1880 (which was confidently expected) was rendered impossible. The main building was, however, roofed in, and the plastering and flooring of the dwelling rooms completed, as well as the staff quarters and out buildings. Expenditure Rs. 1,28,301.

Archæological buildings.—The *Buland darwaza* at Fatehpur Sikri, one of the most striking specimens of architecture in the vicinity of Agra, has, during the last two years shown serious cracks, not only in the dome but also in the walls on which the dome rests. As soon as it was ascertained that the cracks were increasing in size, measures were taken to support the dome and thoroughly examine it. This was a work requiring great skill and the closest attention, owing to the great height of the scaffolding and the large size of the stones of which the dome is composed. As soon as the dome was supported, the Executive Engineer proceeded to examine the side walls, which, though apparently of great thickness, were found on close inspection to be mere shells, connected together by cross walls.

The replacing of all injured blocks by new ones both in the dome and in the walls (a work of considerable difficulty) was successfully carried out.

Fort buildings, Agra.—The renewal of the injured stonework in the *Jahangir Mahál* was completed, thus placing this interesting palace, which a few years ago was fast falling into ruins, in a stable and secure condition, and preventing the further destruction

of its bold and magnificently carved corbels and capitals. All the portions of the inlaid work in the Fort which it was proposed to renew have been completed during the year, and the new work will bear very favourable comparison with the old.

The dome of the *Summan Burj* overlooking the river has been taken down and completely rebuilt. This work was a difficult and tedious one, owing to the size of the marble blocks of which the dome was composed.

Extensive repairs were also carried out in the *private apartments of Akbar* in the buildings on the northern side of the Anguri Bágh.

The Táj.—The "Jawab" to the mosque has been thoroughly repaired. The roofs of the arcades on the south enclosure wall have been renewed, and the east and west enclosure walls have been repaired and pointed.

Sikandra.—The restoration of the large entrance gateway has been completed, and all injured portions of the main building, "Akbar's Tomb," have been renewed or repaired.

Etmad-ud-daula's Tomb.—The repairs to the floors of the lower story of this beautiful piece of architecture have been completed, and the renewal of the minarets is in hand and the work about half finished.

The Buddhist tope of Sar Nath near Benares.—It was brought to the notice of Government that this ancient ruin was in a very unsafe and dangerous state. A report was accordingly called for, from which it appeared that the stupa was in too far advanced a stage of decay to permit of restorations at any reasonable cost.

It has therefore been decided—

(*i.*) To preserve the building from further decay as far as possible by removing all vegetation from the structure and by repairing the outer casing in parts.

(*ii.*) To record carefully all details connected with the structure that may be available.

General Cunningham has been asked to assist with his advice; the Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, will arrange to have the necessary photographs taken.

Viceroy's stables, Dehra.—This work, ordered by the Government of India, comprises stabling for 50 horses with auxiliary and out buildings. Delay was caused by bad weather, which rendered brick-making impossible. The work, however, was pushed on with considerable energy, and at the close of the year was approaching completion.

Meerut drainage.—Work was continued in the minor cantonment drains, all of which were completed except one, which was delayed owing to the owners of the land through which it was to pass having raised objections. The matter was referred to Government, and orders have since issued to carry the drain along an existing channel. The clearance of the Káli nadi as far as Babugarh has been completed, and the whole system of drainage from the cantonments and city into Abu nála, and thence into the Káli nadi, is working well.

A great improvement has been effected both in cantonments and the suburbs of the city since the drainage was completed.

The banks of the nála have been dressed and turfed and revetment walls are being constructed on the Abu nála on all curbs and at all points where inlets occur.

Mohan pass.—Much has been done to render the road through this pass secure. Extensive revetment walls have been constructed, spurs run out into the torrent, and other less important protective works carried out.

Boat bridges.—The pontoon bridge over the Chauka river at Bairamghát is now complete, with the exception of the roadway. The expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 1,43,000.

Second Circle.

The Muir College is the only large building under construction at present. The condition of the building at the close of the year was as follows :—

Great Hall.—The outer walls were completed to level of bed-plates of girders supporting roof of upper verandah. The main walls were brought up level with string course immediately over the pointed arches of upper windows, and just below wheel windows in transepts. All cross walls were brought up to the same level ; one of the large cross arches supporting the dome was finished, and about ⅓rd of the other completed.

Library.—The outer walls were completed to level of base of parapet; the main walls were brought up level with drum of dome, the cornice immediately below base of dome alone remaining to be done.

Lecture room.—During the year the dome to students' entrance porch was completed. This completes the whole of the lecture rooms.

Tower.—The tower has been completed to within one course of the capitals of first tier of windows, and is 81 feet above the plinth level.

The largest work which has been completed under Communications is the Terraina bridge in the Gorakhpur district. The original estimate amounted to Rs. 83,264. Owing to modifications in the original design Rs. 83,313 were spent before the bridge was opened to traffic, and as further alterations will have to be made in the approaches, the ultimate cost will probably be little short of Rs. 85,000. This work completes bridged communication between Gorakhpur and Barhalganj on the road to Azamgarh.

The Chandrawal bridge, another large work in the Hamírpur district, is still under construction.

The embankments designed for the protection of Allahabad from inundation during excessive floods in the Jumna are not yet finished, though they have been in hand for nearly three years. Some disputes regarding land to be taken up for this work still remain to be adjusted, but it is hoped that the disputes will be shortly arranged and the work itself completed.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle writes as follows in his report for the year :—

"The most important engineering question that has been raised during the past year is that referring to the avoidance of spills from the large rivers traversing the circle, more especially the Rapti, the Gogra, and the Ganges, a question with which the above Terraina bridge is closely connected. Personal observations of the portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh beyond the left bank of the Ganges have fully convinced me that before the communications of this district can be developed with any prospect of success, the spills alluded to, which in the rains submerge a very large portion of the country, must be brought under control. At present the overflow from the large rivers and the very undefined character of the watersheds over their flat area render it impossible to lay down with any certainty the actual discharges in any of the drainage lines. Calculations based on actual drainage area are, under existing circumstances, practically useless, and those based on actual discharges, as deduced from highest known flood observations, result in bridges (like the Terraina) costing such an extravagant amount of money as practically to check all progress with the limited provincial funds at one's disposal. The Koana bridge at Basti, which was finished about four years ago at a cost of Rs. 1,26,000, is another illustration of this evil, and the Tucker bund in Gorakhpur, constructed many years ago at an unknown cost, may also be cited as a case in point.

"Rough surveys and observations, which have been carried out under my orders, quite justify the belief that the expenditure on these three works alone, if differently distributed, would have

given an adequate substitute for these at a comparatively small cost, would have effectually preserved the whole country from spills from the right bank of the Rapti, and would have materially reduced the cost of further lines of communication by road, by rail, and very possibly even by navigable canals, extending up to the Nipal frontier."

The Chief Engineer is quite unable to agree with Superintending Engineer in advocating any general scheme for embanking the flood spills of the Ganges, Gogra, and Rapti rivers as a preliminary to the development of the communications of the districts bordering these rivers. Patchwork embankment will do more harm than good, merely aggravating spills at points which are not embanked, and laying Government open to claims for compensation on this account. If embanking is undertaken at all, it must be carried out on a regular and carefully studied system. The cost and probable effects of a proper system of flood embankments on a large river cannot be determined off-hand by a few rambling, haphazard observations, but can only be correctly arrived at by elaborate and expensive surveys, involving extended scientific observations and experimental study of flood volumes and velocities in main stream; volumes of spill ; conditions which influence amount and direction of spill; direction and amount of under-cutting and so forth.

It would probably take ten or a dozen years of such survey, as it did on the Mississippi, to obtain the data requisite for determining, with any approach to accuracy, the height to which a maximum flood wave would be raised by confining all flood spill to the main channel, on any one of the three rivers just mentioned. And even supposing this to have been determined, and the flood banks made of full section and height (all of which would involve the outlay of very large sums of money), their subsequent maintenance and protection would always be a most costly and difficult business. Successful maintenance would indeed be more than doubtful, as breaches are certain to occur on long lines of flood bank from bad construction, burrowing of animals, infiltration and pressure of water, under-cutting of banks, carelessness of establishment, and even malicious

or wilful cutting by persons interested in flooding the land behind them.

It is difficult to suggest a more unremunerative engineering operation in a poor agricultural country than the construction and maintenance of flood banks for such violent and uncontrollable torrents as the Gogra and Rapti practically become when in heavy flood, and it will in the long run prove, beyond comparison, the most economical course to accept the flood spills, and even the occasional loss of a bridge from their effects as unavoidable evils.

The likelihood of such spills occurring should always be borne in mind in designing bridges over drainage lines affected by them, and arrangements made for relieving, as far as may be possible, the main bridge during extraordinary floods by making long depressions in the approaches on either side.

Imperial Works.—The total expenditure during the year on imperial works is as follows :—

	Rs.
Military works	13,701
	13,701

Other Services.

Telegraph buildings	2,052
Post-office	20,085
Opium	11,059
Customs	5,022
Administration	11,524
Educational—Thomason College	2,732
Total, Other Services ...	52,474

The only large works completed or in progress during the year were smiths' shops, pitch furnace, and the re-roofing of No. 7 caking godown in the Opium Factory at Gházipur. Materials were collected for the Principal Assistant's residence. All other imperial works are of minor importance, and a schedule of them appended to this report shows the progress that has been made.

Roorkee Workshops, 1879-80.—This establishment, though its business is still depressed, displays a better condition of affairs than at the close of the previous year, for in the year under review it has been able to pay off Rs. 1,56,651 of the debt it owed on account of cash and stores supplied by Government, and to reduce its liabilities on that account from Rs. 2,01,109 to Rs. 44,458. This result is due to economy in drawing cash from the Government and to the cessation of the heavy debits that formerly came against the shops for London supplies.

The transactions of 1879-80 are in abstract.

Payments by the Shops.

	Rs.
Cash paid into the Government treasuries	1,56,645
Dues to Shops adjusted by transfer	2,49,644
Total ...	4,06,289

Supplied to the Shops.

	Rs.	
Cash on letters of credit	2,18,903	
Other receipts and transfers debited	26,710	
London supplies and exchange	4,025	
		2,49,638
Excess paid by Shops in 1879-80		1,56,651
Liabilities of Shops on 1st April, 1879		2,01,109
Balance debt by Shops on 31st March, 1880		44,458

The shops, not having cleared off the whole of their liabilities to Government for cash and stores, have been unable to pay in any revenue on account of the profits they have made.

	Rs.
On the 1st April, 1879, they owed Government on this account ...	2,77,208
During 1879-80 their profits have been	95,000
Total debt due by the Shops on account of revenue on 31st March, 1880	3,72,208

which, with the debt due for cash and stores, makes their gross liabilities to Government on the 31st March, 1880, Rs. 4,16,666.

There is, however, every prospect of a good deal of this being cleared off in the current year. Stock will, if possible, be relieved of a large amount for bridges made up for the Buildings and Roads, and Suspense will be relieved of a still larger amount by the adjustment of the Kumaun Iron Works' accounts, the experiment having been closed under the orders of Government. The capital of the Shops, which has been largely above the authorized amount for some time, will thereby be reduced, and the revenue now utilized in the business will be set free and become a *bonâ-fide* credit to Provincial revenues.

The Dechauri Iron Works.—These works have from many causes proved very unsuccessful. The ore procurable at site is not suited when used alone for the manufacture of iron, and has to be mixed with a certain proportion of ore procured from Ramgarh, a spot situated at a considerable distance from the works. Carriage for this ore is more or less difficult to procure, the road between the two places is very impracticable, and the supply at site of a quantity of ore sufficient to carry on the work cannot be depended on.

During the dry season the supply of water from the neighbouring stream is insufficient to drive the blast engines, while the canal which conducts the water to the work is liable at any moment to be destroyed by landslips during the rains. One accident of this kind occurred to the canal during the year. If the manufacture is continued on a small scale the cost of the necessary establishment and improvement of the communications in the neighbourhood of the works will swamp the undertaking; if any attempt were made to manufacture on a large scale, both fuel and water-power would prove insufficient for the purpose.

Taking all these points into consideration, and supported by the advice of an experienced mining engineer, who inspected the works, the Local Government has obtained the sanction of

the Government of India to close the experiments and restore the works to the company from which they were leased.

LOCAL (EXCLUDED) FUNDS.

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

The condition of this fund on the 31st March, 1880, was :—

			Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department—			
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1879 ...	...	...	12,164
Collections in 1879-80	...	...	18,098
Total		...	30,262
Expenditure—			
In 1879-80 by Public Works Department	...	...	6,624
Balance available on 31st March, 1880		...	23,638

Ferry Fund, 1879-80.

Receipts collected in the Civil Department ...	...	...	7,37,418
Expenditure by Public Works Department—		Rs.	
Works and maintenance ...	...	1,12,475	
Share of Public Works establishment ...	...	56,238	
Collection establishment	...	9,899	
Share of tools and plant	...	528	
Total expenditure		...	1,79,140
Surplus		...	5,58,278

Accommodation for travellers, 1879-80.

Receipts collected in Civil Department from staging bungalow fees, paraos, &c.		...	41,321
		Rs.	
Expenditure by Civil Department	...	16,441	
Expenditure by Public Works Department—			
	Rs.		
Works and maintenance	16,993		
Share of Public Works establishment ...	8,497		
Share of tools and plant	80		
		25,570	
Total expenditure		...	42,011
Expenditure more than receipts		...	690

Famine relief operations were continued during the earlier portion of the year in the districts of Moradabad, Saháranpur, Muttra, Jhánsi, and Jalaun, the works closing on the dates shown below :—

Moradabad	...	...	...	6th April, 1879.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	17th do. „
Muttra	...	...	...	30th July „
Jhánsi	...	...	...	5th do. „
Jalaun	...	...	...	24th June „

The following table shows the total number of men, women, and children who attended during the year in each district, together with the expenditure incurred :—

Abstract register of laborers employed on relief works during 1879-80, *as per weekly returns submitted by Commissioners.*

District.		*Number of laborers.*				Cost.			Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Rs.	a.	p.	
Moradabad	...	303	305	116	724	350	2	0	
Saháranpur	...	2,247	3,491	2,632	8,370	453	14	6	
Muttra	...	1,18,321	2,32,310	22,221	3,72,852	21,247	7	10	
Jhánsi	...	13,540	18,248	16,072	47,860	2,545	9	9	
Jalaun	...	2,701	2,172	1,693	6,566	372	15	9	
Total	...	1,37,312	2,56,526	42,734	4,36,372	24,970	1	10	

The amount expended during this and the previous years on famine relief labor has been carefully taken out from each work undertaken, the proportion chargeable at ordinary rates having been debited against the estimate and the balance forming a charge against famine relief.

Works of public utility.—The following is an abstract statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own cost :—

Division.	Character of works.						Total cost.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Dharamsalas.	Sarais.	Bazars.	Ghâts.	
							Rs.
Meerut ...	15	...	2	1	1	3	9,600
Rohilkhand ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	12,625
Agra ...	14	...	...	...	...	2	7,500
Allahabad ...	84	7	...	...	...	2	71,574
Benares ...	81	14	...	...	...	1	35,580
Jhánsi ...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2,950
Lucknow ...	15	1	...	...	2	...	16,250
Sitapur ...	15	...	1	...	...	...	2,300
Fyzabad ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
Rae Bareli ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	3,507
Total ...	313	26	3	1	3	8	1,65,186

Administration.—Mr. Furnivall, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, having gone on leave in November, and immediately on his return his services having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, the whole of the Branches of the Public Works Department were, as a temporary arrangement, directed by one Chief Engineer from the date of Mr. Furnivall's departure on leave up to the end of the official year.

In August and November the orders of the Government of India were received, directing the reduction of office establishment and enjoining the amalgamation of the several branches of the Public Works Secretariat under one Assistant Secretary.

In obedience to these orders a scheme was prepared, of which the main points are—

(i.) The abolition of the several separate branches of the Public Works Secretariat and the substitution of an amalgamated office at Allahabad working under an Assistant Secretary.

(ii.) The separation from the Secretariat of Superintending Engineers' offices, the abolition of the post of Deputy Secretary, and the restriction of Superintending Engineers of the Buildings and Roads Branch to their legitimate duties as defined in the Code.

(iii.) The abolition of the post of Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads Branch and of Assistant Secretary in the Railway Branch, and the substitution for these two officers of a single Personal Assistant in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, the post of Personal Assistant in the Irrigation Branch being retained. The saving in cost on Secretariat establishment alone, consequent on these changes, is estimated at about Rs. 20,000 per annum. To this saving must be added the reduction in travelling allowance and deputation and office rent and contingencies, consequent on the large reduction of the camp office, which will bring the total annual saving up to Rs. 30,000.

The orders of the Government of India regarding retirement under the more favourable pension rules offered in Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2079, dated 31st July, 1879, have resulted in a considerable reduction in the numbers of the Engineer establishment, 5 Executive Engineers and 12 Assistant Engineers of the branch having taken advantage of the opportunity and retired.

The consequent reduction in the engineering staff of the provinces has rendered it impossible to carry out the original provincial system of placing an Executive or an Assistant in charge of each civil district. In 7 cases one officer holds charge of two districts, in 8 others Upper Subordinates have charge, and in one a Sub-Engineer holds charge of two.

In cases where two districts form one charge, the accounts of both districts are kept in the office of the District Engineer in charge, the subordinate who holds subordinate charge of the lesser district being made an imprest holder under the District Engineer.

In engineering and routine matters the Magistrate or (Joint Magistrate as the case may be) of the lesser district has always the subordinate at hand to receive orders and explain the details of public works routine and prepare the necessary estimates, while the District Engineer, by frequent inspections of the subordinate district, is in a position to ascertain that departmental rules are worked up to, and furnish such further advice as may be necessary to carry out the works of the Department effectively.

It is confidently expected that considerable economy in establishment charges will be effected by this arrangement without any loss of administrative or executive efficiency.

One point worthy of notice is the establishment by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce of stations for the registration of traffic on the main roads, from which it will be possible to arrive at a correct idea of the direction taken by the traffic throughout the provinces as well as of the amount that passes over the several roads. This system of traffic registration, if carefully carried out, will afford a most efficient guide in the future modification and development of the communications of the provinces, enabling the Government to decide on the character and quality of the communications to be maintained between any given localities. It may in some cases be found advisable to reduce metalled roads to the 2nd class, in others to substitute for them a light railway.

SCHEDULE OF WORKS IN PROGRESS.

(CIVIL BUILDINGS.)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	LAND REVENUE.	
Mainpuri ...	A new tahsíl at Karhul ...	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Ditto at Roranpur ...	Commenced and is in progress.
Tarái ...	A tahsíl and thána at Káshipur	Is under construction, but little work done owing to want of a supervising officer.
Sitapur ...	Ditto ditto at Bahádarpur.	Completed.
Kheri ...	Ditto ditto at Muhamdi...	Foundations and plinth completed.
	Tahsíl at Jenheripur ...	Partially built. No funds allotted for the year.
Meerut ...	An iron roof to the Superintendent's kutcherry, Mussooree	
Agra ...	A dwelling house for the Assistant Magistrate, Etah.	Commenced and in progress.
Rohilkhand ...	Additions to the treasury at Shábjahánpur.	Carried out.
	Record-racks supplied to the Collector's kutcherry, Pilibhít.	
Lucknow ...	Re-roofing tahsílis at Malliabad and Mohanlálganj in Lucknow district.	In progress.
Fatehpur ...	Constructing new roof, Collector's kutcherry.	The greater portion of this work was done in previous years, but it was finished in 1879-80
Hamírpur ...	Re-roofing tahsíli at Ráth ...	In progress.
Gonda ...	Combined tahsíl and thána ...	Thána and tahsíl blocks finished, revenue establishment quarters, treasury, and enclosure wall remain to be done.
Partabgarh ...	Combined tahsíl and thána at Patti.	Tahsíl completed; thána superstructure 12 feet high, chaprassis' lines, stables, &c., from 2 to 6 feet in height.
Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ditto at Digbijaiganj,	All completed except a little roofing to thána and stables.
	Ditto ditto at Dalmau ...	Completed.
Sultanpur ...	Ditto ditto at Amarthi ...	All completed except cook-house and compound wall.
	Ditto ditto at Kádipur ...	All completed but cook-house, compound wall, and wall of revenue establishment quarters.
Azamgarh ...	Demolition of settlement barracks Nos. 1 and 2.	Completed. Rs. 222 were recovered by sale of old materials.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Land Revenue—(concluded).	
Azamgarh ...	Additions and alterations to tahsíl at Deogaon.	By sale of materials at site.
	Manufacture of bricks for Nagra tahsíl.	Ditto ditto.
Benares ...	Additions and alterations to Collector's kutcherry, Benares.	Materials being collected.
Lalitpur ...	Additions and alterations to Commissioner's kutcherry.	Collection of materials.
	Re-roofing sudder tahsíli at Lalitpur.	Collection of materials. Work could not be put in hand, iron girders not being received.
Cawnpore ...	New cook-house, treasure guards	In progress.
Fatehpur ...	Record racks, Collector's kutcherry.	Completed.
Partabgarh ...	Special repairs, Kunda tahsíl...	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Skylights, Commissioner's kutcherry.	Ditto.
Basti ...	Record-racks, Magistrate's kutcherry.	Ditto.
Gházipur ...	Joint Magistrate's residence, Ballia and surface drainage of combined tahsíl, thána and munsifi, Rasra.	Both completed.
	EXCISE.	
Sitapur ...	Remodelling distillery at Sitapur.	Partially completed.
Partabgarh ...	Still and fermenting sheds for distillery, Partabgarh.	Completed.
Benares ...	Well for Chaitganj distillery ...	Work in progress.
	Galvanized iron wire-netting for enclosure wall of ditto.	Netting 2 feet wide estimated for and 4 feet wide put up; hence extra cost. Excess will be met by savings from A. R. Revenue buildings
Partabgarh ...	Special repairs, Kunda distillery.	Completed.
	RESIDENCES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	
Kumaun ...	New Government House at Naini Tal.	The main building roofed. Plastering and flooring in the dwelling rooms completed; dining-room, drawing-room, and ball-room not yet plastered; staff quarters and out-buildings finished. Expenditure Rs. 1,28,301.
Allahabad ...	Laying out and improving the ground round Government house.	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	SECRETARIAT OFFICES.	
Allahabad ...	Sinking new wells for public offices.	By end of March one well sunk 118½ feet, and will be completed before rains of 1880. One iron cylinder sunk and the other will be taken in hand during 1880-81.
	Ditto ditto front of block II.	Work not undertaken by District Engineer.
	Constructing racks for General Secretariat Office.	Completed.
	BOARD OF REVENUE BUILDINGS.	
Ditto ...	Pirvy for Europeans, Examiner's office.	Ditto.
	District Court Buildings.	
Moradabad and Bareilly.	Record-racks provided in the Judge's courts at Moradabad and Bareilly.	
Allahabad ...	Additional works to Judge's court, Allahabad.	Minor works finished and one of the racks completed.
Cawnpore ...	Munsifi at Akbarpur ...	In progress.
	Record-racks, Judge's office, Cawnpore.	Completed.
Gonda ...	Making European Infantry mess-house into sessions court and dák bungalow.	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Additions and alterations to Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry, Rae Bareli.	Ditto.
Sultanpur ...	Dead-house for *post-mortem* examination in judicial cases.	Ditto.
Azamgarh ...	Additions to Judge's court ...	By sale of materials at site.
Partabgarh ...	Metalling round Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry.	Completed.
	ECCLESIASTICAL.	
	Churches.	
Muzaffarnagar,	Furniture provided for the church at Muzaffarnagar.	
Agra ...	The church at Túndla ...	Ditto.
Naini Tal ...	A west porch added to Church at Naini Tal.	
Cawnpore ...	New ventilator through side wall and bell for Memorial Church.	Six ventilators completed; bell completed.
Gonda ...	Furniture for St. Thomas's Church	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Burial grounds.	
Mussooree ...	Cemetery at Mussooree enlarged to provide a burial-ground for dissenters.	
Allahabad ...	Well in Muir Road Cemetery...	Completed.
	JAILS.	
	Central Jails.	
Bareilly ...	New Central Prison ...	Right circle:—No. 2 corridor, solitary cells, commenced; two wells nearly finished; division walls finished; main gate finished; darogahs' quarters, wells and cook-rooms for guard and officials finished. Expenditure during year Rs. 30,500.
Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ditto ...	No 6 cell barrack, 7 latrines, 1 well, 1 cook-house } completed. Enclosure wall of female prison:— 2 workshops, 3 barracks } commenced. Expenditure during year Rs. 15,500.
Allahabad ...	Central Prison, Allahabad ...	Boys' barracks, well for inner garden, well for outer garden, pointing of outer enclosure wall, in progress; remainder completed.
Benares ...	Ditto ditto, Benares ...	Medicine room, native doctor's house, and cells in progress.
	District Jails.	
Meerut, Rohilkhand.	Extensive additions to the District Jails at Bulandshahr, Budaun, and Sháhjahánpur.	Completed.
Almora ...	Water-supply to the Jail, Almora.	Ditto.
Hardoi ...	Construction of additional cells in Hardoi Jail.	In progress.
	Remodelling Hardoi Jail, construction of inner walls.	Completed.
Bahraich ...	Constructing 22 archways in Bahraich Jail.	Funds were fully provided and work was finished during year.
Partabgarh ...	New Jail, Partabgarh ...	Arrangement for water-supply, solitary cells for boys, and latrines in progress; all other work completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	District Jails—(concluded).	
Rae Bareli ...	New Jails at Rae Bareli ...	Dead-house, rain-water drains, solitary cells, boys, re-roofing men's barracks, main gate, central wall, godown and arrangements for water-supply in progress; all other works completed.
Sultanpur ...	Block of solitary cells in Sultanpur Jail.	Completed.
	Re-roofing two barracks in District Jail.	Ditto.
	Other Jail Buildings.	
Hardoi ...	Additions made to havalát, Hardoi.	
Bánda ...	Re-roofing Jail havalát and dressing inner surface of walls.	
Jhánsi ...	Enlarging havalát, Mau ...	Ditto.
Basti ...	Havalát in District Jail at Basti,	Completed with exception of garden well.
	POLICE BUILDINGS.	
Saháranpur ...	Police station at Saháranpur ...	Completed. Cost Rs. 12,300.
Agra ...	A 2nd class police station at Kakuba, Agra district.	Has been half finished.
Moradabad ...	Additional quarters and a stable at the police station, Moradabad.	Provided.
Sháhjahánpur,	A new havalát at the police station, Jalálabad, Shájahánpur district	Built.
Budaun ...	Additions to the Usehat police station, Budaun district	Completed.
Pilibhít ...	A police station at Richa, Pilibhít district.	Built.
Bara Banki ...	Additional out-offices in police lines at Bara Banki.	
Kheri ...	The thána, &c., at Golah ...	Remodelled and reroofed.
Lakhimpur ...	Out-offices to inspector's quarters at Lakhimpur.	Commenced.
Cawnpore ...	Raising roof of inspector's quarters, police lines, Cawnpore.	Work completed, but payment not made for want of funds.
Fatehpur ...	Repairing and enlarging barrack for railway police lines and constructing two cook-houses for the kotwáli.	Completed.
Bahraich ...	New police station at Mallipur,	Funds fully provided for and work completed.
Rae Bareli ...	Altering old police hospital into inspector's quarters and constructing well in police lines.	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Police buildings—(concluded)	
Gorakhpur ...	3rd class police station, Tutibari.	Place very remote and unhealthy; great difficulty in obtaining labor, therefore work delayed.
Mirzapur ...	2nd class police station at Lalganj.	
	4th ditto ditto at Ghorawal.	
	Ditto ditto at Baraundah.	
	Alterations to police station at Shâhganj.	
Jalaun ...	Police station at Charki ...	Postponed for want of funds.
Lalitpur ...	2nd class police station at Kailwara.	Work not yet commenced (*vide* Deputy Commissioner's No. 53, dated 14th June, 1879).
	Additions to police station at Patna.	This work was also stopped, (*vide* above letter).
Bánda ...	Cookhouse, stables and latrines, city police station, Bánda	
Hamírpur ...	Reroofing police station at Srinagar.	Completed.
	EDUCATION.	
	Government Schools, Higher Class.	
Naini Tal ...	Enlargement of the Boys' School at Naini Tal.	Completed. Cost Rs. 37,046.
Sitapur ...	Reroofing of High School at Sitapur.	Commenced.
Allahabad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.	Students' entrance porch finished; tower about 77 feet high from plinth; library outer walls completed, except portion of parapet; inner walls built to level of corbels under main dome. *Hall*: outer walls level with girder bed, course of upper roof being about 35½ feet high above plinth level; inner main walls brought up to about same level as outer walls; one large arch supporting dome finished, the other in progress.
	Government Schools, Middle Class.	
Moradabad ...	School at Kant, Moradabad district.	Reroofed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Government Schools, Middle Class.—(concluded.)	
Hardoi ...	Reroofing and remodelling school at Sandi, Hardoi district.	Completed.
Hamírpur ...	Reroofing and rebuilding tahsíl school at Maudha.	
Jaunpur ...	Zila school at Jaunpur ...	Completed.
	MEDICAL.	
	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Sahárapur ...	New dispensary at Sahárapur,	Completed during the year. Cost Rs. 22,200. The large accommodation provided is already completely occupied.
Fatehgarh ...	Two cells for lunatics at the Fatehgarh dispensary.	Built.
Etah ...	A dead-house at Etah ...	Built.
Allahabad ...	A new ditto at Allahabad ...	Completed.
	Lunatic Asylums.	
Bareilly ...	Bathing platforms and latrines in the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly.	Provided.
Rae Bareli ...	Lunatic ward at Rae Bareli ...	Completed.
	PRINTING.	
Allahabad ...	Reservoir and drain and additions to printing office, Government Press.	Ditto.
	Record-racks to Government Press at Allahabad.	Being made by Messrs. Crowley and Co., Allahabad.
	MISCELLANEOUS OR GENERAL.	
	Restoration of Buildings at Agra.	
Agra ...	Summan Burj ...	The dome and upper portions of the building have been dismantled and rebuilt.
	Monuments.	
	Akbar's private apartment ...	Very extensive repairs have been carried out.
	Jahangir Mahál ...	The east court has been renewed, thus completing all the work to be done in this palace.
	Anguri Bágh ...	The buildings on the north side of the square have been repaired.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Monuments—(concluded).	
Agra ...	Secundra ...	Restoration of the entrance gateway completed; all injured portions of Akbar's tomb have been renewed or repaired.
	Fatehpur Sikri ...	The Buland Darwaza has been thoroughly repaired.
	Táj ...	The Jawáb to the mosque has been thoroughly repaired; repairs to the walls and bastions on the river front completed; east and west walls of Táj enclosure pointed and repaired; the roofs of the arcades on south enclosure wall have been renewed.
	Etmad-ud-daula's tomb ...	The renewal of the minarets half done; repairs to the floors of lower storey completed.
Mussooree ...	Botanical Gardens ...	A new roof of ribbed glass given to the green-house in the Botanical Gardens, Mussooree, at a cost of Rs. 1,070.
Allahabad ...	Punkhas for the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial, Allahabad.	Completed.
	Public Works Buildings.	
Rae Bareli ...	Additions to Commissioner's kutcherry for accommodation of District Engineer's office.	Completed.
	COMMUNICATIONS.	
	Metalled and bridged roads.	
Sháhjahánpur...	Raising and bridging Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road.	3rd section completed, 1st and 2nd sections commenced.
	A masonry bridge over the Káli nadi at Babugarh.	Commenced foundation, pits excavated.
Meerut ...	5 miles on Meerut and Bijnor road adjoining Meerut cantonments.	Metalled.
Muzaffarnagar,	Metalling of Shámli and Muzaffarnagar road.	In progress.
Saháranpur ...	Extensive revetment walls, protecting spurs, and other protective works in the Mohan pass on the Saháranpur and Mussooree road.	Carried out.
Etáwah ...	Wing walls to the bridge over Sengar nadi, Etáwah district.	Added.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Metalled and bridged roads.—(continued.)	
Fatehgarh ...	A metalled dip given on the 1st mile, Rohilkhand trunk road, Fatehgarh district.	Completed.
	A drain with masonry fall on the Rohilkhand trunk road in the Fatehgarh cantonment.	Constructed.
Meerut ...	A well in the encamping ground, Berhampur, on Meerut and Moradabad road.	Provided.
Moradabad ...	A barrel drain on 24th mile, Moradabad and Naini Tal road.	Constructed.
Budaun ...	A bridge over the Dibi nála on Budaun and Aonla road.	Completed.
	A bridge over the Nawab nála on same road.	Commenced.
Bareilly ...	An embanked road across the low land on right bank of Ramganga to join the Bareilly and Budaun road.	Completed.
Hardoi ...	The approach to Hardoi railway station.	Completed.
Sháhjahánpur,	A bridge over Sukketa nála on Sháhjahánpur and Lakhimpur road.	Completed, with exception of metalling.
Bánda ...	Bridge on Dhah nadi, Bánda and Manikpur road.	
	Constructing bridge of boats over Ken river, Bánda.	
	Permanent approaches to Ken river, Bánda.	
	Reconstructing bridge over the Gowain nadi, Bánda and Ságar road.	
	Constructing a temporary boat bridge over the river Jumna at Rajapur.	Allotment cancelled, (*vide* G. O. No. 635B.R., dated 12th May, 1880).
Hamírpur ...	Hamírpur and Kabrai road, bridge over the Chandrawal river.	In progress.
	Compensation for land taken up for the Ratnagarh road.	Paid during 1879-80.
Cawnpore ...	Diverting Kálpi road near banks of the Jumna river.	Completed.
Jaunpur ...	Road from Pachatia to Bhandari railway station. Construction of—	In progress.
	Road from Mullina to Mahrau. Construction of—	Ditto.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Metalled and bridged roads—(concluded.)	
Jaunpur ...	Road from Karakat to Jalalganj railway station. Construction of—	No funds. Work stopped.
	Road from Kheta Sarai railway station, Fyzabad road. Construction of—	In progress.
	Road from Shâhganj to Phúlpur. Construction of—	No funds. Work stopped.
Fyzabad ...	Completing metalling of Fyzabad and Unao road.	Completed.
	Constructing a metalled dip at Marba river, Fyzabad and Allahabad road.	Ditto.
Sultanpur ...	Constructing a spur at, and metalling approaches to, Amghat pile bridge on the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad road.	Ditto.
Gorakhpur ...	Iron girder bridge over the Terraina at Gorakhpur.	Completed and open to traffic.
	Approaches to the Terraina bridge.	Allotment was made late in the year, when labor was quite absorbed by the harvest
Jhánsi ...	Metalling Jhánsi and Sagar road, Jhánsi section.	Actual metalling done with exception of 2nd coat on half a mile; a few wells to be sunk, and minor works to causeway over the Betwa river
Jalaun ...	Jhánsi and Ságar road Collection of metal for a 2nd coat.	4 miles collection finished.
	Consolidation of 2nd coat of metal.	3 miles consolidation completed.
	Bardashtkhanas at Jakhauli, Girthan, and Ata.	Postponed.
	Jalaun and Debiapur road. Collection of metal for 1st coat to the—	Postponed for want of funds.
Lalitpur ...	Cawnpore, Jhánsi and Ságar road. Metalling the—	From this grant earthwork has been completed in miles 25, 26, and 27; consolidation carried out fully in miles 29, 30, 31, and 32, and partly in miles 25, 26, 27, and 28; culverts in some miles have also been raised.
Sultanpur ..	Fyzabad and Allahabad road. Rebuilding a culvert on the—	Completed.
Jhánsi ...	Mau and Gursarai road. Bridge over the Lakhari nadi on the—	Work kept at a standstill during whole year, pending decision of Government.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Raised and bridged, but unmetalled roads.	
Meerut ...	2nd class road from Daurala to Sudhera.	Carried out to extent of funds allotted
Kumaun ...	The continuation of the Ránikhet and Almora cart road to the cantonments, Almora.	Nearly completed.
Bara Banki ...	Construction of Lucknow and Mahamudabad road.	In progress; work nearly finished.
	Bara Banki and Hydargarh road.	Approaching completion.
	Materials for a masonry bridge over Nya nadi, on Darriabad and Hydargarh road.	Collected.
	Two bays to the Rori bridge on Nawabganj and Debiganj road.	Added.
	Remodelling Kalliani bridge on Bara Banki and Fatehpur road.	Completed.
Unao ...	Clay surface laid down on sandy portions of several unmetalled roads.	
	Restoration of Soni bridge on Bikrampur and Rae Bareli road.	Completed.
	Construction of Khirae bridge,	Commenced.
Lucknow ...	Malliabad and Pipragaon road,	In progress; two-thirds work done.
	Chinhat and Zaidpur road ...	In progress.
	Mohanlálganj and Jabraila road.	Ditto.
	Laying down clay on sandy portions of road from Banki to Gosamganj	Ditto.
Sitapur ...	Remodelling abutments of Gya bridge.	Ditto.
	Hardoi and Sitapur road ...	In hand and approaching completion.
	Approach roads to grain mart at Sandila railway station.	In hand; nearly completed.
Gonda ...	Gonda and Bilasar road, raising and bridging.	Work completed.
	Road from Chandradip to Pirkhas and branch road from Sadulanagar to Kasba khás. Construction of the—	The branch road is completed; the main road is opened for traffic; jungle cut, side drains dug, and embankment done in all low places; about 100,000 bricks collected ready for the construction of culverts.
Fyzabad ...	Improving Malipur and Jalálpur road.	Completed all but bridge over the Bhadoi nála, for which a revised rate has been submitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Raised and bridged, but unmetalled roads.—(concluded.)	
Partabgarh ...	Compensation for damage to land in constructing the Sikarni bridge, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh road.	Compensation paid.
	Bridge over the Purya nála on the Partabgarh and Akbarpur road.	Materials collected.
	Milestones for 2nd and 3rd class road.	Completed.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli and Unao road. Bridge over the Basoha nála at Purai on the—	Foundations completed; superstructure raised to springing and arches turned. Earthwork of approaches in progress.
	Bridge over the Basoha nála at Kheron.	Completed, with exception of a little earthwork and metalling of approaches.
	Bachrawan and Nigohan road. Bridge over the Nya nála on the—	Materials collected to full amount of allotment.
	Milestones on 2nd class roads in this district.	Completed.
Sultanpur ...	Jagdíspur and Belwai railway station road. Construction of—	Ditto.
	Sultanpur and Belwai road. Re-building a bridge on 5th mile of the—	Ditto.
	Bridge over the Gaura nála on above road.	Ditto.
	Milestones on 2nd class road in this district.	Completed as far as funds would admit.
Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur and Robertsganj road. Improving the—between Mirzapur and Guaruban.	
Jhánsi ...	Mau and Gursarai road. Raising and improving the—	Work consists of raising the road in a few low places to reduce gradients.
Sultanpur ...	Jamwar nála. Widening approaches to—	Completed.
	District roads.	
Kumaun ...	A suspension bridge over the Shival river at Gharari on the Naini Tal and Almora road.	Under construction. Fixing chains and construction of platform remain to be done.
	District roads not raised.	
Sultanpur ...	Musafirkhana and Partabgarh road. Training Thenga nála on the—	Completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	District roads not raised—(conld).	
Sultanpur ...	Jais and Jagdispur road. Improving a portion of the—	Completed.
Jalaun ...	Orai and Hamírpur. Construction of 1st section of the—	Compensation not required.
	Ditto ditto, section II	Work completed ; compensation not paid.
	Kauch and Pauch road. Construction of the—	Ditto ditto as estimated.
	Village roads.	
Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur and Singrauli road. Deepening and cleaning five wells on the—	Work could not be commenced on account of depth of water in wells till too late in year.
	BOAT BRIDGES.	
Bara Banki ...	Construction of a pontoon bridge over the Chowha river at Byramghat in progress.	Complete, excepting roadway. Expenditure Rs. 1,43,000.
	RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.	
Meerut ...	Protective works above the Hindan bridge at Gháziabad.	Carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,000 with satisfactory results.
Allahabad ...	Protective works on the Jumna face of the river.	Bund from fort to Jumna bridge completed.
Fyzabad ...	Spur at protective works, Gogra river, Fyzabad.	Completed.
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	
Meerut ...	Meerut drainage ...	Work was continued on the minor cantonment drainage. All the cantonment drains were completed excepting one, to the alignment of which the occupiers of the land objected. The question was referred to Government. The clearance of the Káli Nadi as far as Babugarh has been completed, and the whole system of drainage from the cantonments and city into the Abu nála, and thence into the Káli nadi, is working well. A great improvement has been effected in both cantonments and suburbs of city since the drainage was completed. Revetment walls are being built in the Abu nála on all curves and in connection with all inlets; the banks of the nála have been dressed and turfed.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous public improvements.—(concluded.)	
Bulandshahr ...	A bund for the protection of lowlying land adjoining the town of Bulandshahr along the right bank of the Káli nadi.	Constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,000.
Fatehpur ...	Land taken up for outfall drain south of East India Railway, Fatehpur.	Paid to the Collector.
	City drainage works, Fatehpur district	Work stopped pending orders of Government.
Azamgarh ...	Filling up Gogra bund breaches, Azamgarh district.	Completed.
Jhánsi ...	Improving Baragaon tank ...	Labor very difficult to get.
	Improving Dhawakar tank ...	Ditto ditto.
	ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.	
Kumaun ...	Additions to the dák bungalow, Ránibagh.	Completed.
Kheri ...	Sarai at Nighasan	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Benares ...	Special repairs towards Institution at Benares.	Completed.
Jalaun ...	Strangers' home at Aiton, Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Ságar road.	One range to east is now completed.
	RELIEF WORKS.	
Jhánsi ...	Improving Ramnagar ghat on the Chirgaon and Gursarai road.	These works were stopped when the necessity for relief ceased.
	Improving Chirgaon and Gursarai road.	
	Improving Moth and Gursarai road.	
Jalaun ...	Improving Maughát portion of the Kúnch and Sahar road, class IV.	Ditto ditto.
	IMPERIAL WORKS.	
	MILITARY.	
Gorakhpur ...	Enlarging two bells-of-arms in 40th Native Infantry lines.	Completed.
	Entrenchment ...	Work suspended at request of Military authorities.
Lalitpur ...	Constructing new quarter-guard at Lalitpur.	Stopped by order of Superintending Engineer.

OTHER SERVICES.

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.	
Bareilly ...	A new telegraph office at Bareilly.	Completed for Rs. 6,810.
Allahabad ...	Raising compound wall on north side, telegraph office.	This work was not executed by District Engineer.
	POST-OFFICES.	
Lucknow ...	7th class post-office at Haraini.	Completed.
Sitapur ...	Ditto ditto at Bahádurpur.	Ditto.
Bara Banki ...	Ditto ditto at Sidhaur.	Ditto.
Bara Banki and Haidargarh	Additions to out-offices at Bara Banki and Haidargarh.	Ditto.
Dehra ...	Extensive additions to the post-office, Dehra.	Ditto.
Túndla and Etáwah.	Additions to the post-offices at—	Ditto.
Shikohabad ...	Out-offices for the post-office at—	Ditto.
Brindaban ...	Additions to the postmaster's quarters at—	Ditto.
Naini Tal ...	Additions to the post-office at—	Commenced and are in progress.
Lakhimpur ...	Runners' quarters at—	Under construction.
Allahabad ...	Constructing runners' quarters at Bharwari post-office.	Completed.
	Supplying iron railings to all doors and verandah openings to frontier transit office.	This work was not executed by District Engineer.
Bánda ...	Constructing a latrine at new post-office at—	Completed.
Hamírpur ...	Raising roof of present post-office at Hamírpur.	Ditto.
	Remodelling subordinates' quarters at Hamírpur.	Ditto.
Fyzabad ...	Constructing 7th class post-office at Jalálpur.	Ditto.
Partabgarh ...	Constructing runners' hut at post-office, Partabgarh.	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Constructing a boundary wall round post-office at Rae Bareli.	Ditto.
Basti ...	Constructing 7th class post-office at Menhdawal.	Work delayed in consequence of certain objections to site originally selected.
Gorakhpur ...	Additions and alterations to post-office, Gorakhpur.	Allotment made too late in the year to allow of completion.
Mirzapur ...	Additions and alterations to post-office, Mirzapur.	Completed.
	OPIUM.	
Bara Banki ...	Opium bungalow at Bara Banki.	Re-roofed.
Rae Bareli ...	Constructing pucka well at Dalmau opium godown.	Completed.

OTHER SERVICES—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	OPIUM—(*concluded*).	
Azamgarh ...	Constructing drain round opium building at Mau.	Completed.
Basti ...	Constructing store and weighing shed for opium godown, Basti.	Ditto.
Gházipur ...	Constructing a 16 feet-well, opium factory.	Work under suspension, pending decision as to the suitability of the centrifugal pumps to draw water from it.
	Erecting smith's shop, opium factory.	Completed.
	Re-roofing and re-flooring No. 7 caking godown.	Ditto.
	Erecting new pitch furnace ...	Completed.
	Principal Assistant's residence,	Materials being collected; fair plans and estimates have been submitted for sanction.
	New vat in allegation room, No. 7 godown.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Boundary pastage to connect No. 6 and 7 godowns.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Glazed windows in the new trash godown.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Deepening 4 storage vats ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Dismantling sheds ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Temporary sheds ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Wetting sheds	Ditto ditto ditto.
	ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.	
Dehra ...	Viceroy's stables	Stabling for 50 horses with auxiliary and out-buildings is in progress and approaching completion.
	CUSTOMS.	
Agra ...	The new Customs kutcherry and out-offices at Agra.	Completed during the year.
	EDUCATIONAL.	
	Thomason College.	
Roorkee ...	Two of the large rooms in the college have been re-roofed with arches on girders.	Cost Rs. 2,700.
	FOREST.	
Dehra ...	Extensive alterations to the building bought for forest school at Dehra.	Carried out.

(b)—*Railways.*

MUTTRA-HÁTHRAS RAILWAY.

THIS line, constructed on the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches, completed its fourth entire year of working on the 31st December, 1879, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

It continues to show increased prosperity and to earn a fair return on capital expended.

The capital expended to the end of the year was £103,472, giving for a length of 29 miles a cost of £3,568 per mile.

The traffic earnings of the year 1879 compared with those of 1878 were as follows :—

	Rs.
1878	98,308
1879	1,25,931

showing an increase of Rs. 27,623 for the year, while the working expenses were :—

	Rs.
1878	52,431
1879	69,223

or an increase of Rs. 16,792, which was due to the great increase of traffic.

The net earnings available for dividend were thus :—

	Rs.
1878	45,877
1879	56,708

or an increase for 1879 of Rs. 10,831 over those of 1878, giving a return of 5½ per cent. on capital expenditure for the year The proportion of expenses to earnings was 54·97 per cent. At the beginning of the year the Hardwár-Kumbh fair caused a large increase in the amount of passengers and goods carried, and traffic was very brisk. This prosperous state of affairs did not, however, continue throughout the year, still a marked improvement was visible on the returns of the previous year.

The number of passengers and tons of goods carried were as follows:—

	1879.	1878.
Passengers	314,762	255,701
Goods	Tons 30,678	Tons 22,274
Showing an increase of passengers,	59,061	...
Goods...	Tons 8,404	...

The working and general management has been highly satisfactory throughout the year, and accidents have been few and insignificant. None has occurred to human beings, nor has serious damage been done in any case to line or rolling stock.

CAWNPORE-FARUKHABAD RAILWAY.

This line, which is also constructed on the metre-gauge, has made steady progress towards completion during the year, and bids fair to be open for traffic soon after the rains of 1880.

The expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs.
During 1879-80	13,78,617
In previous years	5,97,154
Total to end of 1879-80	19,75,771

against an estimate of Rs. 32,23,021, of which Rs. 8,15,000 is for English expenditure.

The condition of the line on 31st March, 1880, was as follows:—

All preliminary operations have been completed, and all land, except a small portion at Cawnpore, had been made over to the railway engineers. Earthwork was complete for main line and the well-sinking of the only two large bridges on the line (over the Isan and east Káli rivers) was well advanced. All other bridges were complete, except two, which were to have been finished before the rains. Ballast collection was all but complete, and 27 (out of 86) miles of permanent-way were laid, and a material train running daily.

GHÁZIPUR-DILDÁRNAGAR RAILWAY.

This short branch line from the Dildárnagar station of the East India Railway to the right bank of the Ganges, opposite to Gházipur, is constructed on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and would have been ready for traffic in April, 1880, but for the want of sleepers, which were late in arrival from England. Platelaying was, therefore, delayed, and did not commence till the middle of March, and was only completed in 5 miles out of 12 by the close of the financial year. All other works were completed or well advanced, and it is expected the line will open for traffic in September, when it will be worked by the East India Railway as a branch of their system.

The expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs.
During 1879-80	3,9[illegible],257
During previous years...	55,810
Total to end of year	4,52,067

against an estimate of Rs. 6,34,151, of which Rs. 2,20,000 is for expenditure in England.

MUTTRA-ACHNEYRA RAILWAY.

This line is also on the narrow or metre-gauge, and forms a branch of the Rajputana State Railway, 22¾ miles long. When completed it will be worked by the Rajputana Railway, pending completion of a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra to connect with Muttra-Háthras line. The project for this bridge is under consideration, but will doubtless have to wait for the development of traffic and more prosperous times.

No work has been done on the Muttra-Achneyra line since earthwork was thrown up by famine labor in 1878, but arrangements have been made and a grant given to recommence work in 1880-81.

The expenditure to 31st March, 1880, has been Rs. 53,108, against an estimate of Rs. 9,08,460.

Lines under Survey.

These have either been completed or stopped, all present necessity having ceased with the cessation of famine operations. The expenditure to end of March, 1880, has been Rs. 3,56,348, against an estimate of Rs. 3,99,947.

As soon as funds are available the construction of the local lines from Bareilly to Pilibhít, and from Cawnpore to Kálpi and the Jumna, is most desirable, the necessity for the latter line being especially urgent.

Capital.

Outlay during the year 1879-80.

Railways.	Amount.	Add or deduct for increase or decrease to suspense balance.	Net outlay.
Productive Public Works, Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	13,89,839	—11,222	13,78,617
Gházipur-Dildárnagar	3,92,947	+3,310	3,96,257
Muttra-Háthras	19,336	—4,525	14,811
Muttra-Achneyra	72	—72	...
Total Imperial ...	18,02,194	—12,509	17,89,685
Surveys, Provincial.			
Bareilly-Pilibhít	7,318	—13	7,305
Mau-Ránipur	7,189	—92	7,097
Bánda-Manikpur	12,864	—752	12,112
Jaunpur	6,117	—4,487	1,630
Gorakhpur	15,994	—914	15,080
Gonda	5,344	—221	5,223
Moradabad	155	...	155
Lucknow	4,949	...	4,949
Total Provincial ...	59,930	—6,379	53,551
Grand Total ...	18,62,124	—18,888	18,43,236

REVENUE.

The Muttra-Háthras Railway for 1879-80.—The capital expenditure to end of March, 1880, amounted to Rs. 10,99,677, which, divided by a total length of 29 miles, gives the cost per mile Rs. 37,920.

The earnings and expenses of 1879-80 compared with those of 1878-79 are shown in the following table :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1879-80 more.
TRAFFIC EARNINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	75,893	84,909	9,015
Goods	31,907	33,352	1,445
Sundries	114	1,130	1,016
Total earnings ...	1,07,914	1,19,390	11,476
Working expenses	59,961	65,976	6,015
Net earnings ...	47,953	53,414	5,461

The net earnings of 1879-80 give a return of 4·86 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Rajputana State Railway for 1879-80. *Total length of line open on* 31*st March*, 1880.—The main line from Delhi to Raipur is now open for a continuous length of 323¾ miles, while the Sambhar salt branch, with its smaller branches to Jafog, Jaorah, and Deodani, has now a total length of over 30 miles, not including sidings. The total length of line open on the 31st March, 1880, is 462 miles, against a total of 428 miles on the 31st March, 1879.

The total "expenditure on final heads" during the year was Rs. 13,60,471, and the net expenditure to the end of 1879-80 was Rs. 3,08,39,067 ; but assumed capital, on which the interest has been calculated, has been taken at Rs. 3,09,43,568.

General results of the working of the Rajputana State Railway during 1879.—During the year 1879 there were on the average

434 miles of line open and under working; 1,471,971 train miles run, earning Rs. 35,45,420, and costing Rs. 23,66,243, or 66 per cent., leaving 34 per cent. of the earnings as net profits.

The return upon the capital expended is 3·8 per cent. per annum.

The earnings and expenses for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

Per mile per week.	Average miles open for traffic.	*Earnings.*			*Expenses.*		
		Gross.	Per mile per annum.	Per mile per week.	Gross.	Per mile per annum.	Per mile per week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1876 ...	392	23,29,582	5,940	114	15,23,622	3,886	74
1877 ...	396	20,96,682	6,809	130	18,33,367	4,629	89
1878 ...	428	29,72,602	6,942	135	18,42,130	4,303	82
1879 ...	434	35,45,420	8,261	158	23,66,243	5,454	105

The gross earnings were Rs. 35,45,420 in 1879, against Rs. 28,07,208 in 1878.

Passenger traffic.—1,474,853 passengers were booked and carried for an average distance of 54 miles, against 1,310,108 in 1878 carried for an average of 52 miles, showing an increase of 164,745 passengers. The passenger mileage of number of passengers carried over one mile in 1879 was 80,081,852, or about 572 passengers per mile open per day.

The earnings from passengers were Rs. 9,27,916 in 1879, against Rs. 8,23,172 in 1878.

Goods traffic.—The weight of goods carried in 1879 was 284,659 tons, against 257,740 tons in 1878, showing an increase of 26,919 tons.

The earnings from goods traffic were Rs. 25,08,999, against Rs. 20,54,181 in 1878, showing an increase of Rs. 4,54,811.

The following table shows the weights of the principal goods booked in 1878 and 1879 :—

Discription.	1878.	1879.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton	4,694	10,419	5,725	...
Grains and pulses	63,385	57,772	...	5,613
Metals	3,558	16,562	13,004	...
Salt	121,696	121,802	106	...
Seeds	9,493	3,676	...	5,817
Stone	5,435	5,731	296	...
Sugar	23,700	38,104	14,404	...

Accidents.—A serious accident, involving heavy loss of life, occurred during the year. On the 1st of July a portion of the line at mile 133, between Bindkui and Baswa, was washed away during the night, and a serious accident occurred to a passenger train passing over the spot directly afterwards, resulting in the loss of nine lives. The engine and front brake-van of the train and five third class carriages were derailed, and considerable damage was done to stock and permanent-way.

A second serious accident, though not attended with loss of life, happened on the 12th December, near Jatwara : an engine ran short of water between two stations, and the engine-driver, without sufficient communication with the guards, cut off his engine, and left his train on an incline without sufficient brakes on, and without the prescribed protection against being run into. The train, soon after the engine was cut off, ran backwards down the incline, passed through Jatwara station, and came into collision with a goods train approaching that station. Much damage was done to the stock, but no lives were lost.

The driver and the two guards concerned were prosecuted, found guilty, and punished by the court.

The following abstract shows the number of passengers, railway servants, and others killed and injured by the working of trains:—

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.		
From causes beyond their own control	8	...
" misconduct or want of caution	...	4
SERVANTS.		
From causes beyond their own control	2	2
" misconduct or want of caution	4	9
OTHERS		
Trespasses, including suicides	7	1
Total ...	21	16

SINDHIA STATE RAILWAY, DHOLPUR TO GWALIOR SECTION.

The earthwork were all completed, except in the heavy approach to the Chambal bridge, which were still progressing slowly at the close of the year.

All small bridges were completed on 31st March, and all the large bridges, except that over the Chambal river; of this one abutment and nine piers were complete at close of year, and the girders erected over six spans. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th piers and south abutment were well advanced. The bridge is expected to be finished and the line opened throughout for traffic before 31st March, 1881.

The line from Hetampur to Gwalior was opened for traffic on 20th December, 1879, the Viceroy having passed over it on the 10th.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,51,275, against a budget allotment of Rs. 12,00,000. To close of year the total expenditure has been Rs. 63,74,597, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 93,42,919.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The length of line open during the year was 547 miles.

The Government of India has provisionally approved of the design and estimate for the new bridge over the Ganges at Benares, and the design is now before the Board of Directors at home. With reference to the northern extension the question is still in abeyance, as the Secretary of State is unwilling to accede to the terms required by the Home Board.

The guaranteed interest received from Government to the end of 1879 was Rs. 2,32,99,478, and the net profits paid to Government during the same period, Rs. 93,80,733.

The local floods were exceptionally heavy during the year, and at the Ganges (Cawnpore), Yumhout, and Rámganga, the flood levels at the bridge sites were higher than any previously recorded.

The consequence was that the railway bank was breached in several places and the traffic interrupted.

The most serious breach was at the Rámganga, where 1,000 feet of the bank behind the south abutment was completely washed away, and traffic interrupted for 76 days, from 1st September to 15th November.

The Choea river on the Aligarh branch swept away 30 feet of the north bank of the bridge, and stopped through traffic for four days in July; whilst the traffic was again interrupted for three days in August by the flood water topping the bank in two places—one close to the Gurrah river, and the other between Bareilly and Bisharatganj.

The following table gives the results of the working for the last four years:—

Mean mileage open, 546·85.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic earnings	39,88,644	49,36,846	43,70,132	36,96,377
Working expenses	24,91,070	25,73,601	23,80,216	21,65,653
Net profits	14,97,574	23,63,245	19,89,916	15,30,724
Receipts per mile per week ...	140	174	153	129

The proportion of working expenses to earnings was—

1879-80	62·45
1878-79	52·13

showing an increase of 10·42 per cent.

The decrease in receipts is mainly due to two reasons: the harvest being universally good, there was consequently less movement in grain and seeds; secondly, goods were carried over shorter distances, as the East India Railway differential rates tended to draw much through traffic to their line *viâ* Aligarh and *viâ* Cawnpore instead of taking the longer lead on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway *viâ* Benares.

No very serious accident occurred during the present year, but the number of minor accidents was more than usual, the totals being as under:—

1879-80	152
1878-79	83
1877-78	108
1876-77	103

The difference in some of these figures as compared with the last administration report is due to a different method in the classification of minor accidents.

The number of persons who died or were killed and hurt during the last two years is given below:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
Railway servants killed	3	4
Ditto injured	19	17
Passengers killed	...	1
Ditto injured	6	8
Trespassers killed	21	22
Ditto injured...	1	5
Number of deaths in trains	11	16
Attributed to cholera	...	1
Deaths at stations	13	11

Annexed is a table showing the statistics of production and distribution for the year :—

Statistics of production and distribution of 1879-80.

Name of railway	Mileage open during year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.				Receipts from passengers.	Luggage, parcels, &c.	Receipts from merchandize and live stock.	Receipts from railway materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of Europeans and East Indian staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended, excluding disallowed items.
			Upper.	Upper reserved.	Lower.	Lower reserved.	Total										
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	64,685	19,198	365	26,29,444	39,612	26,8[illegible],519	Rs. 16,24,889	Rs. 1,19,517	Rs. 18,26,715	Rs. 23,778	Rs. 3,93,745	Rs. 39,88,644	Rs. 24,91,070	Rs. 14,97,574	255	8,174	Rs. 5,65,59,522

The lower class fares were raised on the 1st January, 1880, from two pies to 2½ pies per mile, but it is impossible to state now what effect this change may have on the passenger traffic.

Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.

The Panjáb section of this line (part of which runs through North-Western Provinces) runs from Delhi to Multan, a distance of 556 miles.

This line has been maintained in good working order throughout the year, and was of signal service to Government in forwarding large numbers of troops, followers, transport animals, war material, and commissariat stores, required for the Afghan war.

The want of the rolling-stock and other appliances on the new opened State lines in connection with Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway added greatly to the labor and anxiety of the staff; all operations were, however, conducted successfully, with scarcely a single accident.

The accompanying table gives a clear and concise idea of the result of the year's operations :—

Statement showing the progress made in construction of railways in the Panjáb, and the state of their working, from 1st April, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.

Name of railway.	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	*Passengers during the year.*					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.
			1st class.	2nd class.	Intermediate.	3rd class.	Total.								
Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Railway															
Panjáb and Delhi section	...	506	19,236	79,475½	15,677½	33,52,006	34,66,395	Rs. 37,43,429	Rs. 59,10,417	Rs. 96,53,847	Rs 53,96,260	Rs 42,57,586	560	11,821	72,460,695

EAST INDIA RAILWAY, MAIN LINE.

The length of the Main Line of this Railway on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,283·38 miles, of which 410·59 are double. The total length of single track, including sidings, is 1,988·02 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1879 was Rs. 29,16,12,316, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,27,169 upon the running length (1,283·68 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,34,461 upon the total length (1,988·02 miles).

During the year—

			Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	...	...	38,61,184
„ credits to capital ditto	...	...	3,74,099
Balance to capital expenditure	...	...	34,87,085

The original contract between the East India Company and the East India Railway Company expired on the 31st December, and the property constituting the undertaking of the East India Railway, and the works and conveniences connected therewith, were handed over to Government on that date.

Construction works.—The remodelling of the inward and outward goods-shed arrangements at Howrah was practically completed by the end of the year, some minor contingent works only remaining to be done.

The other principal works on hand are—

(1) The branch line at Bhuddressur down to the river and the goods depôt on the bank of the Hooghly.

(2) The construction of a branch line from the Cawnpore station to the city, with its terminal goods depôt.

(3) The Bankipur junction of the Patna-Gya State Railway.

(4) Additions and alterations at Rániganj and Assensole stations.

(5) The improvement of the water-supply at Allahabad and Gháziabad stations.

(6) Additional rail bearings throughout the line where the full complement of sleepers was not originally put in.

Accidents.—There were no accidents of a very serious nature during the year.

The accidents to life and limb during the year were as follows:—

	Fatal.	Not fatal.
Passengers	7	33
Railway servants	12	40
Contractors and ballast coolies ...	14	26
Policemen	0	1
Trespassers and others	51	17
Total ...	84	117

The seven fatal cases of accidents to passengers were of people jumping or falling from trains in motion; two were Europeans and five natives. Of the 51 fatal cases classed under trespassers, 18 are supposed to have been suicides.

Earnings and Expenditure.—Exclusive of the flotilla—

			Rs
The total earnings amounted to	...	...	3,92,98,915
Ditto expenditure ditto	...	...	1,24,97,285
Balance net earnings		...	2,68,01,630

Details are given in the following table:—

Abstract of earnings, expenses, and profits.

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles (traffic department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open. Earnings.	Per mile open. Expenses.	Per mile open. Profits.	Per train mile. Earnings.	Per train mile. Expenses.	Per train mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent of profits on total capital paid up.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
1875	1279·58	5,504,574	2,72,89,251	1,04,29,298	1,68,59,953	21,324	8,150	13,174	4 15 4	1 14 4	3 1 0	38·2	5·9	28,72,26,153	5·8
1876	1279·58	6,512,735	3,27,69,142	1,11,25,137	2,16,44,005	25,609	8,624	16,915	5 0 6	1 11 4	3 5 2	33 9	7 3	29,63,12,171	7·3
1877	1279·58	7,871,981	3,96,37,241	1,23,07,439	2,73,49,802	30,992 4	9,618·3	21,374 1	5 0 7	1 9 0	3 7 7	31·0	9 5	30,04,90,887	9·1
1878	1283 68	7,247,945	3,60,04,183	1,25,43,495	2,34,60,688	28,047·6	9,771·5	18,276·1	4 15 6	1 11 8	3 3 10	34·8	8·5	30,11,36,236	7·8
1879	1283·68	7,362,978	3,92,98,915	1,24,97,284	2,68,01,631	30,614·3	9,735·5	20,878·8	5 5 5	1 11 2	3 10 3	31·8	9·2	30,14,65,064	8·9

N. B.—The steamer traffic has been excluded from this table, except in the two columns giving percentage of profits on capital expended and capital paid up.

The earnings from :—

	Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to ...	1.01.04,149
Goods traffic ditto ...	2,76,36,285

	Rs.
The percentage upon the total earnings	3,93,27,716
Of coaching traffic is	25·7
Of goods traffic is	70·3

Details of passenger traffic.

Description of classes.	Number conveyed. 1878.	Number conveyed. 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
								Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
First class	42,390	43 550	1,160	...	2 74	...	122·65	4,11,438	4,24,911	13,473	...	3·27	...
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	0 56	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	4 77	4·69	...	...	...	...
Second class	145,585	137,679	...	7,906	...	5·43	152·92	5,91,988	5,70,085	...	21,903	...	3·70
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	1 93	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	6·87	6 30	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class ...	539,478	576,580	37,102	...	6·88	...	34 63	4,25,437	4,16,342	...	9,095	...	2 14
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	7·13	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	4 94	4·60	...	...	...	...
Third class	6,836,805	7,297,894	461,089	...	6·74	...	67·18	71,88,844	76,44,117	455,273	...	6·38	...
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	90 38	90 59	...	...	...	...	...	83 42	84 41	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,564,258	8,055,703	491,445	...	6·50	...	66·61	86,17,707	90,55,455	437,748	...	5·08	...
Per cent. of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	23·04	...	...	...	...

	1878.	1879.
The average load in tons of each goods train was	141	154
Ditto ditto wagon do.	6·73	6·96

Details of goods traffic.

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
For the public	1,729,434	1,721,406	...	8,028	2,07,93,060	2,20,55,732	12,62,672	...
Military stores	16,379	19,350	2,971	...	6,67,361	6 54,764	...	12,597
Railway materials	8,110	22,657	14,547	...	24,888	18,205	...	6,683
Minerals.								
For the public	692,455	747,665	...	...	36,81,109	47,84,966	11,03,857	...
„ Railway construction ...	351	735	55,210	...	764	1,319	555	...
Live stock	...	...	384	...	14,507	84,059	69,552	...
Rent, demurrage, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	37,983	37,245	...	738
Total ...	2,446,729	2,511,813	65,084	...	2,52,19,672	2,76,36,290	24,16,618	...
Percentage of goods traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	70·05	70·32	...	...

Working expenses.—The gross revenue expenditure was less than that for 1878 by Rs. 52,904, or 0·42 per cent:—

Abstract of working expenses during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Head of charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	38,55,490	39,80,495	1,25,005	...
Locomotive	28,85,334	29,71,277	85,943	...
Carriage and wagon... ...	12,58,060	11,85,805	...	72,255
Traffic	25,12,084	24,49,638	...	62,446
General charges	14,36,638	14,05,799	...	30,839
Steam boat	38,924	32,231	...	6,693
Special and miscellaneous ...	5,95,889	5,04,270	...	91,619
TOTAL ...	1,25,82.419	1,25,29,515	...	52,904

The foreign traffic was—

	Maunds of goods.	Rs.	Number of passengers.	Rs.
In 1878 ...	200,02,862	79,17,413	420,970½	16,14,240
„ 1879 ...	212,28,839	88,81,816	475,401	17,79,325
Increase ...	12,25,977	9,64,403	54,430½	1,65,085

EAST INDIA RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The length of line on which rates and fares are calculated is 223·57 miles, the whole of which is single line. The length with sidings is 245·7 miles. The capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,78,08,778, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 1,69,113·8 upon the running length (223·57 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,53,881·9 upon the total length (245·7 miles).

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	5,78,280
„ credits to capital „	7,359
Balance to capital expenditure ...	5,70,921

Accidents—The following is the only serious accident that has occurred during the year :—

On the 24th May the pump and injector of No. 23 up goods both failed about 4 miles from Jubbulpore, and the train coming to a stand was run into by an up special goods train. This accident is one of a class which could not happen under the block system.

The numbers of passengers, servants, and others killed and injured during the year have been included in the main line report.

Earnings and expenditure :—

			Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	...	...	39,88,505
expenditure „	...	...	17,05,777
Balance net earnings		...	22,82,728

Details are given in the following table :—

Abstract of earnings, expenses, and profits.

Years.	Average miles open.	Train miles (Traffic Department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open. Earnings.	Per mile open. Expenses.	Per mile open. Profits.	Per train mile. Earnings.	Per train mile. Expenses.	Per train mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
1875 ...	223 57	445,714	20,18,725	11,70,840	8,47,885	9,022	5,233	3,789	4 8 5	2 10 0	1 14 5	57 90	2·3	3,53,48,334	2·4
1876 ...	223·57	591,538	26,74,576	12,09,508	13,65,068	11,961	5,856	6,105	4 8 4	2 3 5	2 4 11	49 00	3·7	3,48,76,527	3·9
1877 ...	223·57	980,501	46,48,967	17,32,697	29,16,270	20,794	7,750	13,044	4 11 10	1 12 3	2 15 7	37·30	7·9	*3,53,48,335	8·3
1878 ...	223·57	817,035	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	16,696	7,221	9,475	4 9 1	1 15 7	2 9 6	43 25	5 7	*3,53,80,898	5·8
1879 ...	223·57	892,628	39,88,505	17,05,777	22,82 728	17,840	7,630	10,210	4 7 6	1 14 7	2 8 11	42·77	6 0	*3,54,04,353	6·5

* This includes capital (Rs. 4,95,262) not bearing interest.

The earnings from—

	Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to	10,73,695
Goods traffic...	25,83,140
The percentage upon the total earnings	39,88,505
Of coaching traffic is	26·92
Of goods traffic is	64·76

Details are given in the following tables :—

Details of passenger traffic.

Description of classes.	Number conveyed. 1878.	Number conveyed. 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	4,375	4,739	364	...	8 32	...	200·40	72,774	76,066	3,292	...	4·52	...
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·31	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	8 35	8·47	...	...	...	...
2nd class	29,661	23,947	...	57·14	...	19·26	216 69	1,41,594	1,19,573	...	22,021	...	15·55
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	8·88	7·07	...	...	...	...		16 24	13·32	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class	4,8 2	4,593	...	2 09	...	4 35	209·40	22,938	22,492	...	446	...	1·94
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·44	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2·63	2 51	...	...	...	...
3rd class	295,348	305,532	10,184	...	3 45	...	140 78	6,34,427	6,79,620	45,193	..	7·12	...
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	88·38	19·18	...	...	..	...	...	72·78	75·70	...	...	...	...
Total ...	334,186	3,38,811	4,625	..	1·38	...	147·91	8,71,733	8,97,751	26,018	...	2 98	...
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 35	22·51	...	...	...	...

The average load of tons of each—

	1878.	1879.
Goods train was	104	108
" wagon "	5·96	6·50

Details of goods traffic.

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public	285,459	331,842	46,383	...	22,51,872	24,48,528	1,96,656	...
Military stores	1,726	2,300	574	...	33,505	43,501	9,996	...
Railway materials ...	6,193	2,604	...	3,589	16,309	5,489	...	10,820
Minerals.								
For the public	6,609	16,089	9,480	...	34,210	83,175	48,965	...
" railway construction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	448	1,393	945	...
Rent, demurrage, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,054	...	75
Total ...	299,987	352,835	52,848	...	23,37,473	25,83,140	2,45,667	...
Percentage of goods traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	69·22	64·76	...	...

Working expenses.—The gross revenue expenditure was more than that for 1878 by Rs. 91,377 or 5·66 per cent.

Abstract of working expenses during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Head of charges.	*Expenses.*		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	4 03,177	3,62,862	...	40,315
Locomotive	5,23,960	6,20,146	96,186	...
Carriage and wagon ...	1,65,366	1,36,902	...	28,464
Traffic	1,71,049	1,72,693	1,644	...
General charges	1,34,195	1,24,695	...	9,500
Special and miscellaneous ...	2,16,653	2,88,479	71,826	...
Total ...	16,14,400	17,05,777	91,377	...

The foreign traffic was—

	Maunds of goods.	Rs.	Number of passengers.	Rs.
In 1878 ...	78,74,418	23,04,443	158,111½	7,54,830
„ 1879 ...	93,96,573	25,59,516	161,639½	7,74,612
Increase ...	15,22,155	2,55,073	3,528	19,782

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

The following table shows the capital expenditure during and to the end of the year 1879-80, on all canal projects :—

TABLE A.

Canal.	During the year.	To the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	3,04,908	3,18,46,178
Agra	28,546	81,56,778
Eastern Jumna	25,747	26,55,241
Dún	—2,219	6,29,546
Rohilkhand	—2,077	15,36,190
Bijnor	...	69,966
Bundelkhand Lakes	...	82,622
Lower Ganges Canal	13,78,787	1,57,54,972
Bundelkhand Survey	346	3,26,706
Total	17,34,038	6,10,58,199

The Lower Ganges Canal is not in complete operation, the two upper divisions only being open, and these not being complete. The preliminary works of the Bundelkhand Canals are in abeyance, the expenditure being solely on the maintenance of gauges, which are still kept up to complete the data for showing the volumes available.

The direct income *actually realized* during the year, including owner's and occupier's rates and miscellaneous revenue, was Rs. 43,92,005 ; and the land revenue credited was Rs. 9,65,955. Thus the total gross revenue was Rs. 53,57,990.

This year for the first time owner's rate is included as direct revenue under orders from the Government of India. For land revenue the same figures are adopted as for last year, the increase which can only be small not having been as yet accurately ascertained. The following compares the gross assessments of 1879-80 with those of the previous year :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rate and miscellaneous revenue	42,03,137	36,40,360
Owner's rate	1,88,868	1,11,746
Land revenue	9,65,955	9,65,955
Total	53,57,960	46,18,061

The working expenses were Rs. 16,42,170, and the net profits were therefore Rs. 37,15,790 or 6·12 per cent. on the capital expenditure of Rs. 6,07,31,493* on works in operation. If, however, the Lower Ganges Canal be eliminated from the accounts, as may fairly be done in calculating the profits on completed works, it will be found that the net profits were 8·29 on capital.

	Rs.
Total as in Table I. ...	6,10,58,199
Deduct Bundelkhand surveys	3,26,786
*Capital of works in operation	6,07,31,493

The interest charges for the year on works in operation were Rs. 26,93,909, so that after paying all charges there was a net profit of Rs. 10,21,881. The excess of interest charges over net revenue to the end of the year on works in operation was Rs. 63,04,485, omitting the Lower Ganges Canal; net profits after paying interest for the year were Rs. 17,11,833, and the net deficit up to the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 33,85,659.

Including canal projects under construction, the income of works in operation covered all charges with a balance of Rs. 10,07,187 to the good.

The direct revenue *assessed* on the kharíf and rabi operations of the year was Rs. 37,26,528: adding to this the enhanced land revenue and deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 30,50,313, which is 5·02 on capital expenditure, and exceeds the interest charges by Rs. 3,56,404. The reason that the returns calculated on assessed revenue of the year show results inferior to those calculated on receipts is that the receipts include a large balance from the year 1878-79, and also the revenue of rabi 1878-79, which, owing to the dryness of the season, was the largest on record. The year 1879-80 was one of good rainfall, and the results have consequently fallen to their normal level.

The net profits calculated on assessments for six years are given below:—

TABLE B.

Year.	From direct.	From direct and indirect
1874-75	4·25	6·40
1875-76	3·77	6·08
1876-77	3·77	6·13
1877-78	4·95	7·26
1878-79	6·24	8·66
1879-80	3·43	5·03

The great falling off in 1879-80 is due partly to the inclusion of the Lower Ganges Canal in the account and partly, as explained

in the preceding paragraph, to the inferior results of the year. Excluding the Lower Ganges Canal from the account, the corresponding figures would be on direct 4·52, on direct and indirect revenue 6·67 per cent., and these afford the proper test for comparison of results with this and previous years. It will be observed that the results of the year, though inferior to those of the two preceding abnormal years, are not inferior to the results of ordinary years, and that the returns on completed works cover the interest charge of Rs. 4½ per cent.

The following statement shows the profits upon the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals on assessed revenue :—

TABLE C.

	Net direct profits.				Net direct and indirect.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
1874-75 ...	12,29,018	4·44	4,18,109	19·05	17,90,865	6·47	6,39,643	29·14
1875-76 ...	11,11,448	3·93	3,95,523	17·06	17,37,246	6·14	6,17,057	26·62
1876-77 ...	11,89,784	4·03	3,63,228	14·23	18,58,155	6·29	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78 ...	15,17,713	4·97	4,01,865	15·38	21,94,179	7·18	2,25,485	23·94
1878-79 ...	19,83,522	6·29	5,81,110	22·09	26,92,664	8·54	8,05,588	30·64
1879-80 ...	14,82,375	4·65	5,37,878	20·26	21,51,304	6·76	7,59,412	28·60

The following statement shows the area irrigated in "kharíf" and "rabi" for 10 years. This table at once shows the cause of the falling off in the revenue of 1879-80, as compared with the two preceding years. The "kharíf" area, though 175,944 acres less than that of 1877-78, and 104,385 acres less than that of 1878-79, was greater than that of any other previous year; and the "rabi" area, though 232,470 acres less than that of the previous rabi, was greater than that of any previous year.

TABLE D.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1869-70	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71	396 399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72	333,120	519,374	852,492
1872-73	353,612	586,965	945,586
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,788
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123

The monsoon rains of 1879-80 were unusually favorable, commencing as they did in the middle of June and continuing to the end of October. The rains resembled those of 1874 more than any other year, and if the area of 1874-75 be compared with that of the year under review a large increase will be found which represents the advance made in canal irrigation in the five years. The decrease in the rabi area is to be attributed partly to the heavy and protracted monsoon rains which flooded much of the area usually under rabi cultivation, and by filling the jhíls and hollows afforded other sources of irrigation than the canals, but still more to the epidemic fever with which the whole of the North-Western-Provinces, but especially the districts lying south-east of Meerut, were stricken. In consequence of this sickness there was great delay in gathering in the unusually abundant kharíf harvest, and consequently in preparing the ground for the rabi sowings, and there was also great deficiency of labour for agricultural operations of any kind. Putting aside these causes, the season was not unfavorable to canal irrigation, as the winter rains were scanty, except in some portions of the Bulandshahr division.

The following table shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops. The increase under sugar indicatesa revival in the sugar trade,

which has been depressed since 1875-76 ; the decrease in other crops may be attributed entirely to the season.

TABLE E.

Crops.	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar ...	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814	136,578	141,727	109,492	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914
Rice ...	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,973	74,667	58,205	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903
Indigo ...	130,248	118,897	119,617	130,985	144,094	156,271	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006
Cotton ...	55,883	35,070	30,365	47,799	16,358	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724

The following table shows the areas of the principal rabi crops. The areas compare favorably with those of three and four years back :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
1873-74	402,755	185,581	8,219	28,008
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	103,794	33,944

The decrease in area for the whole year was 336,855 acres, which was distributed over the several canals as follows :—

Upper Ganges	decrease	251,569
Lower Ganges	increase	23,759
Eastern Jumna	decrease	51,717
Agra	ditto	66,475
Rohilkhand	increase	6,342
Dún	ditto	1,760
Bundelkhand	decrease	58
Bijnor	increase	1,103

The decrease then occurred on all the principal canals except on the Lower Ganges, the increase on which was due to the natural expansion on a new work. After the causes already assigned for the decrease, further explanation is required only of the large decrease on the Agra Canal, which was 54 per cent. of the area of the previous year. The decrease was 19,667 acres in the kharíf, and 46,808 acres in the rabi. In both seasons the decrease may be attributed to the fact of staple crops, to which irrigation is a necessity, not having been yet established on this comparatively new canal. In the kharíf the decrease will be found to have been confined to coarse grains, fodder crops, and cotton, for which in the two years of drought preceding 1879-80 water was eagerly taken. In the rabi the irrigation being confined to food crops, the decrease extends to all ; but while on the older canals there is a constant and large proportion of the superior crops, wheat and barley, which in dry years is only slightly disturbed by the increased area of coarser crops, on the Agra Canal the area is more equally divided between the superior and coarser crops, both fluctuating together as the seasons change. Constant areas irrespective of the seasons cannot be expected until sugar and indigo are established as staples for the kharíf, as they are on the older canals, and until wheat becomes one of the established rabi crops.

The expenditure on new works chargeable to capital was:—

	Rs.
On productive Public Works	15,23,278
On works not sanctioned as productive	29,594
Total ...	15,52,872

The expenditure was much smaller than that of the preceding year, not in consequence of reduced grants, but because owing to the sickness which prevailed labour could not be procured.

On the Ganges Canal the expenditure was Rs. 2,92,619. The new branches are now complete, with exception of the minor distributary lines. The additional works required to adapt the Nanu regulator at the head of the Cawnpore Branch to the altered

arrangements, involved in the supply of the terminal lines of the upper from the Lower Ganges Canal, were nearly completed. The projects for similarly adapting the portions of the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches above the crossing of the Lower Canal are not yet matured, but will give no trouble. Projects for remodelling the portions below the crossing were completed and estimates sanctioned just at the close of the year, but work was not commenced.

The expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal was Rs. 11,88,919. The main channel down to the Jeyra regulator in the 63rd mile is completed; the distributaries of the Fatehgarh branch and the masonry works and distributaries of the Bewar branch, both of which take off from this upper portion of the canal, were in progress. Two series of distributaries on each of these branches are now open for irrigation, and others are in course of construction. On the Bhognipur Branch, which is the portion of the canal 106 miles in length, below the Jeyra regulator, where the Lower Canal crosses the Etáwah branch of the Ganges Canal, the works are in a more backward condition. The excavation of the first 76 miles, which will be opened first, is, however, completed, with the exception of about 12 miles, and the last 30 miles are in hand. The heads of three out of the four series of distributaries have been completed, and the earthwork has been commenced. Good progress was made on the Balrai escape, a work estimated to cost Rs. 3,36,830. Progress has been much delayed both on this and on the works in the upper portion by the difficulty of procuring labour.

The expenditure on the Agra Canal was insignificant, and consisted principally of the adjustment of claims and payments due. Two sets of mills were in course of construction.

There were no important works in progress on the other canals, and the expenditure was small. A few of the drainage works commenced in 1876 were completed and others were in progress, but the expenditure was comparatively small. No new projects were undertaken during the year. There was some correspondence,

however, between the Local Government and the Government of India on two proposed navigation projects, one for a line from Cawnpore to Allahabad, which was a portion of the Lower Ganges Canal as originally projected, and the other to connect the Agra and Ganges Canals by means of a channel from the head of the Agra Canal through Gháziabad to the Ganges Canal at Dasna, which might eventually form the connecting link by water between Delhi and the North-Western Provinces. The prospects of the former of these two lines were rigorously investigated in communication with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, with the result of its final rejection, principally on the ground of uncertainty as to sufficiency of water for its permanent supply, but also because the traffic could be amply provided for by doubling the line of railway between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The line, however, between the Agra and Ganges Canals was recommended for sanction as likely to prove remunerative in itself, and as likely to increase the navigation on the Agra Canal, the prospects of which have hitherto not been encouraging. This line was estimated to cost between six and seven lacs of rupees.

(d.)—Telegraph.

(This heading is Blank.)

9.—Post-office.

(I.)—Imperial Post.

The total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box postmen at the close of 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79, was as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Post-offices	609	557
Letter-boxes	187	164
Village postmen	21	1
Letter-box do.	22	23

There is thus an apparent decrease of 52 post-offices, 23 letter-boxes, and 20 village postmen. This, however, is due to the fact that on November 1st, 1879, the post-offices in Central India were

detached from this circle, and a separate Chief Inspector was appointed.

By this arrangement 52 post-offices, 34 letter boxes, 22 village postmen, and two letter-box postmen were transferred to this Central India circle.

No new post-offices were opened; fifteen letter-boxes were opened, and four closed. Two additional village postmen and three new letter-box postmen were entertained during the year.

The following table shows the total distance of each class of mail line as compared with 1878-79 :—

	1878-79.	1879 80.
Runners	3,362	1,986½
Mail cart	305¼	262¼
Railway	1,252	1,021

Two hundred and thirty-one miles of railway, 43 of mail cart, and 1,189½ of the runner's line were transferred to the Central India circle, and 88 miles of the runners' line were converted from imperial into district post.

The extent of runners' lines was increased by two miles in correcting the distance of the Bindora and Pichor line in the Jhánsi division.

The total correspondence received for delivery is given in the sub-joined table :—

	Number of articles issued.	Number returned undelivered.	Number actually delivered.	Proportion of returned articles to number issued.
To head offices ...	11,748,516	309,504	11,439,012	2·63
To sub-offices ...	6,173,128	322,712	5,850,416	5·22
To branch offices ...	754,754	46,176	708,578	6·11
Total ...	18,676,398	678,392	17,998,006	3·63
Sent to dead letter office ...	564,681	...	...	3·02

In 1878-79 the percentage of articles returned undelivered was 4·04, and of those unclaimed or refused and sent to the dead letter office was 3·01.

Mail robberies.—There were nine cases of highway robbery during the year as against ten reported in the previous year. Of these five occurred in British territory (in the districts named in the margin) and four in foreign territory.

Aligarh ...	... 1
Bulandshahr	... 1
Etah ..	... 1
Mainpuri	... 2

In two cases (Aligarh and Bulandshahr) the plundered mail bags were duly reco vered and the offenders arrested and punished.

In both cases in the Mainpuri district the mails were recovered, but the offenders could not be traced.

Of the four cases that occurred in the native states, the mail bag was recovered in one case, and a portion only of the mails in another, but in no case could any trace of the robbers be found. In connection with the new money order system there have been four cases of crime. Of these, three were committed by departmental officers, all of whom have been prosecuted to conviction. In the one case committed by an outsider the offender was committed to the Sessions, but acquitted there.

During the year the Sunday postal work has been considerably reduced.

On 1st July, 1879, the new post cards were introduced, and are now used to a considerable extent.

On 1st January, 1880, the money order business was transferred to the post-office from the treasury. The number of orders issued is considerably more than used to be given by the treasuries under the old system, and the people have eagerly availed themselves of this new and easy method of remitting small sums. Other reforms introduced during the year are as follows :—

Parcel postage is paid in cash instead of stamps.

Prepaid book and pattern packets can be registered on payment of a fee of two annas; and the value payable parcel system was extended to registered book packets.

(2).—DISTRICT POST.

The changes made in the course of the year were few and unimportant.

The number of post-offices, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the close of the year, as compared with those open at the corresponding date in the previous year, was as follows:—

	1879.	1880.
Post-offices	273	295
Receiving-houses	72	73
Letter-boxes	112	131

Seven new district post-offices were opened in the North-Western Provinces and 15 in Oudh. A new receiving-house was also opened in the Agra district.

Seventeen new letter-boxes were opened in the North-Western Provinces, and two letter-boxes were transferred from the district to the imperial department. In Oudh five new letter-boxes were established, eight letter-boxes were transferred from imperial to district post, five were closed (on the new post-offices being opened), and two have been made imperial.

The following table shows the correspondence of the district post this year as compared with last:—

	Received from imperial post-offices for delivery.			*Sent to imperial post.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1878-79	1,003,151	28,450	26,789	877,374	5,800	7,083
1879-80	953,734	28,994	17,203	868,510	6,665	6,098

The falling off is due to the fact that towards the end of 1878-79 many district post-offices in Oudh were made imperial. The total number of articles received for delivery in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whether conveyed by imperial or district post, was 21,131,228, of which 809,610 or 3·83 per cent. were returned undelivered.

Of the total correspondence conveyed by post in the North-Western Provinces, 20·5 per cent. was official, and in Oudh the ratio was 15·74 per cent.

In the North-Western Provinces, of official correspondence 43 per cent. was in English, 50 was Urdu, and 7 was Hindi. In Oudh the figures were 58·98 per cent. English, 40·78 Urdu, and only 0·24 per cent. Hindi.

Of non-official communications in the North-Western Provinces, 32 per cent. were English, 36 per cent. Urdu, and 32 per cent. Hindi; while in Oudh there was a percentage of 28 English to 49 Urdu, and 23 Hindi letters.

The numerical strength of the staff on the district post establishment was the following :—

Sub-postmasters	366
Postmen	736
Overseers	72
Runners	1,654
Making a total of ...	2,828

The total cost of the district dâk establishment during the year was Rs. 1,73,299-8-7, exclusive of Rs. 11,303-13-6, expended in Kumaun.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

(For North-Western Provinces.)

Rainfall and crops.—The total rainfall of the year, 29·9 inches, though in excess of that for 1877-78, 22·9 inches, was below the average of the preceding six years, 37·4 inches; but being exceedingly well timed, the crops of the kharíf harvest, except rice and pulses, were on the whole above the average. The rabi crop was good on irrigated land, but as there was no rain in the cold season the yield on unirrigated lands was very deficient. The results of the year were, however, such as to enable the provinces in many ways to recover from the effects of the drought from which in previous years they had suffered. As prices continued high, cultivators must have recouped themselves to a considerable extent for their losses from the late succession of deficient harvests. To such a low ebb had the food stocks of the provinces been reduced that at least one more good harvest must be reaped before any marked fall in prices can be expected.

There was a remarkable absence during the year of hailstorms and seasonal calamities, necessitating action under section 23, Act XVIII., 1873.

Prices.—The following table shows the average prices of the principal grains in the different divisions during the year as compared with those for the three preceding years :—

Division.	*Juar.*				*Bajra.*				*Wheat.*				*Barley.*			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Meerut ...	$29\frac{1}{5}$	$32\frac{1}{6}$	14	$17\frac{5}{8}$	$28\frac{3}{5}$	$30\frac{1}{3}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	25	$25\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{9}{16}$	32	34	16	$19\frac{3}{4}$
Rohilkhand ...	$36\frac{2}{5}$	$32\frac{5}{8}$	13	18	$34\frac{2}{5}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	12	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$26\frac{2}{5}$	$22\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{11}{16}$	$38\frac{4}{5}$	$33\frac{1}{8}$	15	$20\frac{1}{16}$
Agra ...	$33\frac{2}{3}$	$33\frac{5}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{16}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	12	$14\frac{5}{8}$	34	$34\frac{1}{4}$	13	$21\frac{7}{8}$
Allahabad ..	$42\frac{5}{6}$	$36\frac{2}{5}$	$15\frac{1}{5}$	$22\frac{1}{8}$	38	$32\frac{1}{2}$	14	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{5}{6}$	23	$13\frac{1}{5}$	$13\frac{1}{16}$	37	$32\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Benares ...	$36\frac{1}{5}$	$32\frac{2}{5}$	$14\frac{5}{8}$	$24\frac{5}{8}$	$31\frac{1}{3}$	$29\frac{1}{5}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	21	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{3}$	$38\frac{2}{3}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$
Jhánsi ...	32	$33\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	31	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{5}{8}$	$20\frac{1}{3}$	$25\frac{1}{3}$	$14\frac{2}{3}$	$16\frac{3}{16}$	$28\frac{2}{3}$	$32\frac{1}{5}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$

Though lower than the year before, they were still considerably above the normal level, and must have told heavily on the laboring classes and those who have no immediate share in the returns from the land.

Receipts.—The various items of receipt for 1877-78 and 1878-79 were in the aggregate Rs. 5,17,85,248 and Rs. 5,49,59,771 respectively, or an increase of Rs. 31,74,523 for the year under report. There was an increase under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Current land revenue demand	8,80,763
Outstanding land revenue balances	7,36,071
Land revenue not borne on the revenue roll	11,805
Owner's rate, current and arrears	83,612
Occupier's rate, current and arrears	8,43,959
Sale of waste land	247
Twelve per cent. acreage and road cesses...	5,09,671
Patwári rate	1,55,552
Total ...	32,21,680

and a decrease under the following:—

			Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue net receipts	...	...	4,080
Surplus process fees	...	...	1,128
Sale of confiscated and escheated estates	...	...	18,830
Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments		...	23,119
Total		...	47,157

From a revenue point of view the year was decidedly satisfactory, there being a substantial rise under several heads, while the falling off under others was so small as to be almost nominal. This shows that the tax-paying ability of the provinces has been in no degree permanently impaired by the recent seasons of drought, and is another proof of the wonderful recuperative power of the country from calamities which at the time appear to threaten the utter ruin and demoralization of the people.

The demand, collections, and balances of land revenue proper for the two last years are noted below:—

Year.		Demand. Rs.	Collections. Rs.	Balances. Rs.
1877-78	...	4,27,72,165	4,15,14,501	12,57,664
1878-79	...	4,28,94,254	4,23,95,264	4,98,990

The increased demand was due mainly to the revised assessments coming into force. The balances were much below those of 1877-78, when they were abnormally large, but are still slightly above the average. They are classified as follows:—

				Rs.
In train of liquidation	...	...	...	2,48,304
Doubtful ...	...	...	...	1,04,171
Irrecoverable ...	...	...	...	17,258
Nominal ...	...	...	...	1,29,257

The percentage of real balance to the demand was ·86, which was considerably higher than in ordinary years, though far below that of 1877-78, when it was so much as 2·52 per cent.

The balances in each division were—

	Rs.
Meerut ...	50,127
Kumaun ...	19,645
Rohilkhand	52,991
Agra ...	1,27,816
Jhánsi ...	50,387
Allahabad	1,46,629
Benares ...	51,395

They were conspicuously large in the following districts :—

	Rs.
Sháhjahánpur	23,531
Agra ...	84,853
Jháusi ...	35,588
Bánda ...	91,819
Hamírpur	38,015
Gházipur	28,736

In all except Jhánsi and Bánda, however, nearly the whole is in train of liquidation or nominal, and the case of these districts is, as is well known, exceptional. The fact of the balances being generally larger than usual cannot be wondered at when it is remembered that the agricultural community are still suffering from the disastrous season of 1877; that they had to pay large balances from previous years in addition to the current demand, and were also subjected to additional taxation in the shape of the further rate imposed by Act III., 1878. The districts in which the balances were largest were also those in which the outturn of the harvests was least favorable, and where, in view of the losses of the previous year, some indulgence was unavoidable. Looking to all these facts, it was a matter for congratulation that the outstandings were so small, and it is clear there has been no undue laxness on the part of the collecting staff.

The outstanding balances, owing to the arrears of last year, were unusually large, *viz.*, Rs. 15,06,521 : Rs. 8,52,188 were collected during the year, and Rs. 2,90,563 remitted, leaving Rs. 3,63,770 due at the close. The heaviest items are in Bareilly,

Rs. 19,658; Agra, Rs. 16,814; Mainpurí, Rs. 23,068; Jalaun, Rs. 25,451; Jhánsi, Rs. 1,76,220, and Hamírpur, Rs. 34,964. The greater part of the very large sum in Jhánsi is on account of suspensions for *káns* and deterioration of soil. Only Rs. 10,403 are expected to be recovered. The districts in which there were no balances are Muzaffarnagar, the Tarái, Budaun, Farukhabad, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Mirzapur, Benares, and Gházipur.

The total advance collections amounted to no less than Rs. 78,52,593, of which Rs. 31,586 remained to be credited at the close of the year.

The demand on account of land revenue not borne on the roll was Rs. 2,12,480, of which Rs. 1,53,260 were collected, leaving balances on account of the current demand of Rs. 57,846. The balances of former years were Rs. 1,374, and the whole amount, Rs. 59,220, is classified as follows:—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	58,824
Irrecoverable	221
Nominal	175
Total ...	59,220

The balances are chiefly on account of lands in Gházipur which had long escaped assessment, and the zamindars of which are extremely reluctant to pay, and only do so on the greatest pressure being put on them.

The land revenue demand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,28,94,254, and at the close Rs. 4,28,60,050, or a net decrease of Rs. 34,204, owing mainly to revision of assessment at the regular settlement of the Bánda and Hamírpur districts.

The demand on account of the 12 per cent. cess was Rs. 43,40,964, of which Rs. 42,91,727 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,237. Balances of former years were Rs. 69,822,

of which Rs. 29,675 were collected and Rs. 21,026 remitted. The further rate of 2 per cent., under Act III., 1878, was in temporarily-settled districts collected with the rabi instalment only.

The total demand on account of acreage and other cesses in the permanently-settled districts was Rs. 5,56,471, of which Rs. 5,50,344 were collected, and the balances were Rs. 6,127. The demand for arrears was Rs. 12,798, the collections were Rs. 9,871, Rs. 1,442 were remitted, and Rs. 1,485 remained outstanding.

Acquisition of land.—Five thousand and eighteen acres of land were permanently appropriated for public purposes during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,07,548, and 1,460 acres temporarily appropriated at a cost of Rs. 11,273, the annual reduction of land revenue entailed being Rs. 6,045; 1,568 acres were restored, for which Rs. 3,070 were obtained, and 969 acres were assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,476; 578 cases were pending at the close of the year, but the majority have been since disposed of. The question whether the East India Railway Company should pay rent for certain lands was decided by the Government of India, to whom the matter was referred.

Canal owner's and occupier's rates.—The demand for occupier's rate reached the high figure of Rs. 39,20,802, which exceeded the demand for 1877-78, itself a large amount, by Rs. 6,53,521; that for owner's rate was Rs. 1,08,569, or Rs. 7,530 more than the demand in the previous year. On account of the demand for occupier's rate the collections were Rs. 38,43,728, remissions Rs. 6,153, and balances Rs. 70,920, of which Rs. 70,842 are in train liquidation. Rs. 1,01,775 were disbursed in lambardar's and patwári's fees.

The demand on account of occupier's rate was much larger during the year under report, but the results were on the whole far more satisfactory than in the preceding year. In Meerut, where the demand (nearly 8½ lacs) was the largest in the provinces, arrears were *nil*. In Muzaffarnagar, which next to Meerut

has the largest demand, the balance was very trifling; while in Bulandshahr the balance, though larger, accrued through causes over which the Collector had no control, and which fully account for delay in realization. In Farukhabad the balance, subsequently realized, was insignificant; and in Mainpuri and Agra there was great improvement compared with the previous year. The worst result of all is found in Etah, where nearly 20 per cent, of the demand remained in arrear. The balances of former years were Rs. 1,68,917, of which Rs. 1,54,423 were collected and Rs. 3,298 remitted, leaving Rs. 11,196 still due. The real balance was, however, Rs. 5,668 only, which ought soon to be realized. For the owner's rate demand of Rs. 1,08,569, the collections were Rs. 1,00,513, remissions Rs. 218, and balances Rs. 7,838, of which Rs. 7,797 are in train of liquidation. The outstanding balances were Rs. 39,385, of which Rs. 36,537 were collected, one rupee remitted, and Rs. 2,847 are still due.

Revenue deposits.—One hundred and fourteen items of revenue, aggregating Rs. 30,124, were received in deposit during the year.

Suits and applications.—The total number of suits for disposal under the rent law was 78,483, of which 4,621 were pending from the previous year, and 73,862 were instituted during the year: 20,614 were disposed of on their merits, and 55,203 otherwise, leaving 2,666 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for disposal was 46,088, of which 5,332 were pending from last year, and 40,756 were filed during the year: 23,503 were decided on their merits, and 17,537 otherwise, leaving 5,048 pending at the close of the year. These figures showed a marked increase in litigation, *viz*, 12·5 per cent., mainly, however, under applications.

The following statement shows the number of suits disposed of in this and the preceding years:—

	Total for disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending at close of year.*
1877-78	... 75,056	70,435	4,621
1878-79	... 78,483	75,817	2,666

The cases were disposed of in the following manner :—

On their merits	20,614
By confession, compromise, or consent ...	20,589
By default of plaintiff	6,913
Ex parte	20,188
Withdrawn	6,841
From any other cause	672
Total ...	75,817

Of the cases decided *ex parte*—

18,533	were for arrears of rent.
4	„ „ ejectment.
3	„ „ cancelment of lease.
4	„ „ recovery of or compensation for excess rent.
9	„ „ compensation for withholding receipt.
66	„ connected with distraint.
1,165	„ by lambardars for arrears of revenue.
216	„ for share of profits or settlement of accounts.
128	„ by muáfidars for arrears of revenue.
60	„ „ talukdars ditto ditto.
Total ... 20,188	

Only 3½ per cent. of the cases were pending at the close of the year compared with 6 per cent. last year. The average duration of suits was the same, 22 days, and 27·19 per cent. were decided on their merits, as against 24·54 per cent. in 1877-78.

The total number of applications for disposal was 46,088, against 34,142 in the previous year. The increase in the number of applications filed is very large, no less than 41 per cent., which is explained by the fact that with the return of agricultural prosperity the struggle between landlord and tenant, which languished in bad years, recommenced. The total increase is 11,801, of which 1,953 are in class III., contested ejectment ; 2,029 in class VII., enhancement of rent; 2,616 in class XIII., ejectment for arrears ; and 2,682 in class XIV., ejectment of tenants without right Moreover, 15,997 notices of ejectment for 95,493 acres were served under section 36, against 9,850 for 68,744 acres in 1877-78.

Throughout the provinces a general desire was shown by landlords to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants, and the result of the litigation, as a whole, was in their favor.

The disposal of applications was as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
On their merits	15,897	23,503
By confession, compromise, or consent ..	7,375	9,829
By default of plaintiff	2,678	3,601
Ex-parte	1,085	1,276
Withdrawn	1.165	1,926
From any other cause	610	905
Total ...	28,810	41,040
Pending	5,332	5,048

As with suits, the manner in which the applications were disposed of was satisfactory. The cases pending were fewer than last year, and good progress had been made in most districts in the decision of enhancement cases, of which there were 4,725 for disposal. Of these, 3,522 were instituted during the year, Bareilly showing the largest number ; 1,943 were disposed of on their merits, 1,603 otherwise, leaving 1,179 pending.

Appeals.—Fifteen thousand-eight-hundred and twenty-three cases were decided by Assistant Collectors, 2nd class, in which an appeal lay to the Collector; 2,239 appeals were filed during the year, which with 121 pending made the total number for disposal 2,360. Of these, judgment was confirmed in 1,329, 129 were struck off, in 446 judgment was reversed, in 193 modified, and 197 were remanded, leaving 66 pending at the close of the year.

There were 1,621 appealable suits decided by Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, in 638 of which an appeal was preferred to the District Judge. The orders were upheld in 62·96 per cent. of the suits appealed, as compared with 58·32 per cent. in 1877-78, and 240 cases, or less than 15 per cent., were reversed, modified, or remanded.

The number of appealable applications decided by Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, was 4,371, of which 583 were appealed to Commissioners. The percentage of decisions confirmed was 79·87, a less favorable result than in 1877-78, when the percentage was 83·41 ; but still in only 192 cases were the orders reversed or modified or the cases remanded for re-trial.

In Kumaun 2,504 summary and regular suits were instituted against 2,624 in 1877-78. Of the cases disposed of, 70 per cent. were decided on their merits, as compared with 63·75 per cent. in the previous year. At the close of the year 1,100 cases were pending, against 1,156 in 1877-78. There were 381 appeals preferred to the Commissioner, who confirmed the orders in 72 per cent. of the cases, as compared with 75·75 per cent. in the previous year.

Thirty-five appeals were made to the Board of Revenue under section 198 of the Rent Act, of which 33 were summarily rejected and two were dismissed after enquiry into the proceedings of the lower courts.

As a court of revision, the Board received 265 applications, of which 176 were summarily rejected; of the remainder, the orders of the lower courts were upheld in 51 cases, modified in 3, and reversed in 21. Thirteen cases were remanded and one remained for disposal.

The Board received 175 cases submitted by Collectors for review under section 199, Act XVIII., 1873. Of these, 25 were upheld, 123 reversed, 5 modified, and 22 remanded.

There is good reason to believe that, as a rule, substantial justice is everywhere done, and time will doubtless bring about stricter attention to the rules of procedure and legal forms, in respect of which an improvement is desirable. Altogether the work of the revenue courts during the past year may be pronounced to have been decidedly satisfactory.

Deposits of rent.—There were 3,900 deposits of rent, aggregating Rs. 1,37,402, made during the year, compared with 3,260, aggregating Rs. 1,13,854, in 1877-78. There is no object in endeavouring to induce tenants to resort to this mode of payment, unless in case of real necessity. Direct payment to the landlord is certainly to be preferred, and there is no reason to regret that these deposits are comparatively few in number and insignificant in amount.

Coercive processes.—The general results of coercive processes employed to realize the land revenue are that 57,003 writs were issued on 29,585 out of the 93,731 mahâls in the Provinces, or an average of less than 2 per mahâl, for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,23,36,172. The number of persons arrested was 2,013 in 2,667 mahâls for arrears of Rs. 5,28,180. Distress and sale of the movable property of 4,690 persons was resorted to in 2,119 mahâls for arrears of Rs. 4,78,133. Two hundred and forty mahâls, &c., with a revenue of Rs. 1,75,076, were attached under section 154, Act XIX., 1873, for arrears of Rs. 1,10,311. Forty-three pattis or shares in 41 mahâls, with a revenue of Rs. 12,066, were transferred under section 157 for arrears of Rs. 7,710. Seventeen mahâls or pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 13,562, were farmed for arrears of Rs. 8,621. Twelve mahâls or pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 2,198, were taken under direct management for arrears of Rs. 2,265. One mahâl, with a revenue of Rs. 221, was sold for arrears of Rs. 446, and realized Rs. 40. There were no sales of other immovable property. Sale actually took place in 170 cases of distraint for arrears of Rs. 35,138, and the property sold realized Rs. 9,387.

Nine districts show an increase in the number of writs issued, and 24 a falling off, there being a total decrease of 4,074 and 7,248 respectively, as compared with 1876-77 and 1877-78. This indicates returning agricultural prosperity, but to some extent also it may be due to the greater care with which these writs are now issued in consequence of recent orders on the subject. The

demand on account of fees was Rs. 43,430, of which Rs. 42,483 were realized; Rs. 32,668 were disbursed in payment of salaries, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,403. There was a deficit in Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, and Basti only, which, however, is not real, but owing to other charges on the fund.

Arrests decreased by 1,213. There were none in eight districts, an increase in 7 only, and a decrease in 22. In almost all instances the process proved effectual, and the arrears were realized. Distress of movable property and attachment under section 154 was also less resorted to; and the revenue, though larger than that collected in any single year before, was got in with less difficulty, which is especially satisfactory, as coming so soon after the severe straits the agricultural classes have lately gone through.

Mutations.—The number of proprietary mutations, both by order of the courts and by private transfer, increased. The prices obtained—nine years' purchase in sales by order of the courts, and 16 in private sales—indicate a further rise in the value of land. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of mortgages, which confirms the impression that the pressure on the people is passing away. Lands paying 1½ per cent. of the entire land revenue of the provinces may be assumed to pass annually out of the hands of the proprietary classes on account of debt. The result is much to be regretted, but while land is a saleable commodity it is difficult to prevent. The reason given for the apparent difference in the prices realized at auction and private sales is that in the former the encumbrances previously existing on the property are not taken into account.

Sales.—Sales were ordered in 20,483 cases by civil courts. In 11,322 they were averted by agreement between the parties themselves, and in only 76 by action taken by the Collector under sections 321-27, Act X., 1877, though in 2,770 cases by action taken otherwise; 2,946 sales took place without any action being taken by the Collector, and in 1,123 cases after action taken by him under sections 321-27, Act X. 1877, and in 1,128 cases after action taken

by him otherwise. Until, however, the unsatisfactory state of the present procedure is put an end to by the issue of rules under sections 320 and 323, Act X, 1877, the Collector must remain comparatively powerless.

Patwáris' papers.—Good progress was made in getting the new system for patwáris' papers into working order, and in some districts it has been successfully carried out, showing it is possible for all. But much yet remains to be done, the greatest difficulty being the incompetency of the patwáris themselves, which can only be gradually overcome. The efficiency of the supervising staff has been materially increased during the year, and the work of testing has been taken up in earnest by district officers while on tour.

The income of the patwári fund for the year was Rs. 24,08,931, the expenditure Rs. 20,84,396, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,24,535, and the unexpended balance of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 16,01,918. A considerable portion of this surplus will be expended in the re-survey of the permanently-settled districts and the preparation of accurate records-of-rights.

Land Improvement Act.—There was a slight increase in advances under the Land Improvement Act Rs. 41,884 were advanced for wells, &c.; Rs. 3,766 for drainage or reclamation of land from floods; Rs. 28,977 for clearing or reclamation of land; and Rs. 1,182 for renewal or repairs of works, aggregating Rs. 75,809 in all, as compared with Rs 66,296 in 1877-78. Three hundred and thirty-nine applications were received for advances for wells, 35 for drainage, &c., 245 for clearing or reclaiming land, and 11 for renewal or repair of works, 630 in all, of which 305 were rejected. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,578 on a demand of Rs. 48,068. The amount so far is almost ludicrously small compared with the magnitude of the capital in vested in agricultural interests in the Provinces and the need which is known to exist for improvement.

The advances outside the Act for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle were only Rs. 24,847.

Land-revenue administration.—In the year under report there were 618,487 cases for disposal, of which 492,121 were disposed of on trial, 34,206 adjusted or withdrawn, 56,882 dismissed in default, and 35,278 were pending at the close of the year.

Oudh.

Weather and crops.—Of the province generally it may be said that though the rainfall was below the average and commenced too late for the early rice crops, and though the usual winter rain almost entirely failed, the harvests were fairly good, and prices were so high that the agricultural classes realized handsome profits. The sugarcane crop was excellent, and the unparalleled luxuriance of the juar was a matter of universal remark.

Land-revenue, current.—The demand for current land revenue proper was Rs. 1,37,47,835; of this Rs. 1,36,22,202, or 99·08 pe cent., were collected, and there was a balance of Rs. 1,25,633. This balance is classified thus :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	42,085
Nominal	83,548

Three districts (Bahraich, Gonda, and Partabgarh) showed clear balance-sheets; in three others (Kheri Rs. 310, Fyzabad Rs. 191, and Rae Bareli Rs. 326) the sums outstanding were altogether insignificant, and nowhere was the balance excessive.

Outstanding balances.—The balance due on this account for years prior to 1877-78 was, at the end of 1877-78, Rs. 2,62,943; to this must be added the large balance, Rs. 6,17,456, which remained uncollected of the demand of 1877-78, and Rs. 1,130, assessed with retrospective effect on alluvial lands in Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Sultanpur; there was thus a total demand of Rs. 8,81,529 The collections amounted to Rs. 4,15,250; Rs. 1,91,922 were remitted, and Rs. 2,74,357 remained in balance, of which Rs. 1,11,789 were only nominally due, and were retained on the books of the Fyzabad and Sultanpur districts merely until the issue of formal orders for their expunction, with reference to the revisions of assessment completed in those districts.

Miscellaneous.—The demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue not on the roll, including balances of previous years, was Rs. 20,675 ; of this, Rs. 16,227 were collected and Rs. 4,448 remained in balance, the whole of which, with the exception of a few annas, was in train of liquidation.

Coercive measures.—No estates were sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue; four estates in the Hardoi district were farmed; and 13 pattis or shares belonging to defaulting shareholders in eight estates were temporarily transferred to solvent co-sharers, who paid the balances due to Government.

Four hundred and fifty-five defaulters were arrested, of whom 330 were released without being imprisoned, and 125 were confined in the Civil Jail. In 753 cases movable property was attached, but in only 73 of these was it necessary to resort to sale. In 71 cases the estates of defaulters were temporarily attached. Nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two writs of demand were issued, as compared with 21,629 in 1876-77 and 22,177 in 1877-78.

Including what was realized of the outstanding balances of previous years, the revenue collections were more than they have ever been, and yet they were made without difficulty, and there was much less resort to coercive processes generally than in the preceding year, or, indeed, than in any of the six preceding years. These are satisfactory results.

2.—Canal Revenue.

For the revenue derived from canals see section upon Irrigation.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an imperial head of account and Salt is under the Board of the Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

The gross receipts compared with the actuals of the preceding year and the budget estimate were as follows :—

	1877-78.	Estimate. 1878-79.	Actuals. 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	19,94,270	21,88,726	22,30,502
Oudh...	4,90 161	8,33,231	6,84,612
Total ...	24,84,431	30,21,957	29,15,114

The receipts in the North-Western Provinces exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 2,36,232, and the budget estimate by Rs. 41,776; in Oudh they exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,94,451, but were Rs. 1,48,619 below the budget estimate. These figures are, however, to some extent misleading, as owing to payments in advance being under recent orders credited as soon as received, Rs. 1,24,108 are included in the receipts for the North-Western Provinces belonging to 1879-80, as compared with only Rs. 10,511 credited in 1877-78 on account of 1878-79. The average of the receipts for the five preceding years in the North-Western Provinces was 21⅓ lacs, but in the present year's returns Rs. 62,384 are included on account of sale of licenses to sell opium, a new head of receipt introduced in 1877-78, so that the comparison is not so favorable as it would at first sight seem. In Oudh the average of the past five years (Rs. 7,47,507) was not attained. Here, also, Rs. 22,363 were credited on account of advance payments for 1879-80; but this fact does not materially vitiate the comparison with previous years, for it was only after the amalgamation of the Provinces that the system lately in force in the North-Western Provinces was extended to Oudh. Before that it was the practice to bring advance payments to credit as soon as made, and this procedure has now been adopted under the orders of the Government of India in both Provinces.

The year was not a prosperous one, but one of returning prosperity only. Prices continued high in spite of better harvests, and pressed heavily on the great bulk of the liquor-consuming

classes, who probably as a rule have no direct share in the produce of the land. Considering, also, the unprecedentedly severe sickness in many districts, and the absence of troops and camp-followers in Kabul, it could scarcely be expected that excise revenue, which depends so much on the poorer classes having a margin to spare for luxuries, should show any decided improvement.

In contrasting the North-Western Provinces' receipts with those of former years, the reduction of duty from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 per gallon, involving a very serious immediate loss, must be borne in mind. This was to be partly recouped by the raising of the duty from 12 annas to Re. 1 in Oudh, and partly by increased consumption, owing to the removal of an inducement to use illicit spirits. The set-off under the former does not appear in the North-Western Provinces' receipts, while the late disastrous seasons rendered the latter almost impossible under any circumstances. Nor have the Oudh receipts been increased, for the enhancement of the rate of duty was immediately followed by a heavy falling off in the gallonage issued, and a consequent diminution of duty. No doubt the seasons had much to say to this; but it is probable that the introduction of the uniform rate of duty of Re. 1 per gallon, which in the North-Western Provinces was expected, under normal conditions, to increase the consumption, temporarily at least, reduced it in Oudh, and so the revenue suffered in both ways.

The following comparative table shows the details of receipts with increase or decrease under each head :—

Head of receipts.		1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty, country liquor.	N.-W. Provinces,	4,24,187	4,51,510	27,373	...
	Oudh ...	2,43,499	4,04,660	1,61,161	...
Rum	N.-W. Provinces,	2,64,804	2,92,657	27,853	...
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	...
Methylated spirits ...	N.-W. Provinces,	1,476	1,928	452	...

Head of receipts.		1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distillery fees ...	N.-W. Provinces,	505	528	23	...
	Oudh ...	3,037	696	...	2,341
License fees for retail vend of country liquor (wholesale also).	N. W. Provinces,	3,54,289	4,13,020	58,731	...
	Oudh ...	1,24,628	1,42,583	17,955	...
Manufacture under farming system.	N.-W. Provinces,	1,34,527	1,44,453	9,926	...
License fees for vend of English liquor.	N.-W. Provinces,	13 855	14,061	206	...
	Oudh ...	1,846	1,756	...	90
Drugs	N.-W. Provinces,	3,12,666	3,66,499	53,833	...
	Oudh ..	58,327	66.927	8 600	...
Chandu and madak ...	N.-W. Provinces,	35,353	36,973	1,620	...
	Oudh ...	7,365	5,899	...	1,466
Tári	N -W. Provinces,	60, 12	75,221	15,209	...
	Oudh ...	10,907	10,204	..	703
Opium	N.-W. Provinces,	49,802	62,384	12,582	..
	Oudh ...	5,025	5,075	50	...
Price of opium ...	N. W. Provinces,	3,40,095	3,69,696	29,601	...
	Oudh ...	34,073	46,569	12,496	...
Fines and forfeitures ...	N.-W. Provinces,	2,254	730	...	1,524
	Oudh .	1,366	179	...	1,187
Miscellaneous ...	N.-W. Provinces,	495	842	347	...
	Oudh ...	88	64	...	24
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces,	19,94,270	22,30,502	2,37,756	1,524
	Oudh ...	4,90,161	6,84 612	2,00,262	5,811
Grand Total ...		24,84,431	29,15,114	4,38,018	7,335

The receipts for both Provinces were thus Rs. 4,30,683 in excess of those for 1877-78. In the North-Western Provinces the only head showing a decrease was "fines and forfeitures;" in Oudh there was a decrease under "distillery fees," "license fees" for vend of English liquors, of chandu and madak and tári, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous, the aggregate amount being only Rs. 5,811, as compared with an increase under other heads of Rs. 2,00,262. There is a marked rise under all the more important heads in the North-Western Provinces, notably of Rs. 58,731 on account of license fees for vend of country liquor and of Rs. 53,833 on account of license fees for drugs. In Oudh there is an increase of Rs. 1,61,161 under still-head duty alone. Charges were Rs. 1,02,922 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 15,109

for Oudh, compared with Rs. 1,02,154 and Rs. 15,050, respectively, in 1877-78, leaving the net receipts Rs. 21,27,580 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 6,69,503 for Oudh, the average for the five preceding years being Rs. 20,22,531 and Rs. 7,28,516. The aggregate net receipts were, thus, Rs. 46,036 in excess of the average for five years, but the advance payments credited during the year more than account for this.

There were 393 licensed stills in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with 454 in 1877-78, or a decrease of 61. In Oudh there were 202, compared with 168, or an increase of 34. The gallonage issued for this and the two preceding years is shown below :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
North-Western Provinces ...	5,15,599	4,20,881	4,51,510
Oudh	7,91,810	2,43,960	4,04,660
Total ...	13,07,409	6,64,841	8,56,170

and still-head duty :—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	7,76 521	4,24,137	4,51,510
Oudh	5,72,621	2,43,499	4,04,660
Total ...	13,49,142	6,67,636	8,56,170

Thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-nine gallons, or 7·28 per cent. more, were issued in the North-Western Provinces than in 1877-78, and 160,700 or 69·31 per cent. more, in Oudh. The increase has thus been far greater in the latter Province, though the issues are still very much below those of 1876-77. The increase by divisions in the North-Western Provinces is—

	Gallons.
Meerut	3,148
Rohilkhand	673
Agra	11,170
Allahabad	17,158

There was, however, a falling off in Benares of 1,518 gallons: and in Oudh:—

	Gallons.
Lucknow	64,209
Sitapur	41,039
Fyzabad	22,784
Rae Bareli	32,668

Three thousand one hundred and nine retail shops under the distillery system were open in the North-Western Provinces at the close of the year, the same number as in 1877-78.

In Oudh the numbers were:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Wholesale	173	216
Retail	2,428	2,681

an increase of 43 and 253 respectively. There were thus about eight retail shops to each licensed still in the North-Western Provinces and 13 in Oudh, with one wholesale shop. The number of retail shops in Oudh was almost exactly the same as in 1876-77, when there were 2,621. But the number has decreased very much since the orders of the Government of India in 1875 for a reduction, on the ground that, compared with the North-Western Provinces, shops in Oudh were too numerous. Thus the number were:—

1873-74	4,414
1874-75	4,731
1875-76	3,642
1876-77	2,621

The modified distillery system was in force in ten districts, *viz.*, Bulandshahr, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti.

The farming system was introduced for the first time into parts of Bijnor, Bareilly, and Agra. The total payments for right of vend were Rs. 1,44,453, compared with Rs. 1,34,527, or an increase of Rs. 9,926; 1,413 shops were open as compared with 1,376 in the preceding year.

The placing of Covenanted Assistants in charge of the Excise Department in the several districts has been productive of considerable improvement. Of other changes introduced, the payment of still-head duty at the tahsíls, the substitution of Chubb's for country locks on distillery store-rooms, and the prohibition of the transport of liquor except in standard vessels, appear to be advantageous.

License fees for the vend of native liquor under the distillery system brought in :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,54,289	4,13,020
Oudh	1,20,164	1,36,841

or an increase of Rs. 58,731 and Rs. 16,677 respectively. But this is to a great extent nominal, owing to advance payments. In para. 20 the real receipts for the two years for the North-Western Provinces are given as Rs. 3,51,329 and Rs. 3,48,885, which shows a slight falling off for the year under report.

The issues of English spirits were as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rum	66,201	73,164
Methylated spirit	6,226	7,714
Still-head duty, rum	264,804	292,657
Ditto, spirit	1,476	1,928

There was thus an increase of 6,963 gallons of rum and 1,488 gallons of spirit, with a corresponding rise of Rs. 27,853 and Rs. 452 in still-head duty. The sale of Sháhjahánpur rum is still on the increase. There were 111 wholesale and 167 retail shops for sale of English liquor in the North-Western Provinces, and 11 wholesale and 22 retail in Oudh, as compared with 106 wholesale and 161 retail in the former and 12 wholesale and 23 retail in the latter for the preceding year.

License fees were:—

North-Western Provinces.

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Wholesale	1,852	1,689
Retail	12,003	12,571

Oudh.

Wholesale	184	145
Retail	1,662	1,611

Drugs show a decided increase of Rs. 53,833, or 17·4 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 8,599, or 14·74 per cent., in Oudh. The number of licenses was 2,202 as compared with 1,895 in 1877-78 for the North-Western Provinces, and 762 as compared with 779 for Oudh.

Madak and chandu and tári show an increase in the North-Western Provinces and a slight decrease in Oudh.

The number of licenses for the two former was:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
North-Western Provinces ...	202 ...	174
Oudh	63 ...	54

and for the last—

North-Western Provinces ...	1,191 ...	1,945
Oudh	340 ...	347

The increase in the North-Western Provinces is due to the fact that 826 were given in Gorakhpur, compared with 13 only in 1877-78.

The sale of licenses to vend opium has proved highly successful and brings in an important addition to excise revenue.

In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase of Rs. 12,582 under this head, and of Rs. 29,601 in the price of opium

sold; in Oudh the increase was Rs. 50 and Rs. 12,497 respectively. five hundred and five licenses were sold in the North-Western Provinces as against 503 in 1877-78 and 59 in Oudh as against 110.

The aggregate amount realized by license fees for vend of spirit, farms, drugs, opium, madak and chandu and tári at the settlements for the current year was Rs. 10,12,864 in the North-Western Provinces, against Rs. 9,80,530 in 1878-79, an increase of Rs. 32,334; and Rs. 2,53,441 in Oudh, against Rs. 2,08,144, an increase of Rs. 45,297. The total demands in the North-Western Provinces were Rs. 11,43,322; Rs. 11,13,138 were collected during the year, Rs. 2,251 remitted, and Rs. 10,511 credited in the previous year's accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,422; of this Rs. 2,447 have been since realized, Rs. 9,159 are under recovery, and Rs. 5,816 are irrecoverable.

In Oudh the total demands were Rs. 2,36,195; collections during the year Rs. 2,33,140, remitted Rs. 1,108, credited in previous year's accounts Rs. 491, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,456, of which Rs. 92 have been since realized, Rs. 423 are under recovery, and Rs. 941 are irrecoverable.

There were 48 appeals to the Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces and 7 in Oudh, in all of which the original orders were upheld.

In the North-Western Provinces 907, and in Oudh 300 persons were convicted for breaches of the excise laws, against 1,112 and 302 respectively in 1877-78; the percentage of convictions to arrests being 79·70 in the North-Western Provinces and 76·72 in Oudh, against 84·37 and 79·26 respectively in the previous year: while 652 persons were convicted under the opium laws in the North-Western Provinces and 513 in Oudh, against 1,064 and 495 respectively in the previous year; the percentage of convictions to arrests being 81·09 in the former and 76·46 in the latter Province, as compared with 86·36 and 79·07 respectively in 1877-78.

7.—Stamps.

The budget estimate for the year was Rs. 49,23,851, and the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 49,49,520, or 3 per cent. below the actuals of the previous year. The total increase over the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act of the preceding year was Rs. 1,02,446, or 8 33 per cent. The increase occurred in both Provinces. There was a decrease under court-fees stamps of Rs. 2,41,890, or 6·26 per cent. The falling off was common to both Provinces.

One-anna revenue adhesive stamps.—The total receipts under this head show a steady increase; there was a slight decrease in Oudh. Evasions resulting from ignorance and carelessness as well as from intention are still very common, notwithstanding that stamp administration has become more strict.

Foreign bill adhesive stamps.—These were sold in eight districts. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,352, as compared with Rs. 1,938 in the preceding year.

Bills of exchange or hundi stamps.—Receipts under this head show a net increase of Rs. 3,263. The increase occurred in both provinces. The new money order and the value payable systems tend to keep down receipts under this head. Hundi stamps were sold chiefly in the following stations :—

Cawnpore.	Mirzapur.
Benares.	Farukhabad.
Agra.	Aligarh.
Gházipur.	

General stamps.—Under general stamps (including one-anna revenue adhesive, foreign bills, and bills of exchange) there was an increase of 6·74 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 15·46 per cent. in Oudh as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the enhanced rates of stamp duty provided by Act I., 1879, and to various local causes, such as increase in the number of deeds of high value, poor crops, epidemic sickness, and floods. More energetic supervision

and better knowledge of the requirements of the law contributed to the increase.

Rewards paid to informers amounted to Rs. 1,149, against Rs. 1,297 of the previous year.

Prosecutions for infringement of the stamp law show a decrease as compared with the abnormally high figures of the previous year, which were the result of exceptional activity in one district, but as compared with 1877-78 prosecutions have more than doubled.

Court-fees stamps.—There has been a decrease under this head of 6·51 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 5·20 per cent. in Oudh.

The decrease is owing to the falling off in litigation resulting partly from the fatal fever epidemic which brought business of every kind almost to a standstill. The value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the civil courts was lower than it has been since 1870. The number of first appeals of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 was little more than half what it was in either of the two preceding years.

Charges.—There has been no change in the apportionment of charges between general and court-fees stamps.

The provisions of the law as to insufficiently stamped or unstamped documents have been well enforced by district officers. The subordinate civil courts are not, however, as careful as could be wished in impounding unstamped and understamped documents.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight persons were convicted of infringement of the stamp law and 312 acquitted.

Facilities for vend.—The system of granting licenses for the vend of stamps to deputy postmasters has been introduced, with a few exceptions throughout both provinces. The change has been a convenience to the public. Sales through deputy postmasters amounted to Rs. 51,975 after deducting charges.

There were in all 1,526 non-official licensed vendors, including 391 deputy postmasters.

Frauds and forgeries.—Extensive forgeries of court-fee labels and fabrication of bicolor impressed stamps were discovered at Lucknow, and forged labels were found to have been sold in many other districts. Frauds occurred at Fyzabad also in connection with court-fee labels.

Of the persons implicated in the Lucknow forgeries the ring-leaders were convicted and sentenced to transportation for long terms.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes issued during the year was 90,364, and the value Rs. 1,79,60,100. As compared with the returns for the year 1878-79 there is a falling off of 10,112 in the number of notes issued and of Rs. 21,5 ,460 in the value.

The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller issue of notes for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, which together account for a falling off of Rs. 37,90,000. The notes issued for Rs. 10,000 have increased in number from 213 to 407.

The number of notes received during the year was 90,557, as against 140,313 in the previous year; and the value Rs. 1,78,23,870, as against Rs. 2,54,86,330. There is thus a decrease in receipts of Rs. 76,62,460, this decrease being spread in nearly equal proportions over notes of all denominations, with the exception of those for Rs. 10,000, of which the number received has increased from 215 to 407.

The number of notes cancelled was 75,630, representing a value of Rs. 66,30,515.

The total number of notes paid on indemnity bonds during the year was 236, and their value Rs. 11,095, as against 215 and Rs. 13,070 paid in 1878-79. Of these the number of half notes lost in the post has increased from 115 to 136 ; but the value of the notes so lost has decreased from Rs. 9,080 to 8,220.

(b)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

In the report for 1878-79, it was explained that the various public funds are divided into four classes—(1) imperial, (2) provincial, (3) incorporated local, (4) excluded. The funds referred to as provincial are those at the disposal of the Local Government for the administration of the united provinces. Funds are classified as provincial or as local incorporated according as they are or are not at the unfettered disposal of the Government; but although there are certain restrictions as to the expenditure of local incorporated funds, both as regards objects and places, the distinction is more nominal than real. With imperial funds the Local Government has no concern save as the medium of collection and disbursement; with excluded funds its connection is limited to functions of trusteeship.

The only changes introduced during the year have been unimportant transfers of items from one major head to another; but as they do not modify the totals, they may be left out of account.

During the year the decentralization contract of 1877 and the canal compact remained in force; but the three years' term, for which both had been arranged, expired at the close of the year. Proposals have been made to the Supreme Government for the continuance of these measures.

Receipts.

The receipts, as compared with the figures (in even thousands) for 1878-79, were as follows:—

		1878-79. Rs.		1879-80. Rs.
Provincial	...	2,50,43,000	...	2,46,79,000
Local	...	79,13,000	...	84,01,000
		3,29,56,000	...	3,30,80,000

The total increase was thus Rs. 1,24,000. These sums include receipts under all the ordinary headings: they also include the

imperial allotment to the provinces ; but they take no account of the entries under "contributions," which will be dealt with separately below.

The following are the more important cases of excess over the receipts of the previous year :—

				Rs.
(a) Land Revenue	...	...	...	31,000
(b) Excise	...	...	...	5,67,000
(c) Provincial rates	...	...	...	4,32,000
(d) Law and Justice	...	...	...	50,000
(e) Police	...	...	...	21,000
(f) Education	...	...	...	16,000
(g) Stationery and printing	...	...	...	18,000
(h) Railways	...	...	...	15,000
(i) Irrigation	...	...	...	4,17,000
(k) Other heads	...	...	...	17,000
		Total	...	+15,77,000

The main decreases were—

				Rs.
(a) Assessed taxes	...	...	...	7,00,000
(b) Stamps	...	...	...	1,40,000
(c) Interest	...	...	...	10,000
(d) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	83,000
(e) Public Works	...	...	...	34,000
(f) Imperial allotment	...	...	...	4,86,000
		Total	...	−14,53,000
		Result	...	+1,24,000

It is not always easy to explain these differences, the causes at work in so large an area being numerous and various ; but the following brief explanations account, at least partially, for the excesses and deficits noted :—

The increase under "land revenue" is accounted for by the greater prosperity of the year. The same cause accounts for the remarkable increase under excise, a source of income which always reflects, very sensitively and accurately, the condition of the masses. The income, while showing a great recovery from the

depression of the previous years of scarcity, is still far below that at which it was estimated in the decentralisation accounts of 1877. Under provincial rates the "further" rate, a purely imperial item, has been eliminated. On the other hand, the Oudh Chaukidari Fund, formerly classed as "excluded," has now been included; and to this, and to a rise in the local rates and the acreage and patwári cesses, the increase is due. The improvement in the administration of the record fund, and some transfers from other heads, account for the increase under Law and Justice. The excess under police is due to an increase in the sum payable for police on the part of municipalities and railways, and to transfers. In education, the lands which form the endowment of the Agra College yielded during the prosperous year a larger return; while fees show a considerable rise. The extension of traffic on the Háthras-Muttra Light Railway explains the increase under railways. The large excess under irrigation is entirely due to extended operations in the old canals and to the progress made in new works.

As regards decreases—the only assessed tax is the license-tax. The total collections in 1879-80 were Rs. 12,03,000; of this sum six lacs were credited to provincial and the rest to imperial revenues. Last year of the 21½ lacs collected, 13 were credited to provincial, hence the decrease. The modifications of the Act under which the tax is imposed, and the fact that a large portion of the amount assessed for the year 1879-80 was collected in the previous year accounts for the decrease in the collections. In stamps the decrease is almost entirely due to the falling off under court-fee stamps, due to a decrease in litigation. The liquidation of several loans accounts for the decrease under interest. The items under public works are various and call for no special comment. The Imperial allotment of 1877 under the decentralization scheme was fixed at Rs. 83,66,000. Additions, in connection with the amalgamation of Oudh, the Oudh judicial scheme, the appointment of a Provincial Civil Surgeon-General, &c., raised it to Rs. 84,75,000. A grant of 3¾ lacs made in 1878-79 for archæological purposes brought the total to Rs. 88,50,000, and the moiety of the deficient

income under the newly provincialised heads of Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice (minus certain minor adjustments) brought the aggregate amount for 1878-79 to Rs. 89,61,000. Deducting the last two items there remains the sum at which the allotment stood in 1879-80.

The following table shows the excess or deficit under the main heads as compared with the estimates. These estimates are at best but a forecast, based partly on the past year's figures, partly on averages, and partly on a knowledge or expectation of modifying circumstances. It is not necessary, therefore, to give any detailed explanation of differences.

	Excess.		*Deficit.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Land-revenue	49,000	Stamps	51,000
Excise	4,34,000	Law and Justice, including Registration ...	1,25,000
Provincial rates ...	5,69,000	Interest	10,000
Education	10,000	Allotment	1,35,000
Printing	17,000		
Miscellaneous	67,000		
Railways	18,000		
Irrigation	4,58,000		
Public Works	2,99,000		
Sundries	33,000		
Total	+19,44,000		−3,21,000

The receipts were thus Rs. 16,25,000 in excess of the estimates.

Charges.

The charges of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as under:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	2,36,72,000	2,38,96,000
Local incorporated	76,71,000	63,35,000
Total ...	3,13,43,000	3,02,31,000

There was thus a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 11,12,000.

The following were the main items of increase and decrease :—

Increase.		Rs.	*Decrease.*		Rs.
Land revenue ...	...	87,000	Interest ...	...	11,000
Excise ...	...	15,000	Refunds ...	...	13,000
Stamps ...	...	42,000	Law and justice / Registration	...	1,38,000
Administration	...	39,000	Education ...	...	28,000
Minor departments	...	73,000	Printing ...	...	41,000
Police ...	...	1,49,000	Miscellaneous	...	55,000
Medical ...	...	33,000	Railways ...	...	3,88,000
Irrigation ...	...	2,32,000	Public works	...	11,21,000
Sundries ...	...	13,000	Sundries ...	...	10,000
Total	...	6,83,000	Total	...	18,05,000

The increase under land revenue was due partly to the revision of the patwári and kanúngo establishment, and partly to the payment of the year's work in connection with the survey and the preparation of the village papers in permanently-settled districts. Excise calls for no remark; there were largely enhanced receipts and a corresponding increase in expenditure. The rise under stamps is mainly to be accounted for by stamps supplied from the central office being debited to this head instead of stationery. Under administration the Lieutenant-Governor's cold weather tour was the chief cause of the increase. Sundry adjustments of accounts, together with the cost of the steam plough, the expenses in connection with exhibitions and public gardens, account for the increase under minor departments. Under police was included for the first time the expenditure on the Oudh chaukidars; to this and to revised arrangements as to the clothing of the Oudh police the increase was due. Under medical the appointment of a Civil Surgeon-General and the great fever epidemic involved additional expenditure. The extended operations of the Irrigation Department sufficiently account for the increased cost, which was more than met by the enhanced income.

The causes of the chief decreases were as follows. Under law and justice the decrease was mainly in jails. Returning prosperity

led to a great diminution of crime ; food also was cheaper. Certain reforms in Oudh which, without impairing efficiency, tended to economical administration, caused the reduction in education. The decrease under miscellaneous was almost entirely the result of transfers consequent on reclassification. The great decrease under Railways and Public Works was due to the call for economy on the part of the Imperial Government at the time of severe financial pressure. The saving under Railways was merely a postponement; that under Public Works was to a considerable extent real, but the effect of the measure will probably be to necessitate increased expenditure in the future.

As compared with the estimates framed and passed the total charges were as under—

	Rs.
Estimates	3,13,86,000
Actuals	3,02,31,000
Saving ... Rs.	11,55,000

The following are the chief differences—

	Excess.		*Saving.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest ...	1,01,000	Land Revenue ...	67,000
Refunds ...	58,000	Law and Justice ...	98,000
Excise ...	11,000	Police ...	35,000
Administration ...	16,000	Education ...	74,000
Minor Departments ...	86,000	Railways ...	59,000
Medical ...	53,000	Public Works ...	13,09,000
Stationery and printing	31,000	Sundries ...	23,000
Irrigation ...	1,35,000		
Sundries ...	19,000		
Total ...	+5,10,000		−16,65,000

With regard to interest it is impossible to estimate correctly the amount payable ; for this depends on the capital expended during the year on productive public works, the amount of which, allotted to the Local Government, is decided when the relative claims of all parts of the Empire have been considered. The excess in

refunds was due to the careful revision of the License Tax assessment during the year. The difference in Land Revenue is trifling considering the enormous total involved, and was due to revision of establishment. Under Police the Oudh chaukidari expenditure (a new item), was over-estimated. The other differences have already been explained.

General results of the year.

The receipts were in excess of last year's by 1¼ lac and of the estimates by 16¼ lacs. The expenditure was less than last year's by over 11 lacs and less than the estimate by over 11½ lacs. Finally, the receipts (exclusive of contributions) exceeded expenditure by 28½ lacs, and the reserves were correspondingly increased.

Contributions.

Contributions appear on both sides of the accounts thus :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
		Credit.	
Rs.	42,43,000	Rs. 6,35,000	Rs. 48,78,000
		Debit.	
„	13,85,000	„ 42,43,000	„ 56,28,000

These contributions are of three classes :—

(*a*)—From Provincial to Imperial. This item consists of 7½ lacs, the difference between the two totals debit and credit. It represents one-half of the contribution made by the Local Government to the Imperial exchequer to assist in meeting the abnormally heavy liabilities of the Government of India resulting from war, famine, loss by exchange, and other such causes. The year 1879-80 was one of extreme financial pressure, and the Local Government responded to the call for assistance by offering to contribute 15 lacs from the funds at its disposal. This amount was by arrangement spread over two years; the second moiety will be paid in 1880-81. No new taxation was introduced, and the only result was the necessity to economize in Public Works expenditure and the postponement of certain Light Railway schemes.

(b)—From Provincial to Local Incorporated. This contribution is purely a matter of account. It consists of two items, the balance at credit of the ferry fund, and a Tarái Improvement contribution.

(c)—From Local Incorporated to Provincial. The amount (Rs. 42,43,000) represents the unexpended balances of the Local Rate Fund. A careful and comprehensive review of Provincial finance convinced the Local Government that under the new classification of accounts (explained in last year's review) Provincial balances were being unduly depleted and local balances unduly swollen. This result was due to the omission to act fully on the provisions of the Local Rates Act, under which not only should one-tenth of these rates be expended on canals and railways, but unspent allotments should be devoted to works of general provincial utility. Although at first sight the matter may seem practically unimportant, it must be borne in mind that the principle of classification definitely adopted contemplates the general and unrestricted utilization of provincial balances only. Hence it is very important that the relative amounts at disposal should be correctly shown ; and the omission to make these transfers interfered with the policy of utilizing provincial balances in large works of genuine public utility. This policy, the result of a very careful examination into the prospects and capabilities of Provincial finance, aims at the extension of a system of light railways in these provinces. Five years ago not a single light railway was at work. Now two lines (the Háthras-Muttra and the Dildárnagar) are in full working order : while two others are in course of construction ; several are being surveyed, and others are still under consideration. At first it was intended to obtain the necessary capital partly by debentures and partly by advances from the Imperial exchequer. But as the projects were matured, it became apparent that the interest charges on the enormous capital expenditure would be a heavy burden on provincial revenues, and it was then that (after a concurrent review of the state of the provincial finances) it was determined to utilize provincial balances for this purpose. It had hitherto been the practice to guard the balances, which rapidly decreased

in the first years after the decentralization measure was introduced, with a view of their being useful in any exceptional time or for any exceptional object. The result was the accumulation of a considerable amount, which year after year remained untouched except when (for example) the conditions of the canal compact imposed on the Local Government a burden which had to be met from its reserve. It is wiser, however, not to leave these balances unutilized, and it has therefore been decided to employ them in the extension of the light railway system of the provinces, with due advertence to the maintenance of a surplus at credit sufficient for any sudden and serious emergency, such as the recent scarcity. The advantages of this policy are too obvious to need comment. These light and inexpensive railways will facilitate trade, subserve the relief of famine, and generally promote the prosperity of the provinces. Other objects there may and probably will be; the extension of the canal system is one of these, and will receive full attention. But it is to the extension of these light railway schemes that the available portion of the balances will be primarily devoted. It will thus be seen that the question of contribution from local incorporated to provincial funds is one of very great practical importance, and in future at the close of each year unexpended allotments will be transferred for general utilization.

Balances.

The closing balances of 1878-79 were as under:—

Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,19,000	23,07,000	60,26,000

The opening balances of 1879-80 were:—

Provincial.	Local.	Total.
24,26,000	39,68,000	63,94,000

The difference in the grand total is accounted for by (*a*) a credit of Rs. 3,16,000 on account of railway construction; formerly debited to Provincial but now debited to the Public Works Department; (*b*) a credit from excluded funds of Rs. 55,000; and (*c*) a debit of Rs. 3,000 for miscellaneous adjustments. The other

changes were simple transfers from one head to another. Accepting these changes, the following statement shows the financial position of the provinces at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances	24,26,000	39,68,000	63,94,000
Result of the year's transactions including adjustments ...	+36,42,000	—15,42,000	+21,00 000
Closing balances . .	+60,68,000	+24,26,000	+84,94,000

From this sum of 85 lacs, however, some deductions must be made. In the first place Rs. 11,41,000 of railway capital expenditure must be eliminated. It represents invested balances, but is no part of existing balances. In the second place the large patwári fund balance must be omitted. There can be no doubt that this fund is practically appropriated (though included under local incorporated by order of the Supreme Government) and is not generally utilizable. This would reduce the total balance to 57 lacs, and these figures represent the real amount of the available assets. It is to this sum that the Local Government looks, not only for assistance in times of pressure, but for expenditure on works of large provincial utility. So long as there is a fair working balance on which to fall back, it is useless to keep the savings of past years with no definite object.

On the whole, the results of the year may be accepted as satisfactory. The expenditure on public works was abnormally low, and this accounts for a good portion of the year's surplus. It is probable that the saving thus effected will not prove a real one. At all events it would be dangerous to repeat the experiment. Against this however has to be set off the contribution of 7½ lacs to the imperial revenues.

Of the excluded funds administered by Government in trust, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. They have been largely reduced in number under the recent reclassification; and consist now of seven heads of account. Opening with a credit balance of Rs. 6,44,000, they closed with a surplus of Rs. 7,08,000.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—CENSUS.

There was no census taken in the year 1879-80.

2.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The mortuary statistics of the year will be found in the section on Sanitation.

3.—EMIGRATION.

[Blank.]

4.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dispensaries.

The numbers of dispensaries at the close of 1878 and 1879 were (respectively) as under :—

			1878.	1879.
First class sudder	...	...	44	44
Second ditto	...	...	11	12
First class branch	...	...	60	60
Second ditto	...	...	53	53
Third ditto	...	...	29	29

As before there were two European hospitals at Allahabad and Lucknow, and the Mahárája of Balrampur started a dispensary on his estate. The total number under medical supervision was thus 201, against 199 last year. These institutions were in the immediate charge of a staff consisting of one Apothecary, 44 Assistant Surgeons, 112 Civil Hospital Assistants, and 47 Native Doctors. They ministered to the medical needs of a population of 42·7 millions of people.

The general popularity of these hospitals is best gauged by the extent to which they are resorted to by the native public. This point is illustrated by the following details of attendance:—

		1878.	1879.	
In-door patients	...	48,511	39,913 decrease of	8,598
Out-door ditto	...	1,109,056	1,393,480 increase of	284,424
Total	...	1,157,567	1,433,393 increase of	275,826

The results of 1879 may thus be accepted as satisfactory, out-door relief having increased by 25·6 per cent. The increase was doubtless partly due to the fever epidemic, and it would have been larger if medical subordinates had not been deputed to distribute medicine to people at their homes. The decrease in in-door attendance is ascribed to the absence of the special causes at work in 1878, *viz.*, distress, and increased sickness consequent thereon, of a kind requiring in-door treatment. Fluctuations in the relative numbers of out-door and in-door attendance are not, however, conclusive proof of growth or diminution of popularity, as they depend greatly on the character of the diseases from which the people are suffering. Some diseases can be treated only clinically, others may be dealt with adequately if a patient comes only occasionally to the dispensary. It is no longer necessary to enquire whether our system of treatment is popular or not, or to scrutinize closely the number of patients, except in so far as it is an index to the zeal and ability of the medical officers in charge. Where these are kindly, skilful, and (in curable cases) successful, there the number of patients is sure to be as large as they can cope with.

Of these results the first to be looked to is the total attendance at each dispensary, as compared with that in the past and previous years. In the case of sudder dispensaries there has been an increase of relief given at Aligarh, Bhilupur (Benares), Bulandshahr, Budaun, Bhinga (Bahraich), Dehra, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Khúrja (Bulandshahr), Mirzapur, Almora, Roorkee, and Srinagar.

The general success of dispensaries can best be measured by the results achieved. It is impossible to follow up an out-door

case from the patient's first visit to the end; but among in-door patients it is found that the figures are as under:—

	1878. *Percentage.*	1879. *Percentage.*
Cured or relieved	71·5	73·9
Died	13·9	10·5
Discharged (uncured)	11·2	11·5

In the North-Western Provinces the existing accommodation for in-door relief was well utilized. In 11 sudder dispensaries a larger number of patients was accommodated than the available space would ordinarily permit of; while in 14 others full use was made of the accommodation. The residuum represents those remaining under treatment. The results here are, on the whole, satisfactory.

If a dispensary is well managed and popular, it should ordinarily have most of its available space occupied. Of course there may be exceptional external circumstances, as (*e. g.*) the small and scattered population of the hills in the case of Almora; but where no such circumstances exist, the causes must be sought for elsewhere, and enquiry is being made to ascertain that no avoidable reasons exist which tend to prevent the full accommodation being utilized. Of the Oudh hospitals, the two at Lucknow alone show an attendance above the normal accommodation, or rather only the King's hospital, though the Balrampur daily average was close on the maximum ordinarily available. In all other cases the in-door attendance was considerably below what it might have been. Admitting that some discretion must be exercised in the admission of in-door cases, there can be little doubt that a well-managed and conveniently situated dispensary, with a popular Civil Surgeon and attentive subordinates, should draw large numbers of cases fit for in-door treatment. The unusual outbreak of fever led immediately to the increased out-door attendance (from 1,109,056 in 1878 to 1,393,480 in 1879, a rise of 284,424, or 25·6 per cent.), 400,257 persons having been treated for this ailment in 1879, against 151,922 in 1878. The increase occurred in 34 districts, and was thus distributed over nearly the whole province.

The general ratio of fever cases to other affections, which was 10·8 in 1877 and 13·1 in 1878, rose to 27·9 in 1879. The whole question of the fever outbreak, however, is discussed more fully in the section on sanitation. Skin diseases, a fertile source of suffering, also show an increase, though the ratio fell from 15·9 in 1878 to 13·5 in 1879; while dysentery and diarrhœa show a decided decrease, both actual and relative. Much of the value of these figures depends on the intelligence and care of the medical subordinate who enters the ailment in his register: and Civil Surgeons have been asked to take the opportunity, when inspecting outlying dispensaries, of supervising this part of the work, on which the accuracy of the returns so much depends.

The following table shows the percentage of in-door patients who were sent to the dispensaries by the authorities for treatment for the two provinces:—

	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces	32·5	28·84
Oudh	17·8	16 52

It is an established principle in dispensary administration that all persons who are able to do so should diet themselves while under treatment. The dispensary affords lodging, medicine, and treatment; such as are able to pay should invariably be required to diet themselves. This is a point to which inspecting officers have been asked to direct their attention. The Government has no desire to be illiberal, and in a case of real doubt as to a patient's ability to diet himself, the patient is allowed the benefit of it. But when, as often occurs, really well-to-do people are received, it is a malversation of funds to diet these at the expense of the public purse. Of voluntary cases 35·5 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 18·4 per cent. in Oudh paid for their own food, against 35 and 12 per cent. in 1878. There was thus a marked improvement in Oudh, while the high figure of the North-Western Provinces is well maintained. In Oudh, taking the 1878 figures as a basis, improvement is visible in this respect in all the sudder hospitals except those of Gonda, Hardoi,

Balrampur (Lucknow), and Sultanpur. No patients seem to have dieted themselves at Hardoi. The falling off in Balrampur was doubtless due to many of the patients being city people in poor circumstances. King's hospital shows a rise from 3 per cent. in 1878 to 8·8 in 1879. Oudh dispensaries are very liberally subsidised, and efforts are being made to insist on all dieting themselves who are in a position to do so. The total number of surgical operations (including cases remaining from the previous year) was as under :—

	1878.	1879.
Major	6,857	6,348
Minor	75,551	60,783

If the numbers were fewer, however (and this is to be attributed in great part to the prevalence of fever, which prevented people from coming, and which deterred medical officers from attempting to operate on persons enfeebled by the epidemic), the results are fully equal to those of 1878, as the following figures show :—

	Major cases.	
	1878.	1879.
	Percentage.	*Percentage.*
Cured	66·0	67·7
Relieved	11·0	12·3
Discharged	13·5	11·7
Died	3·5	3·5
Remaining	6 0	4·8

These figures are extremely satisfactory, and point to good work well done in this branch of medical treatment.

Cataract cases were, as usual, in the majority, 2,379 of the 6,348 being of this kind and resulting in much relief from suffering. At seven hospitals there were over 100 operations, resulting in complete or partial restoration to sight in over 70 per cent. in each case.

There were 818 lithotomy cases. The other classes of operations call for no remark. It has been remarked with truth that there are many difficulties in the way of the advance of surgery, and

these vary in different localities ; also that in some districts the opportunities for surgical work, owing to the varying prevalence of stone or cataract, are greater than in others ; but it cannot be doubted that in every district of these provinces there is an ample field for surgical work, and that the energy, ability, and popularity of the medical officers are the main elements conducing to success or failure. The percentages of sex in daily attendance at the various dispensaries during 1879 were the following :—

Men	...	...	...	67·8
Women	...	...	...	18 3
Children	...	...	...	13·9

There is thus a falling off in the women and children (21 and 20 per cent. respectively in 1878), but this is to be accounted for to some extent by the peculiar circumstances of the year.

Financial results. (*a*) *Income.*—The incomes of the last two years stand as under (exclusive of balances of previous year) :—

				Rs.
1878	...	...	...	4,19,194
1879	...	. .	...	3,94,192

These sums were made up of the following items :—

		1878. Rs.	1879. Rs.
(*a*) From provincial funds	...	2,05,425	2,10,886
(*b*) Do. local funds	...	1,18,160	88,929
(*c*) Investments and subscriptions,		95,609	94,877
Total	...	4,19,194	3,94,192

Of (*b*) municipal contributions represent about Rs. 32,000. The balance represents allotments from Local Rates in Oudh, from Bhábar and Tarai funds in the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous income of various kinds. The following figures show approximately the receipts under the heads of public, municipal, and private money for the year under review :—

				Rs.
Public	...	...	...	2,67,000
Municipal	...	...	...	32,000
Private	...	...	...	95,000
		Total	...	3,94,000

Putting the municipal contributions of 1878 at Rs. 34,000, the amounts for that year are the following :—

	Rs
Public	2,89,000
Municipal	34,000
Private	96,000
Total ...	4,19,000

In this view the precentage of "public" to total in 1879 is about 68, but the direct Government contributions *plus* the Local Rate allotments in Oudh amount (roughly) to only Rs. 2,36,000, or 59·9 per cent., against 54·5 last year, the increase being due to the establishment of the medical reserve, to cost of European medicines, and to increased grants by Oudh Local Rate Committees. The expenditure during the two years and the balance are shown as under :—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure, exclusive of money invested,	3,78,917	3,86,713
Credit balance	40,277	7,479

Rs. 10,500 were invested during 1879 from savings, the balance at floating credit at the close of 1878 allowing for this and leaving a fair working surplus.

The subscriptions collected were as follows :—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.
European	13,000	14,000
Native	50,800	39,800

(*b*) *Expenditure.*—In the united provinces establishment monopolised 53·6 per cent. of the total expenditure. Under the rules now in force establishment charges are met by Government, and it has been suggested that were these rules modified, the dispensary funds could in many cases meet part of such charges. As it is, the practice has grown up to take the full Government grant irrespective of the amount of other income, and to invest the balances as they accrue. This is not in accordance with the spirit of the grant-

in-aid system, under which Government contemplated a certain total of expenditure and promised to pay the balance after being assured of a certain amount of local subscriptions. It is not intended, however, to insist at present on the strict enforcement of this principle; but an enquiry is being made whether the object may not be secured indirectly by curtailing the Government grant for European medicines and leaving the local committees to buy their medicines themselves. The remaining sub-head of charges do not call for comment. They are as under :—

Percentage to total.

		1878.	1879.
Medicines ...	Bazaar	3·7	3 7
	European	11·6	13·0
Diet	... ...	11·9	9·0
Miscellaneous	... ...	19·2	20 5

Four dispensaries failed to realise the guaranteed income, in default of which the Government grant is withdrawn and the dispensary closed. Of these, however, three show trifling deficits only, which have been condoned. The fourth is the Government Press Hospital at Allahabad, where only Rs. 75 were realised out of the requisite Rs. 300, against Rs. 86 last year. The dispensary ought, under the rules in force, to be closed, but the Press employés are all entitled to Government medical aid, and the dispensary is a useful form of giving it. A special report has been called for on the subject of this dispensary.

Altogether Rs. 13,000 were invested during the year. The total investments aggregate Rs. 8,98,400, and yield an annual income of Rs. 37,358.

Considerable improvement is visible in the number of visits paid to branch dispensaries by Civil Surgeons. Government has always insisted on the importance of this part of a Civil Surgeon's duty. Where inspection has been inadequate or irregular, the attention of the officers concerned has been called to the fact. Of inspection by superior agency 49 institutions were visited, 28 by the Surgeon-General and the remainder by the Inspector-General

of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. This inspection is most useful and important, and the same system will be adopted in ensuing cold seasons.

There is considerable diversity of practice as to meetings of dispensary committees. Sometimes these are held at regular intervals, sometimes at uncertain times, sometimes not at all. The attention of district officers has been called to this, as it is hopeless to expect local support and interest in management, or that accounts can be properly passed, or any business transacted, if committees never meet.

There was not the same resort to other charitable institutions in 1879 as in 1878, a result mainly due to the improved condition of the country and greater cheapness of food. The returns, so far as they go, show the following results :—

	Numbers relieved during the year.	
	1878.	1879.
Blind	2,304	1,538
Leper	1,523	1,477
Poor	18,036	7,213
Total ...	21,863	10,288

This does not include the Almora Leper Asylum or the Kali Shankar Asylum at Benares. It was in the "poor" that the numbers fell so much in 1879. The accounts show Rs. 1,10,928 receipts, Rs. 90,475 expenditure, and Rs. 20,453 balance on hand. Some of the 31 institutions were temporary, and have now been closed. The receipts were mostly voluntary subscriptions; but the Government contributed (for establishment, diet, clothing, and medicine) the sum of Rs. 29,000.

Of special measures of relief to meet emergent cases, the sum of Rs. 53,073 was spent on relief of fever, and Rs. 4,342 on relief of cholera, a total of Rs. 57,415.

Altogether 3·3 per cent. of the population (42,725,000) obtained relief during 1879 at the 201 dispensaries, the cost per patient being Re. 0-4-3 against Re. 0-5-3 in 1878.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The following table shows the results of the year at each station in regard to admissions of European soldiers into hospital, as compared with the results of the previous five years, and the average of five years preceding the introduction of the present system :—

Number.	Station.	Daily average strength of European garrison in 1879.	Admissions to hospital for venereal disease in 1879.			Ratio of admissions to 1,000 of strength in 1879.	Mean ratio of preceding five years.	Mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals.	Remarks.
			Gonorrhœa and minor forms of disease.	Syphilis.	Total.				
1	Allahabad ...	1,047	129	123	252	240·6	293·0	307·0	
2	Cawnpore ...	879	136	161	297	337·8	308·0	324·0	
3	Agra ...	776	192	75	267	344·0	233·0	212·0	
4	Meerut ...	944	63	149	212	224·5	190·0	324·0	
5	Lucknow ...	2,081	221	135	356	171·0	301·0	272·0	
6	Bareilly ...	831	156	125	281	338·1	187 0	228·0	
7	Fyzabad ...	449	57	14	71	158·1	318·0	287·0	
8	Benares ...	478	118	108	226	472·8	472·0	373·0	
9	Moradabad ...	198	39	34	73	368·7	241·0	300 0	
10	Shâhjahânpur,	225	43	12	55	244·4	299·0	361·0	
11	Rânikhet ...	5[illegible]4	91	70	161	313·2	228·0	*153·0	* One year.
12	Sitapur ...	208	25	21	46	221·1	348·0	342·0	
13	Roorkee ...	257	19	15	34	132·3	188·0	210·0	
14	Jhânsi ...	376	37	14	51	135·6	182·0	310·0	
15	Naini Tal ...	235	56	25	81	344·6	203·0	244·0	
16	Muttra ...	457	64	52	116	253·8	199·0	216·0	
17	Chakráta ...	307	41	21	62	201 9	183 0	142 0	
	Total ...	10,262	1,487	1,154	2,641	257·3	254 3	274·8	

Of the 17 lock-hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, nine show for the year under review unsatisfactory results.

Taking them in the order (per 1,000) of admissions to hospital, *i. e.*, in the ratio of disease, they stand as under :—

Benares	472·8
Moradabad	368 7
Naini Tal	344·6
Agra	344·0
Bareilly	338·0
Cawnpore	337·8
Ránikhet	313·12
Muttra	253·8
Chakráta	201·9

In every one of these the ratio of disease in 1879 was greater than the recorded ratio, prior to the constitution of the hospitals. On the other hand, the figures for the stations of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Jhánsi, Roorkee, and to a less degree Sitapur, show very much better results, whether comparison is made with the preceding five years, or with the years anterior to the introduction of the present system.

The figures for the nine hospitals first named render the general result for the year unfavorable, as owing to them the provincial ratio of admissions was 257·3 in 1879, against a mean ratio of 254·3 in the five preceding years. Prior to the establishment of lock-hospitals, the five years' average was 275, so that there has been an improvement of 21 per mille. The cost of these institutions in 1879 was Rs. 36,711. The district reports have brought out more prominently, and with greater clearness than ever, the fact that the prevalence of disease among the soldiers is due almost entirely to their consorting with unlicensed and unregistered women. If they confined themselves to registered women, disease among them would be very greatly diminished, if it did not entirely cease.

Unfortunately, the greatest obstacle to the success of the system is the soldier himself, and he can be dealt with adequately only by his regimental superiors, who alone can bring to bear on him the influences which will fortify him against temptation, or organise the measures that will protect him from being exposed to it.

6.—Sanitation.

Vital statistics. (*a*) *Births.*—This was the first year of the general registration of births, urban and rural, in these provinces: formerly birth registration was confined to municipalities. The rate for the general population was 28·69 (1,225,823 births in a population of 42,725,000): that for municipalities was 29·59. Such a close correspondence between these results speaks well for the accuracy with which, considering that this is the first year of its being attempted, the general registration was effected. The birth-rate for municipalities (though exceeding that of last year, when it was 25·66) was still below the mean for the five years 1873-77 (33·98). This has been attributed to the prevailing fever, and the explanation seems a reasonable one. Taking the English ratio of 34 per mille as a standard of comparison, it appears that 15 districts fell very far short of this; while in Muttra, Kumaun, Dehra, Agra, and Garhwál, the ratio is less than 20·0. The low rate in Agra and Muttra is ascribed to the severe fever epidemic which raged in these districts in both 1878 and 1879; while the figures in Kumaun, Dehra, and Garhwál are probably the result of defective registration: the circumstances of these tracts rendering it almost impossible, under present circumstances, to make registration complete and accurate.

(*b*) *Deaths.*—The total deaths in 1879 and the three preceding years were as under:—

1876	...	...	...	937,490, or 21·94	per mille.
1877	...	...	...	840,538, or 19·67	ditto.
1878	...	...	...	1,521,724, or 35 62	ditto.
1879	...	...	...	1,914,499, or 44·81	ditto.

The large excess in 1879 was due entirely to the virulent outbreak of fever during the summer and autumn months. The most fatal months of 1879 were:—

May	...	...	...	...	100,040	deaths.
August	...	...	...	...	131,702	ditto.
September	...	...	...	...	196,135	ditto.
October	...	...	...	...	429,115	ditto.
November	...	...	...	...	369,390	ditto.
December	...	...	...	...	233,795	ditto.

Omitting May, the mortality in which is usually high owing to the great heat, it is at once evident that to the fever prevalent in the rains was due to the terrible mortality of the year. The corresponding numbers last year were :—

August	113,701
September	120,607
October	138,997
November	127,656
December	93,032

Taking the class of those who died, it seems that among Hindus the rate for the year was 43·89 per mille, among Musalmans 46·13, and among Native Christians 60·75. The high ratio of the latter class is probably due partly to an under-estimate of their total number and partly to more careful registration. As regards the age of those who died, it seems that while the special sickness of the year seriously affected persons of all ages, the old suffered most and the very young least. Looking at the returns from the stand-point of sex, it appears that 27·6 per 1,000 more males died than females, but that of old persons more females died than males: while, if the figures for the North-Western Provinces alone be taken into account, it would seem that at all ages (except infants) more females died than males.

The registration in municipalities was effected with considerable care; it ought to be accurate, considering the pains taken and the paid agency employed. A birth-rate per mille of 29·59, however, and death-rate per mille of 49·59, would soon reduce the population; the two figures are reconcilable only on the supposition that they are abnormal and due to the exceptionally great mortality from fever. In 13 of the 108 municipalities it is found that the death-rate per mille is over 100. The Aligarh municipalities show 11,348 deaths to a total population of 118,387: Hathras alone keeping the per mille below 100. The only cases under 20 per mille are :—

Biswan (Sitapur)	18·06
Nawabganj (Bara Banki)	17·64
Sultanpur	10·25
Partabgarh	16·26
Colonelganj (Gonda)	18·82
Ballia	17·81

It is noteworthy that all these cases (except Ballia, where the population is small) occur in Oudh, and this seems to point to the certainty of less careful registration there than in the North-Western Provinces. In the seven years from 1873 to 1879 the average death-rate per mille (35·85) exceeded the average birth-rate (32·15): but this is entirely due to the mortality of 1878 and 1879. The death-rate in cantonments was 29·70, the ratios varying from 9·52 in Chakráta to 96·74 in Bánda. Omitting Moradabad and Chunar, where the deaths were under 10 in number, the following rates seem curiously low:—

Chakráta	...	...	... 9·52 (healthy hill station).
Fyzabad	...	...	... 11·20 (on a population of 5,000).
Lucknow	...	...	... 15·89 (on 20,466).

The cause of this most probably is that the population recorded at the census is very different from that which was present during the year.

There is no reason to believe that the prices of 1879 had any appreciable influence on the mortality. The scarcity of 1877, 1878, and 1879, is a readily suggested explanation of all abnormal mortality; but in the case of the fever epidemic, it has been shown that the similar assumption there made was not borne out by the facts.

General history of chief diseases. (*a*) *Cholera.*—The ratio of cholera deaths (0·84), though higher than it was in 1878 (0·52), yet shows that there was no general prevalence of this disease. There were local outbreaks of a more or less fatal character, but that at Hardwár was the only serious epidemic in 1879. The outbreak at Hardwár took place during the Kumbh mela or great fair. Hardwár is situated on the bank of the Ganges, and fairs are held there every year, which are attended by large numbers of pilgrims, who assemble to bathe in the sacred stream near where it issues from the hills. Every 12th year (known as Kumbh, because the planet Jupiter then enters the constellation Aquarius) is especially auspicious, and on these occasions (of which 1879 was one) the crowds of pilgrims are enormous. The fair lasted from the middle of March to the middle of April, and the number of visitors on the

great day has been estimated at half a million. Preparations for the fair were begun as early as January, and all practicable arrangements were made for the comfort and well-being of the pilgrims. The ground, which consists of a strip of land shut in by a range of hills on one side and the Ganges on the other, is unsuitable as a site for so great a gathering; but the camping arrangments were carefully made beforehand. roads were laid out, blocks of ground were marked out and allotted, and every care was taken that there should be no over-crowding. The sanitary arrangements were also made with care and foresight in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, who was present at the fair. A large company of sweepers was entertained; latrines were erected in various quarters; the ravines between the projecting spurs of the hills were carefully cleaned; trenches were dug; and a system of carrying off all fifth and refuse at first to kilns (where it was burnt), and afterwards to pits, where the dry earth layers effectually deodorised it, was organised. The stream at the place where the people bathed and from which they were wont to drink was purified by being considerably deepened, so as to quicken the current. Finally, hospitals were provided; and an ample supply of medicines (European and country) was laid in at the central hospital, with all appliances for emergencies. In spite of all precautions, however, towards the close of the fair, cholera broke out. In the preceding December a few isolated cases of cholera had occurred in the neighbourhood, but by February the disease apparently had entirely disappeared. The first fatal case during the fair was on March 24th, and no other occurred till April 8th. It was not till the 10th, however, that a serious outbreak took place among the Kumaun hillmen, who were encamped on the other side of the river. Their camp was immediately broken up and the people sent back to their homes without crossing the river. The outbreak was speedily followed by the breaking up of the fair, and by the 13th April all the pilgrims had dispersed. Previous to this the Magistrates of neighbouring districts and the Military authorities had been made aware of the outbreak; and measures had been taken to prevent the returning pilgrims from entering large cities or going near

cantonments. This warning proved very beneficial; for, except among pilgrims, the deaths were comparatively few, and not a single case occurred in any cantonment.

It is impossible to say how many deaths occurred in connection with the Hardwár fair. In Hardwár itself the mortality was not great. Among the returning pilgrims it was greater, but from enquiries made it would appear that, except in the case of the Kumaun pilgrims, who returned by the submontane road and whose circumstances were peculiar, the mortality was not under the circumstances excessive. In Hamírpur alone, apart from the Hardwár outbreak, which extended to Kumaun and Garhwál, Tarái and the Dún, was there any excessive mortality from this disease, the per mille being 10 6, or 5,455 deaths in a population of 514,622. The general question as to the entire stoppage of the immense gatherings at fairs and *melas* is one for future consideration: but in future pilgrims will not be permitted to pass from a district where cholera is rife to large gatherings elsewhere.

Kumaun ...	... 15 9
Garhwál	... 11 1
Tarái ...	... 3·3
Dún ...	... 5 4

(*b*) *Small-pox.*—This disease was not prevalent to any serious extent in 1879. The provincial ratio of deaths was 1·7 only, as against 3·9 in 1878. The most serious outbreak was in Bahraich and Gonda, where the ratios were 12·1 and 9·2 respectively. There was also small-pox in a marked but much smaller degree in Mirzapur and Hamírpur. The figures distinctly prove the great efficacy of vaccination, though it may be that the unusual prevalence of small-pox in the previous year partially protected the provinces from a second outbreak in 1879.

(*c*) *Fever.*—The year 1879 will long be remembered for the extraordinary prevalence of fever. While the mean ratio of deaths from this cause during the previous five years was 23·20, the ratio for 1879 was 44·81. The disease was unusually prevalent in every district except Kumaun and Garhwál, but was especially fatal in Bulandshahr and Aligarh, where the death-rates from this cause alone were 113·70 and 113·56 per 1,000 respectively. Fever was also extremely fatal in Meerut, Etah, Muttra, Mainpuri, Budaun,

Muzaffarnagar, Hardoi, Farukhabad, and Agra, in all of which districts the death-rate from this cause alone was over 50 per mille. The area over which fever was specially fatal may be roughly described as that part of the Doáb between Cawnpore and Sahárانpur, together with a narrow belt of land on each side; but it was general throughout the provinces and was not confined to them, for it extended to Rajputana, Central India, and the Panjáb. The disease that caused this extraordinary mortality appeared in August, increased in September, culminated in October and November, and commenced to subside in December. Everything that could be done was done to relieve the distress; febrifuges were liberally distributed, and a simple code of instructions for treatment was circulated throughout the length and breadth of the provinces. As regards the immediate cause of the epidemic, its virulence has been ascribed to malaria. This, however, only throws back the enquiry one step; and the next question is—What caused the malaria? The cause usually assigned is the action of the canals in the Doáb, coupled with the excessive rainfall. Thus, practically, the same reason is given for the general outbreak of fever this year as was given for the local outbreak in Agra and Muttra in 1878—increased moisture in the land caused by the introduction of canal irrigation. This explanation, however, seems hardly satisfactory. The figures given certainly show that in every year there is a greater tendency to fever in the upper Doáb than in the lower Doáb; but if the fever be solely due to canals, there is no reason why the fever in 1879 in the two tracts should have been so enormously disproportionate. Again, if the fever be due to canals, *plus* excessive rainfall, there is still no sufficient reason for the extra sickness in the upper Doáb, for, as a matter of fact, considerably more rain fell in Bijnor, Bareilly, Gházipur, and other districts (which were not to so fatal a degree affected by the fever outbreak) than in any of the fever-stricken districts; and it must be noticed that in respect of several districts which have no canals, though the total mortality was relatively less, because for reasons presently to be noticed the outbreak began later, yet while it lasted the monthly rate of mortality was as high as in all but the very worst canal districts, and higher than in some which are

intersected by many branches of the great canals. Thus the monthly rates per mille for October and November in Budaun and Hardoi were :—

	October.	*November.*
Budaun	17·6	15·9
Hardoi	20·4	24·8

while the following canal districts show a less serious mortality in the same months :—

Muttra	16·4	8·3
Muzaffarnagar	12·8	9·4
Agra	14·0	7·8

Taking the three worst districts, the average rainfall during the year was as under :—

Bulandshahr	44·0 inches.
Aligarh	34·8 do.
Meerut	37·0 do

while in three districts, not far from the affected tract, the fall was as under :—

Bijnor	52·2 inches
Bareilly	69·1 do.
Allahabad	38·1 do.

The extra fall in the latter districts would more than make up for the extra water supplied to the former by canals. What may be called the "scarcity" theory is equally unsatisfactory, for if the scarcity was really an operating cause, the fever outbreak should have been far more general in 1878 than it was.

A careful inquiry into the meteorological returns of the year points to a reasonable solution of the extraordinary difference in the effects of the epidemic. The worst fever centre was in the Meerut division, and just at the time of the outbreak and culmination of the fever there the climate conditions were abnormal, and differed from all the rest of the provinces. The Meteorological Reporter summed up the character of the rains thus :—"From June 20th until the 9th or 10th of September rain continued to fall nearly every day, but in the middle of September there was a break of ten days or a fortnight. *In the Meerut division no more rain of any importance fell*, but over the rest of the provinces rain began to fall

again between the 20th and 25th of September, and lasted until the end of the first week of October. If the fever returns be compared with the rainfall returns, it will be found in every district that fever was not markedly prevalent till three weeks after the rains had virtually stopped; that is to say, allowing a week for the chaukidar to report deaths, fever broke out 10 to 14 days after copious rain had ceased to fall. Now, taking the rainfall in the various districts, it is found that the distribution was as follows:—

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Bulandshahr	2·3	17·1	15·4	5·2	1·2
Aligarh	4·4	12·7	12·5	3 6	·8
Meerut	2·7	13·7	15·1	2·8	·4
Etah	6·4	12·0	16·4	6·1	·9
Bijnor	4·9	19·4	20·3	3·5	·5
Bareilly	5·7	29·2	23·3	7·3	2 3
Allahabad	6 7	9·7	8·8	10·2	3·1
Ghazipur	4·6	11 8	10·2	13 7	3 8

"It thus appears that in all the worst fever districts there was a heavy fall in July and August, followed by an almost complete cessation (the comparatively heavy fall in September in Bulandshahr and Etah was simply due to local showers at one reporting station in each district); while in the neighbouring and later affected districts the rains continued well in September, and in two cases into October. Again, taking the figures showing the rainfall in the districts as compared with that of previous years, it will be seen that the same result follows:—

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Bulandshahr ...	+ ·6	+ 10·1	+ 9 1	+ ·9	+ ·6
Aligarh ...	+ 2·8	+ 3·5	+ 5·4	— ·7	+ ·1
Meerut ...	+ ·5	+ 5 7	+ 8·1	— 1·2	— ·2
Etah ...	+ 4·3	+ 2 6	+ 7·8	+ 1·4	...
Bijnor ...	+ ·7	+ 6·8	+ 8·6	— 2·8	...
Bareilly ...	+ ·9	+ 14·4	+ 13·9	— 1·0	+ 1 1
Allahabad ...	+ 3·0	— 2 5	— ·7	+ 2·7	+ 1 0
Ghazipur ...	+ 1·7	+ -2	+ ·8	+ 8·4	+ 1·4

"Bearing in mind that the September returns for Bulandshahr and Etah are, for the reasons given above, somewhat misleading, it is clear that in the worst fever districts there was in July and

August an abnormally heavy fall, and in September a deficiency: whereas in the later and less affected districts the differences were not so abnormal. And although in Bijnor and Bareilly there was a deficiency of rain in September, yet a reference to the previous table will show that at those stations there was a fair fall of rain in the month, although not quite as heavy as in ordinary years. The tables of humidity show just the same result. They cannot be given for the same stations exactly; but taking places in the neighbourhood, the figures are as follows :—

	July.	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Meerut	78	86	68	52
Agra	70	82	67	44
Bareilly	80	88	75	70
Allahabad	80	84	80	65
Benares	79	81	76	60

That is, in August the humidity of the air in all stations was about the same, but after that the air was far drier in the fever districts."

Vaccination.—The number of operations was 647,427, against 759,469 in 1878, a falling off of 112,042. The figures for the three circles are :—

	1878.	1879.
1st circle	258,473	156,710
2nd do.	283,342	275,843
3rd do.	217,654	214,874

The falling off was chiefly in the 1st circle, which comprises the Meerut, Agra, and Jhánsi divisions. Now the Meerut division was that in which the fever prevalence was greatest, and the districts that perhaps suffered most show as under :—

	1878.	1879.
Aligarh	30,979	8,502
Bulandshahr	19,812	7,005

This is convincing proof of the fever having been the direct and immediate cause of the falling off. Vaccinators were employed in distributing febrifuges; children were too feeble to admit of vaccination: hence naturally the decrease in the number vaccinated. Primary cases numbered 611,964, against 727,485 in 1878: and of

these, the successful cases numbered 524,735 and 622,458, the percentages being thus almost identical. Each vaccinator on an average (there were 591 vaccinators as before, exclusive of the supervising agency) performed 1,095 operations, against 1,285 in the previous year. In Oudh there has been considerable progress in vaccination, notably so in Bara Banki and also in Gonda, where successful cases have risen from 2,832 in 1878 to 10,353 in 1879. This is very much due to the interest in the work exhibited by the Mahárája of Balrámpur.

The birth-rate is still far ahead of the per milleage of operations except in Kumaun, where the work goes on for the whole year.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,25,925, against Rs. 1,17,862 in 1878, divided as under:—

		Provincial.	*Local.*	*Municipal.*	*Native States.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	...	97,212	8,480	10 406	1,764
1879	...	105,041	8,452	10,576	1,856

The chief increase was in pay of establishment in the 1st circle, Rs. 32,299 in 1878, against Rs. 40,804 in 1879.

Civil sanitary works.—These works mostly consisted in paving and draining roads, filling up excavations, cleaning old and constructing new wells, &c. Only in Cawnpore were the operations really extensive: but in almost every municipality in the provinces something was done; and the cause of village sanitation, cleanliness rather than works, received due attention. The great Doáb drainage scheme was carried on as before, at the rate of one lacs of rupees per annum, paid from provincial funds.

General remarks—The question of rural mortuary registration is one to which great attention has been given. One or two changes in the register were made, the most important being the introduction of a column for the name and parentage of the deceased. Finally, it was decided that an effort should be made to ascertain how far the registration is accurate, by a careful local inquiry conducted by officers on the district staff in selected villages. This inquiry was carried out in the cold weather of 1879-80. The

year was an unfortunate one for the inquiry on account of the great fever epidemic. This acted in two ways: it rendered many of the chaukidars (the reporting agency) unable to do their work for weeks at a time, and it enormously raised the mortality, rendering the difficulty of accurate reporting greater than it had ever been before. The results of the inquiry were, generally, that 20 per cent. of deaths had been left unregistered. But there is another point that must not be overlooked, *viz.*, that with their vague notions of time, the villagers probably often, unintentionally doubtless, misled the testing officers by including deaths within the year which had not occurred within that interval, or excluding some which had occurred.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

The total number of patients treated in the last four years is shown in the following table:—

1876	...	.	...	... 1,087
1877	...	...	...	... 1,179
1878	...	...	...	... 1,265
1879	...	...	...	... 1,158

The average strength fell from 894 in 1878 to 832 in 1879. Altogether 308 patients were admitted, or 79 less than in the preceding year. In Bareilly only did the number of admissions show an increase. Of the 347 struck off the register, 183 were discharged more or less cured, and 129 died. The number in custody at the end of the year was 811.

The mortality was greatest in Agra, and is sufficiently accounted for by the terrible fever epidemic which raged during the autumn months. In Bareilly the death-rate, though still high, compares favorably with that of 1878.

Excluding cost of establishment (the rate of which depends chiefly upon the number of patients), the lowest cost per head was in Benares, where a large reduction was effected in the price paid for rations. The cost per patient in the various asylums, under the head of rations, in 1878 and 1879, was as follows:—

		1878.			1879.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bareilly	...	27	15	0¾	30	6	7¾
Benares	...	37	2	11¼	25	15	10½
Agra	...	33	2	2	34	0	3¼
Lucknow	...	29	11	5½	35	2	3½

The amount realized from the friends of patients was Rs. 942-1-3, against Rs. 851-8-2 in 1878. The result of lunatic labor was satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See page 173 of Administration Report of 1874-75.

2.—Education.

General remarks.—The malarial fever which during the autumn and winter months prevailed with more or less intensity in nearly every district very seriously affected the progress of public instruction. Middle and lower schools suffered most severely, and scarcely a school or college altogether escaped the infliction. Many teachers and many thousands of pupils died. Many schools were deserted and closed. Some were kept open under difficulties with a reduced number of teachers and mere skeletons of classes. In every school, from death and illness, the numbers on the roll and the daily attendance diminished. Study was almost universally interrupted. Many of the candidates for the various examinations were too much enfeebled to present themselves, and many of those who appeared were unable to do themselves justice.

No very important administrative or financial changes have been introduced during the past year. Deputy Inspectors have been appointed for the new districts of Pilibhít and Ballia. An Assistant has been given to the Professor of Physical Science at the Muir Central College. The non-graded officers of the department have been arranged in classes according to the salaries they draw—a change which, while it in nowise affects the former rank and position of any officer, will enable the head of the department to recommend or make promotions without the necessity of transfer, and will in many ways facilitate his administration. Steps have been taken to reduce the number of Sub-Deputy Inspectors. At Jaunpur, the oriental zila school has been converted into a middle English school of the ordinary type, and a handsome well-built school-house has been completed and formally opened for the accommodation of its increasing classes. In Oudh,

the zila schools at the chief stations have been strengthened on their English side. The Anglo-vernacular schools at tahsíl stations, which were dying out from want of pupils, have been abolished, and vernacular schools teaching up to the middle class examination have been established in their places. Some middle vernacular schools, badly situated and thinly attended, have been reduced to the rank of village schools. An improved agency for training village schoolmasters has been introduced. A Government Sanskrit school, the first of its kind, has been established at Ajudhia. A few useless girls' schools have been closed, and the costly and unnecessary book depôt will be allowed to die out. The prospective savings to be effected by these changes in Oudh are about Rs. 13,000 a year. Nothing useful has been sacrificed, and efficiency as well as economy has been steadily kept in view.

In attendance of pupils there was a deplorable decrease. The total number attending colleges and schools of recognized standing on the 31st March, 1880, was 222,117, against a total in the preceding year of 242,580. The schools were then beginning to recover from the effects of the terrible epidemic ; in the preceding September and October the numbers were much smaller.

The following table shows the net cost to the State of the Education Department :—

	Rs.
Grand total expended	20,10,378
Non-Government contributions	4,84,753
Net Government expenditure	15,25,625

Receipts and expenditure are summarized as follows for the past and the preceding year :—

Receipts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Expenditure.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants ...	41,982	47,625	Direction ...	35,341	35,264
Subscriptions and donations, &c.	1,83,314	1,93,976	Inspection ...	2,11,010	2,14,608
Fees ...	1,92,909	1,49,577	Instruction, including grants-in-aid.	18,81,126	17,13,227
Endowments ...	90,784	93,575	Building grants ...	13,411	9,525
			Miscellaneous, including scholarships.	42,896	37,754
Total ...	5,08,989	4,84,753	Total ...	21,83,784	20,10,378

The apparent decrease under the head of Instruction, and the greater part of the decrease in total expenditure, is due to the omission from this year's statements of Roorkee College, whose statistics cannot be made to fit into the new forms, and whose expenditure is defrayed from Imperial revenues. The expenditure on Roorkee College was Rs. 1,38,888, and when this sum is added to the past year's expenditure or deducted from the expenditure of the preceding year, the net decrease in expenditure in 1879-80 is Rs. 34,518.

The following table summarizes in brief detail the leading statistics for the past year of all classes of schools, and compares them with the figures for the preceding year:—

Schools.		*Number of schools.*		*Number of students.*	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
I.—Government Schools—					
Colleges	...	5	4*	462	441
High and middle	...	581	568	6 606	6,270
Lower	...	5,681	5,785	208,330	1,94,877
Special	...	19	20	960	401
II.—Aided Schools—					
Colleges	...	4	6	235	269
High and middle	...	92	100	3,505	3,462
Lower	...	262	260	14,930	14,329
Special	...	3	3	211	2[illegible]3
III.—Private Schools—					
Colleges	...	3	2	45	25
High and middle	...	11	6	383	203
Lower	...	346	56	6,850	1,643
Special	...	2	...	63	...
Total	...	7,009	6,810	2,42,580	2,22,117
Total average attendance	...	...	...	1,91,604	1,64,460
Total cost to Provincial funds	...	1878-79 ... Rs. 16,74,795 1879-80 ... „ 15,25,625			

* Exclusive of Roorkee College.

The general results of the University examinations may be summarized as under :—

Examination.	Number of candidates.		Number passed.		Percentage passed.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Entrance	385	380	201	151	52·2	39·7
F. A.	90	92	36	46	40·0	50·0
B. A.	37	41	18	17	48 6	41·4
M. A.	5	4	5	3	100 0	75 0
Total ...	517	517	260	217	50·2	41·9

In the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 222 passed out of 807 candidates, against 130 out of 800 in the preceding year. In the vernacular examination the number of successful candidates was 356 out of 829, against 230 out of 1,098 in 1878. In the North-Western Provinces the upper primary examination was passed by 4,689 boys and 132 girls, and the lower primary by 13,824 boys and 456 girls. The numbers for Oudh are, respectively, 2,501 and 5,050 for the two examinations. Considering the difficulties that the teachers had to contend with, the results of the middle class examinations are especially creditable.

The returns show that 666 students have obtained employment in the public service on salaries varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 250 a month.

University education is still unappreciated by the wealthy, and the colleges have received an unusually small number of scholars from the high schools. In schools for secondary and primary instruction there are signs of decided improvement in the teaching, and school committees and the Education Department are doing all they can to raise the condition and better the quality of the schoolmasters, on whom finally all success depends.

University education.—The number of Colleges was 12 (the same as last year), including the Anglo-Muhammadan College,

at Aligarh, and the number of pupils 729, against 742 in 1878. The attendance at Government English Colleges alone was less than that of the preceding year by 24. The continuous falling off in the attendance at the Muir College (from 77 to 59) is attributed to the withholding of scholarships from all except those who pass the Calcutta entrance examination in the 1st class, and also to the want of a good boarding-house. The Principal of Agra College attributes the decline in attendance to the rival institutions of Aligarh and Allahabad, which draw away many of the pupils: and should the numbers further decline, it deserves consideration whether the Government College should not give way to the aided Colleges. The Muir College (Allahabad) was the most successful, and next to it Canning College (Lucknow). The results of the F. A. examination were the most satisfactory, and the percentages of successful candidates compare favorably with those of other provinces. Taking all the Colleges into consideration, the total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 338-14-2, of which Government contributed Rs 208-9-8.

Secondary instruction.—Schools in this category are divided into High and Middle schools—the former sending up candidates for the University entrance examination, while the latter are tested by the result of the departmental middle class examination.

The number of, and attendance at, schools imparting secondary education was as follows :—

	North-Western Provinces		Oudh.	
	No. of schools.	Attendance.	No. of schools.	Attendance.
Boys.				
English.				
Government	46	1,946	22	218
Aided	63	2,056	13	157
Unaided	2	12	4	65
Vernacular.				
Government	447	2,964	53	619
Aided	7	260	...	...
Total ...	565	7,249	92	2,266
Girls.				
English	...	...	...	...
Aided	15	395	2	25
Vernacular	...	...	...	...

The Government schools in the North-Western Provinces passed 70 candidates with two in the 1st division, against 89 with 16 in the 1st division in 1878; the aided schools passed 36, against 42 in 1878, and the unaided schools 2 against 8. In Oudh the Government schools passed 16 with one in the 1st division, against 34 and 2 in the preceding year; the aided schools passed 16 against 18, and the unaided schools 11 against 10. The grand total of passed candidates for the united provinces was 151, against 201 in 1878. This deplorable falling off has been attributed to the long prevailing malarial fever. The material was of the usual quality, and neither teachers nor students nor examiners can be blamed for the unsatisfactory results of this important examination.

In the departmental Anglo-vernacular examination Government schools passed 151 students, against 106 in 1878; aided schools 56 against 22, and 15 other students were successful, against 2 in the preceding year.

These results, when everything is considered, are not unsatisfactory. One reason why there are so many failures in this examination is that in many schools both masters and students regard the University entrance examination as the only goal worthy of their serious thoughts, and will not exert themselves to teach or learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the vernacular. Formerly many boys learnt some Euclid, history, and geography in English by heart, and this (though they failed to understand what they learnt in this manner) certainly helped them to pass the entrance examination. This was "cramming" pure and simple, and though the number of successful entrance examination candidates has been reduced by its abolition, real education has greatly profited by the introduction of the system of imparting knowledge in these subjects in the vernacular of the students.

For the middle class vernacular examination 299 Government schools sent up 772 candidates, of whom 341 passed. Aided schools passed 11 out of 35, and private 4 out of 22. This gives a total of 356 passed candidates, against 230 in 1878, when the number of

candidates was considerably greater. This shows that there has been a marked and substantial improvement in the teaching of middle vernacular schools. The general decrease in the number of schools which sent up candidates and the better results obtained are satisfactory, and prove beyond doubt that in former years many schools were too ambitious in attempting to teach up to this standard.

The total annual cost per boy was Rs. 64-10-4, and the cost to Government was Rs. 41-14-11.

As a general rule, the North-Western Provinces schools were much more successful than the Oudh. During the year, however, some changes were made in Oudh from which better results are expected. A number of useless and moribund Anglo-vernacular schools were transformed into purely vernacular: and from the teaching staff a selection was made—the best English masters being reserved for the zila schools, and the best vernacular teachers for the de-anglicized schools. This revision had become an urgent necessity; for most of the old teachers were men appointed 15 years ago, when zila schools were in their infancy, and only inferior men could be procured by the small salaries then offered, and men of higher attainments were not so indispensable as they have since become. The curriculum of studies which was in force before the amalgamation of the provinces, and which had been superseded by the new middle school standard, has also been revised with reference to the altered state of things. When time has been allowed for the new arrangements to work, these de-anglicized schools are likely to become the vernacular schools in Oudh.

There are no Government girls' schools in which instruction is given above the primary grade; but there are seventeen aided schools, attended chiefly by girls of European or East Indian descent, in which instruction of a higher order is given. The average number of girls on the rolls was 510. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 93-3-3, of which Government paid Rs. 28-14-11.

Primary education.—For primary schools, English and vernacular, two tests have been established—in the upper and lower

primary examinations. The number of pupils who passed the upper primary examination was 7,322, and the lower 19,330. These examinations have been newly established, so it is impossible to compare the results with those of the preceding year. The upper primary department (English) comprises the 6th and 7th classes of zila and high schools. The vernacular upper primary department comprises classes 3 and 4 of the tahsili, pargana, and halkabandi schools; while classes 5 to 7 of these schools constitute the lower primary department. The total number of primary schools for boys was 5,773, of which 5,538 were Government institutions. The average number on the rolls was 200,803, and the average daily attendance 148,685. The average annual cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 5-9-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 4-9-3. The number of primary schools for girls was 328, of which 189 were Government schools. The average number of girls on the rolls was 8,962. The annual cost of educating each girl was Rs. 14-2-11, of which Rs. 6-1-2 were defrayed by Government.

Schools for special or technical training.—The normal schools in the North-Western Provinces and the normal classes in Oudh are the only special schools that require notice under this head. The number and organization of the former have remained unchanged, and in Oudh the training system has been extended. Both systems have worked well; but the schools are both more expensive and efficient. The results of the training which the pupil teachers have received are by no means unsatisfactory. The crying want of the Educational Department is a better class of vernacular schoolmasters, and this want is now being supplied. Each normal school has now a simple and serviceable set of apparatus, and has been provided with a small supply of the necessary chemicals for the illustration of the lessons of the elementary test book of physical science. The teaching in this branch of study will now be more intelligent and the lessons will be better understood and appreciated. The results in the female schools in Oudh are not so satisfactory. The training is for the most part incomplete and superficial. The teachers frequently refuse to go where

they are asked, and as frequently the inhabitants of the place refuse to take them.

Scholarships.—The scholarship system has remained unchanged. Halkabandi scholarships carry boys up to a middle school, and by passing the middle class examination with credit they may rise with scholarships from a middle vernacular to a middle English or zila school. Scholarships are also awarded at the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, and at the F. A. and B. A. examinations to those who pass in the first class.

Books.—No changes have been made in any of the school courses. The Urdu version of the Sanitary Primer prescribed by the Government of India has, however, been received, and no time will be lost in bringing out its counterpart in Hindi. The sale of vernacular books was less than it would have been in a more favorable year. Altogether about 135,000 books, English and vernacular, were sold from the various depôts.

Employment of students in the public service.—The order that, generally speaking, posts with salaries of Rs. 10 a month are to be reserved for students who have passed the prescribed examination is gradually coming into effect. A list of those who pass the middle class vernacular examination is sent to each Collector and Deputy Commissioner, and from this list, at least in many districts, existing vacancies are filled.

Education for poor European and Eurasian children.—Gratuitous elementary instruction is offered to these classes at the principal centres in the North-Western Provinces. The average number on the rolls was about 170, and the total cost to Government was Rs. 1,399-14-3. There are five schools at Lucknow in which children of this class can receive education, and which are amply sufficient for their wants.

3.—Literature and the Press.

There was a decrease in the number of books registered—541, against 629 in 1878 and 898 in 1877. Classified according to languages, the numbers are as follow :—

English	41
Urdu...	206
Hindi	88
Sanskrit	29
Arabic	27
Persian	89
Polyglot	61

In English alone was there an increase as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the proportion of new works and reprints, original works and translations, in 1879 and 1878 :—

	1879.	1878.
New (original)	271	367
Do. (translation)	43	81
Reprint (original)	199	159
Do. (translation)	28	22

The falling off, therefore, was confined entirely to new works and translations.

Though the number of works was smaller, however, in certain subjects, such as law, history, and language, there would seem to have been a decided improvement in the quality. As usual, the largest number of works, viewed according to subjects, was devoted to religion.

The following were the most noticeable publications:—Under Drama, a translation of *Addison's Cato* and a Hindi adaptation of the *Comedy of Errors;* under History, the *Wakaya-i-Rajputana*, a valuable, though somewhat diffuse, compilation from the hands of Babu Jwala Sahai; a History of Oudh (*Afzal-ul-Tawárikh*); and an account, in Persian verse, of the Russo-Turkish war. Under Language, a Greek Vocabulary of the New Testament, an Urdu-Hebrew Grammar (in Roman character), and a Greek Grammar in Hindi. These books are apparently intended for Native Christians, and are believed to possess considerable merit. Under the same subject come an Arabic Lexicon by Munshi Sadasukh Lal and Dr. Fallon's Urdu Dictionary.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works contributed by each, are noted below. The Nawal Kishore Presses monopolise, as usual, the largest number of books :—

Cawnpore	145
Meerut	83
Lucknow	82
Allahabad	58
Agra	50
Benares	40

Vernacular Press.

The Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India examines all the papers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb, Central Provinces, Berar, and some native states. There was a total number of 99 papers on his list, of which 14 were started and 12 were stopped during the year.

The following table shows the distribution and periods of publication of these papers :—

Province.	Monthlies	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers brought on the register during the year 1879.	Number of newspapers stopped and removed from the register.
North-Western Provinces...	7	7	1	27	1	1	44	9	6
Oudh	3	4	1	6	...	1	15	1	1
Panjáb	1	5	5	17	1	...	29	3	3
Berar	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1
Central India	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	1
Total ...	11	16	7	60	3	2	99	14	12

Of the North-Western Provinces papers, 33 were published in Urdu, 6 in Hindi, 4 were bi-lingual, while one paper, the *Samachar Sar*, published at Allahabad, was in Bengali, but only lasted nine months, being started in March and stopped in November.

Of the four bi-lingual papers, one, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, was printed in Urdu and English, two were in Hindi-English, and one, the *Kashi Patrika*, an educational paper, published at Benares,

was in Hindi and Urdu. The papers with the largest circulation are the *Arya Mitra* of Benares (600 copies) and the *Arya Patrika* of Mirzapur (599 copies).

Of the 15 Oudh papers, twelve were published in Lucknow, one being monthly, four bi-monthly, six weekly, and one (the *Oudh Akhbar*) daily.

These papers are all printed in Urdu. The daily paper, the *Oudh Akhbar*, has the largest circulation (719).

Of the 29 Panájb papers, 26 are printed in Urdu; one, the *Mitra Vilás* of Lahore, is in Hindi; one, the *Shafah-ul-Sudur*, of the same place, is in Arabic; and one, the *Saiad-ul-Akhbar*, is bi-lingual, printed in Hindi and Urdu.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore claims a circulation of no less than 1,245 copies, and four other papers have a circulation of 600 or more copies.

Of the five weekly Berar papers, one was printed at Ellichpur, three at Akola, and one at Amraoti; but of the Akola papers, one was stopped in January.

Of these five papers, the *Urdu Akhbar* was in Urdu; the remainder were printed in Marathi. The circulation of each is inconsiderble, the largest being the *Berar Samachar* (250 copies).

The three Central India papers were published at Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar, respectively. The Indore and Dhar papers are in Marathi, that of Gwalior is printed in both Hindi and Urdu.

In Rajputana one paper was published at Jodhpur (written in Hindi and Urdu) throughout the year. The weekly paper at Jaipur, printed in Urdu, was stopped in July, and a bi-weekly paper started there in September by the Darbar, and printed in Hindi and English.

4.—Literary Societies.

See page 198 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

2.—Ecclesiastical.

3.—Stationery.

See page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(a.)—*Wards' Institute, Benares.*

There were 12 wards at the Institute at the commencement of the year. During the year there were six admissions and three withdrawals, leaving fifteen at the close Only three of these belong to the North-Western Provinces. The general charges for the year were Rs. 9,789.

(b.)—*Government Press.*

This section is, as usual, divided into two parts, one referring to the financial, and the other to the commercial, working of the Press.

Financial working.—The budget estimate and actuals for the year under report, as compared with the preceding one, are as under :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Budget	80,000	77,000	3,01,200	2 97,300
Actual	71,319	76 570	2,71,373	2,40,008
Decrease	8,681	430	29,827	57,292

The net result shows a saving to Government of Rs. 56,862, against Rs. 21,146 last year.

The detailed receipts, as compared with last year, are as under —

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational	19,328	1	8	20,783	10	7
Other Governments ...	32,911	8	3	18,919	1	4
Private persons	19,080	10	5	36,867	5	7
Total ...	71,320	4	4	76,570	1	6

There is thus an increase in the total receipts of Rs. 5,249-13-2, due chiefly to the much larger amount received from private persons. A new item of Rs. 12,544-3-8 appears for the first time this year, on account of money deposited in local Treasuries by district officers to the credit of the Government Press, for patwáris' papers and village maps. Deducting this, the receipts from private persons were Rs. 24,323-1-11. The decrease (Rs 13,911-6-11) in receipts from "Other Governments" is due to the complete withdrawal of the printing work of the Travelling Post Office and the Director of the Western State Railway, and to the completion of Captain Toker's Translation of "Field Exercises."

The total expenditure this year was Rs. 2,40,008-6-7 : in the previous year it was Rs.2,71,373-2-10 ; there was therefore a decrease of Rs. 31,364-12-3. By far the greater part of this is due, however, to a reduction in the one item of raw material, for which the sum of Rs. 66,665-3-11 was paid in1878-79; while the amount disbursed in the year under review was only Rs. 38,045-4-6. Omitting this

disturbing item, the expenditure, as compared with 1878-79, was as follows :—

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	1,59,568	12	2	1,49.131	2	5
Dead stock	1,411	5	7	954	1	6
Postage and transit ...	20,654	2	11	17 424	3	0
Job-work and private bills...	16,438	13	4	28,677	11	3
Miscellaneous	6,634	12	11	5,775	15	11
Total ...	2,04,707	14	11	2,01,963	2	1

This shows a saving over last year of Rs. 2,744-12-10 only, an amount which would have been larger but for the increase in money paid for "job-work." This increase is due to the fact that the private presses did not send their bills in time last year, and that consequently money was paid this year for work really done last year.

Some reductions have been effected, and there has been a considerable saving in charges for "overtime." Under that head alone the expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 20,317-2-5 in 1878-79 to Rs. 10,232-15-1 this year, showing a saving of over Rs. 10,000. The total reductions effected under all heads on the budget allotment amounted to Rs. 14,983-10-9.

The question of raw material has long been one of difficulty, owing to the irregularity with which accounts are received; but under the new system of getting stores direct from England without indenting on the Secretary of State, or resorting to the local market, much of the difficulty will disappear.

Commercial working—An outturn valued at Rs. 3,93,631 has been secured at a cost of Rs. 3,66,748, leaving a net profit of Rs. 26,883, being at the rate of 7¼ per cent. on the outlay, against 10½ per cent. realized last year. This statement can, however, only be accepted as an approximation to the actual situation. The Press is not a commercial institution; the Government has to pay for the convenience as well as the outturn, while the accounts are not kept or rendered in a commercial form. That they should be so kept, as far as this is possible under existing circumstances, is

indisputable, and efforts are being made to secure this desirable object.

(c.)—*Book Depôt.*

The receipts and expenditure of the Book Depôt, as compared with the budget estimate for the year under report and for the previous year, are as under:—

		Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	...	17,600	17,600	16,200	15,940
Actual	...	12,885	13,547	14,759	13,774

The receipts have increased by Rs. 662, while the expenditure has diminished by Rs. 985.

During the year 21,390 books were issued on payment and 29,980 gratis, the latter valued at Rs. 9,892. Thus, though there is a cash deficit of Rs. 227 against the depôt, if the value of these books be taken into consideration, there would be a fair surplus at credit. The outstanding balance has been considerably reduced, and is now only Rs. 8,611. There are no bad debts.

The Depôt is not, any more than the Press, a commercial institution, and it labors under the added disadvantages of having to take works which are often found to be unsaleable, of having to make large gratis issues, and of having a complicated system of accounts. This last point is under special consideration. The two first matters are inseparable from the position of the Depôt, and all that can be done is to prevent, as far as possible, the accumulation of useless books.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun, Himalayas, and Nipal, on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude, on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepur, and Bhartpur, and on the east and the south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behár, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north, and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement showing area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications,* 1879-80.

District.	Total area in square miles.					Communications, mileage of—		
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Non-assessed including revenue-free holdings and waste.	Total.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dehra Dún	105	33	1,022	33	1,193	...	474	...
Saháranpur	1,151	417	481	172	2,221	112	394	40
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,019	323	232	80	1,654	129	50	30
Meerut	1,638	378	290	55	2,361	188	183	55
Bulandshahr	1,221	412	220	65	1,918	129	648	56
Aligarh	1,403	200	325	26	1,954	93	199	78
Kumaun	289	128	5,537	46	6,000	...	1,357	...
Garhwál	173	37	5,267	23	5,500	...	1,000	...
Tarai	271	193	451	5	920	...	13	...
Bijnor	924	563	218	164	1,869	50	15	...
Moradabad	1,253	489	157	383	2,282	56	652	47
Budaun	1,372	434	140	40	1,986	135	446	28
Bareilly	1,105	331	172	13	1,621	117	114	46
Sháhjahánpur	987	553	163	41	1,744	128	279	34
Muttra	1,085	139	104	125	1,453	331	521	22
Agra	1,143	299	316	87	1,845	268	161	43
Farukhabad	1,015	250	370	84	1,719	259	846	42
Mainpuri	949	190	556	2	1 697	179	178	24
Etáwah	848	229	596	25	1,698	141	578	64
Etah	1,099	254	357	29	1,739	104	198	...

Jalaun	949	187	300	119	1,555	52	530	...
Jhánsi	640	368	445	114	1,567	23	495	...
Lalitpur	317	927	434	269	1,947	...	340	...
Cawnpore	1,340	359	637	1	2,337	238	763	63
Fatehpur	812	378	446	1	1,637	150	174	55
Bánda	1,464	1,007	392	98	2,961	182	93	47
Allahabad	1,572	484	748	36	2,840	157	372	109
Hamírpur	1,142	721	402	31	2,296	35	84	...
Jaunpur	929	448	143	34	1,554	142	128	43
Gorakhpur	2,491	1,209	801	84	4,585	50	963	...
Basti	1,828	516	372	72	2,788	250	56	...
Baliia	778	115	219	25	1,137	136	252	...
Azamgarh	1,192	368	579	8	2,147	138	524	1
Mirzapur	1,328	495	1,227	2,174	5,224	90	990	52
Benares	728	32	222	16	998	44	483	60
Gházipur	1,020	180	251	...	1,451	95	295	23
Pilibhít	766	459	120	5	1,350	...	208	...
Total, N.-W. P. ...	38,346	14,105	24,712	4,585	81,748	4,201	15,086	1,062
Lucknow	519·4	217·2	242·4	Included in column 4.	979	100	211	54·50
Unao	909 4	477·2	381 4		1,768	150	423	24·81
Bara Banki	1,122 1	343·7	302·2		1,768	161	406	70·88
Sitapur	1,454·7	508 0	290·3		2,253	204	294	...
Hardoi	1,348·4	616·1	335·5		2,300	176	324	63·52
Kheri	1,218·0	888·0	435·0		2,541	349	453	...
Fyzabad	948·7	356·7	382 6		1,688	...	...	74·48
Bahraich	1,252·2	872·6	211·2		2,336	...	...	...
Gonda	1,672 1	786·1	282·8		2,741	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	891·2	518 2	330·6		1,740	...	453	...
Sultánpur	893·4	420 2	393·4		1,707	...	380	...
Partabgarh	700·5	297 6	436·9		1,435	125	359	...
Total, Oudh ...	12,930·1	5,881·4	4,024·3	...	23,256	1,265	3,303	288·19
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,276·1	19,986·4	28,736·3	4,585	1,05,004	5,466	18,389	1,350·19

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

3.—*Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year commencing 1st April, 1879, and ending 31st March, 1880.*

Number.	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	
	Names of stations.	*Highest maximum.*		*Lowest minimum.*		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches.	*Prevailing winds in—*	
		Month.	0	Month.	0					S.-W. monsoon.	N.-E. monsoon.
1	Chakráta	June ...	85·1	February,	20 8	65·2	50·3	57 8	76·22	W.	W.
2	Ránikhet	May ...	87 4	Ditto ...	27·0	67·8	54·8	61·3	55 15	S.-W.	S.-W.
3	Dehra	Do. ...	106·7	Ditto ...	35·0	81 9	61·3	71·6	110.27	...	...
4	Roorkee	Do. ...	114 5	November	30·9	87·9	62·2	75·1	34·30	S.-E.	N.-W.
5	Meerut	Do. ...	114·0	November, and Decr.,	36 1	88·7	63 6	76·2	33 90	S.-E.	N.-W
6	Bareilly	Do. ...	114 1	December,	38·8	86 8	64 8	75·8	79·65	S.-E.	N.-W.
7	Agra	Do. ...	117·2	November,	39·4	90 3	66 9	78·6	28·82	W.	W.
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	114 3	Ditto ...	36·4	89 4	65·1	77 3	39·08	E.	N.-W.
9	Allahabad	Do. ...	116·6	December,	38·0	89 7	66·2	78 0	43·05	N.-W.	N.-W.
10	Gorakhpur	Do. ...	113 1	January ...	43·0	88·4	67·9	78·2	78·54	S.-E.	W.
11	Benares	Do. ...	115·1	December,	40·9	90·1	66·9	78·5	53·05	W.	W.
12	Jhánsi	Do. ...	113 7	Ditto ...	40·8	90 5	67·3	78·9	47·04	S.-W.	S.-W.
	Provincial means ...		114 7		38 3	89 1	65·7	77 4	48·60		

N.-B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
			Nil.				

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rampur.	Jagirdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalman.	46	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rampur jâgir has an area of about 945 square miles and a population of 507,004. The revenue of 1879-80 was Rs. 15,59,000, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 14,53,000. The capital, Rampur, has 68,000 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,400. Rice, sugar, hides and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloth, and groceries and salt The Nawab keeps a military force of about 1,800 men, beside 1,182 military police.

BENARES.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh Bahadur, Raja of Benares.	Raja of Benares.	Brahman (Bhoinhár)	61	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Raja of Benares is a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, father of Raja Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar, Raja, in the Benares district, and Gangapur and Bhadohi, in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages with a population of 392,415, and an average rental somewhat exceeding Rs 8 00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Maharaja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Maharaja, and his principal and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law, and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
KUMAUN.	Pratap Sah, Raja of Tehri, Garhwál.	Raja of Tehri	Rajput Surajbansi.	29	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population about 130,000, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,14,000 The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper are found.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI-

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions. Revenue.	Number of sub-divisions. Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
1	Dehra Dún ...	1	2	1,193	1,16 945	Dehra ...	7,316
2	Saháranpur ...	2	4	2,221	8,84,017	Saháranpur ...	43,083
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	2	4	1,654	6,90,107	Kairana ...	17,742
4	Meerut ...	2	6	2,361	12,76,104	Meerut & cant.,	81,386
5	Bulandshahr ...	2	4	1,918	9,36,667	Khúrja ...	26,858
6	Aligarh ...	3	6	1,954	10,73,333	Koil ...	57,234
7	Kumaun ...	1	3	6,000	4,33,314	Almora ...	6,260
8	Garhwál ...	1	1	5,500	3,10,288		...
9	Tarái parganas ...	...	3	920	1,85,658	Káshipur ...	13,221
10	Bijnor ...	2	5	1,869	7,37,153	Najíbabad ...	19,914
11	Moradabad ...	5	6	2,282	11,22,437	Moradabad ...	62,582
12	Budaun ...	4	5	1,986	9,35,856	Budaun ...	33,322
13	Bareilly ...	3	6	1,621	10,23,186	Bareilly ...	102,982
14	Sháhjahánpur ...	3	4	1,744	9,49,579	Sháhjahánpur ...	72,683
15	Muttra ...	2	6	1,453	7,83,530	Muttra ...	59,281
16	Agra ...	2	7	1,845	10,68,653	Agra city & cant.,	149,008
17	Farukhabad ...	4	6	1,719	9,18,850	Farukhabad city,	65,441
18	Mainpuri ...	2	5	1,697	7,65,845	Maínpuri city ...	21,177
19	Etáwah ...	1	5	1,698	6,68,641	Etáwah ...	30,549
20	Etah ...	3	4	1,739	8,33,892	Kásganj ...	15,764
21	Jalaun ...	...	5	1,555	4 04,447	Kálpi ...	15,856
22	Jhánsi ...	...	4	1,567	3,17,826	Mau ...	16,428
23	Lalitpur ...	...	2	1,947	2,12,661	Lalitpur ...	8,976
24	Cawnpore ...	3	9	2,337	11,56,055	Cawnpore ...	113,601
25	Fatehpur ...	1	6	1,637	6,63,877	Fatehpur ...	19,879
26	Bánda ...	1	8	2,961	6,97,684	Bánda ...	27,913
27	Allahabad ...	2	9	2,840	13,96,241	Allahabad ...	71,483
28	Hamírpur ...	1	6	2,296	5,29,137	Ráth ...	14,515
29	Jaunpur ...	1	5	1,554	10,25,100	Jaunpur ...	23,327
30	Gorakhpur ...	3	6	4,585	20,19,361	Gorakhpur city...	51,117
31	Basti ...	2	5	2,788	14,73,029	Menhdáwal ...	8,124
32	Azamgarh ...	3	5	2,147	13,17,554	Azamgarh ...	15,770
33	Mirzapur ...	1	4	5,224	10,15,826	Mirzapur ...	67,274
34	Benares ...	1	3	998	7,94,900	Benares ...	175,188
35	Gházipur ...	4	4	1,451	8,73,130	Gházipur ...	38,854
36	Ballia ...	1	2	1,137	6,86,368	Ballia ...	8,521
37	Pilibhít ...	2	3	1,350	4,83,953	Pilibhít ...	29,840
	Total ...	71	178	81,748	30,781,204	...	

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1879-80 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
482	6	9	45	13	370	1,04,544	62,119	2,81,625
1,917	15	17	27	21	424	3,08,709	12,07,235	15,21,867
1,046	10	13	24	12	388	46,176	12,19,833	15,02,894
2,091	16	19	18	17	930	3,00,225	22,24,841	27,03,682
1,596	9	29	31	8	477	1,47,932	12,30,602	13,80,912
1,808	22	20	38	20	570	3,77,816	21,34,038	25,06,606
6,516	10	8	150	50	155	1,37,997	2,43,078	5,13,051
4,417	3	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,139	1,17,833
591	2	4	50	50	228	62,861	4,28,851	4,93,849
2,955	11	11	24	8	2,479	2,50,676	12,28,434	13,87,145
2,853	18	21	16	14	600	2,85,026	13,36,351	18,14,335
2,358	14	10	26	20	641	2,06,449	10,36,250	12,05,446
2,240	17	20	39	26	3,061	3,41,444	13,13,626	16,66,609
2,356	14	17	28	22	2,723	3,17,271	11,19,771	16,87,183
1,038	11	14	22	19	618	2,01,548	15,94,566	19,72,646
1,228	20	25	28	4	1,211	3,07,774	17,83,954	22,77,880
1,798	17	24	29	19	3,027	3,52,409	12,28,733	15,54,333
1,442	14	16	15	10	514	2,01,472	12,60,499	14,45,711
1,559	11	17	24	13	408	1,68,192	13,28,328	14,65,973
1,733	13	14	34	12	365	1,79,260	10,86,861	20,88,297
971	16	15	22	12	1,818	2,09,993	9,10,473	11,80,769
607	11	13	20	14	593	1,92,644	4,22,260	5,49,329
749	5	5	36	24	303	1,18,909	1,48,633	1,80,767
2,042	19	26	45	29	707	3,13,950	21,49,245	39,02,862
1,592	11	11	35	19	422	1,49,359	13,08,344	14,47,846
1,272	20	17	27	21	523	2,44,040	12,07,104	12,95,358
3,956	21	21	24	17	4,704	4,28,580	23,72,240	28,98,396
918	12	8	30	9	427	2,21,950	10,68,282	11,64,480
3,215	16	12	18	13	425	1,77,422	12,40,366	15,03,179
8,391	17	14	46	32	639	2,94,602	17,01,712	21,12,255
7,524	11	9	32	12	433	1,60,402	13,14,331	14,52,697
5,532	14	12	27	23	470	2,22,432	16,59,265	18,92,363
4,104	14	10	60	40	538	2,01,019	8,56,247	11,72,367
1,919	10	14	20	9	972	2,79,056	8,94,805	13,93,081
3,906	12	8	14	5	388	1,21,203	10,51,194	14,00,000
2,431	7	4	28	12	374	93,744	6,12,830	7,85,330
1,308	5	8	42	...	1,414	1,36,656	7,18,456	9,24,429
92,461	474	518	...	...	34,389	79,99,256	42,798,896	5,48,42,885

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil Divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions. Revenue.	Number of sub-divisions. Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
38	Lucknow ...	3	2	979	7,78,195	Lucknow ...	273,126
39	Unao ...	4	4	1,768	9,45,955	Purwa ...	10,880
40	Bara Banki ...	3	4	1,768	11,13,430	Rudauli ...	12,517
41	Sitapur ...	4	3	2,215	9,32,959	Khairabad ...	15,677
42	Hardoi ...	4	4	2,300	9,31,377	Shahabad ...	18,254
43	Kheri ...	2	3	2,993	7,38,089	Kheri ...	7,001
44	Fyzabad ...	4	1	1,688	10,24,652	Fyzabad ...	37,804
45	Bahraich ...	3	2	2,740	7,74,640	Bahraich ...	18,889
46	Gonda ...	3	2	2,881	11,68,462	Balrampur ...	13,878
47	Rae Bareli ...	4	4	1,740	9,89,008	Jais ...	11,689
48	Sultánpur ...	2	4	1,707	10,42,227	Perkinsganj ...	4,950
49	Partabgarh ...	3	3	1,434	7,84,156	Manickpur ...	4,088
	Total ...	39	36	24,213	11,223,150	...	
	Grand Total ...	110	214	1,05,961	42,004,354	...	

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1879-80 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh*—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
956	11	19	25	10	1,689	2,49,204	7,27,673	10,83,484
1,758	15	11	24	12	479	1,85,426	13,53,653	16,62,553
2,093	16	13	28	13	538	1,32,845	16,21,027	17,39,267
2,365	11	14	30	15	638	82,045	12,54,469	14,89,582
1,963	22	17	25	9	1,823	2,51,171	12,90,712	16,33,709
1,777	11	9	50	36	536	43,880	7,46,412	841,295
2,568	15	13	23	7	780	1,99,352	10,27,750	12,66,856
1,944	16	13	32	16	446	1,13,113	9,54,740	11,21,676
2,834	18	16	35	27	570	1,44,502	14,53,838	16,15,063
1,768	19	15	16	10	482	2,29,901	12,67,752	14,41,256
2,526	12	10	25	9	481	1,58,637	11,75,607	12,74,845
2,214	7	12	24	9	372	1,15,079	9,68,635	19,37,270
24,766	173	162	337	173	8,834	19,05,155	1,38,42,268	1,71,06,856
1,17,327	647	680	337	173	43,223	99,04,411	5,66,41,164	7,19,49,741

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-

District.	Inhabited houses.			
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dún ...	5,147	19,610	24,757	50,862
Saháranpur ...	19,300	177,935	197,235	314,396
Muzaffarnagar ...	20,372	134,640	155,012	250,870
Meerut ...	19,928	248,722	268,650	367,010
Bulandshahr ...	14,341	168,353	182,694	309,965
Aligarh ...	24,400	187,033	211,433	373,559
Kumaun ...	42,738	34,886	77,624	147,587
Garhwál ...	34,423	22,870	57,293	97,777
Tarai parganas ...	366	41,366	41,732	71,578
Bijnor ...	6,974	151,609	158,583	257,646
Moradabad ...	17,128	235,216	252,344	387,924
Budaun ...	4,334	189,532	193,866	321,901
Bareilly ...	8,605	191,572	200,177	353,935
Pilibhít ...	1,550	94,714	96,264	164,825
Shábjahánpur ...	5,589	183,369	188,958	334,651
Muttra ...	23,046	146,450	169,496	280,895
Agra ...	35,325	188,919	224,244	387,709
Farukhabad ...	11,787	186,916	198,703	337,860
Mainpuri ...	4,844	146,044	150,888	283,872
Etáwah ...	4,265	112,220	116,485	254,096
Etah ...	8,742	154,358	163,100	295,932
Jalaun ...	10,154	78,823	88,977	152,216
Jhánsi ...	12,549	60,246	72,795	119,758
Lalitpur ...	4,380	42,393	46,773	74,308
Cawnpore ...	56,759	215,473	272,232	436,692
Fatehpur ...	5,005	147,772	152,777	240,333
Bánda ...	5,705	155,257	160,962	240,932
Allahabad ...	7,251	298,921	306,172	480,730
Hamírpur ...	19,891	101,120	121,011	192,836
Jaunpur ...	1,090	199,177	200,267	357,038
Gorakhpur ...	3,019	378,218	381,237	694,161
Basti ...	442	247,826	248,268	488,950
Azamgarh ...	380	224,289	224,669	471,075
Mirzapur ...	11,063	207,996	219,059	337,971
Benares ...	18,010	138,190	156,200	272,209
Gházipur ...	869	189,847	190,716	309,638
Ballia ...	112	144,687	144,799	243,311
Total ...	469,883	5,846,569	6,316,452	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32,338	17,829	15,916	116,945	98	1,061	190	460
264,567	170,258	134,796	884,017	398	217	61	302
215,088	124,755	99,394	690,107	417	58	1	1
481,510	236,452	191,132	1,276,104	540	2,149	142	730
284,449	183,769	158,494	936,667	488	77	30	58
324,436	203,811	171,527	1,078,333	549	178	61	62
130,771	83,870	71,086	433,314	72	1,452	19	311
98,894	57,973	55,644	310,288	56	26	...	65
55,927	31,005	27,148	185,658	202	23	1	...
228,564	137,757	113,186	787,153	394	73	...	24
344,761	209,089	180,663	1,12[illegible],437	492	289	22	398
279,111	182,608	152,236	935,856	471	38	15	76
305,051	195,159	169,041	1,023,186	631	342	49	460
144,019	93,236	81,873	488,953	358	...	...	23
283,274	176,563	155,091	949,579	544	195	28	181
243,175	142,040	117,420	783,530	539	322	14	4
327,799	188,277	164,868	1,068,653	579	1,673	535	1,537
283,377	161,907	135,706	918,850	535	120	36	423
228,503	143,119	110,351	765,845	461	129	3	85
201,658	115,864	97,023	668,641	394	45	16	86
252,750	158,589	126,621	833,892	479	73	41	20
133,763	64,422	54,046	404,447	260	32	31	1
110,161	47,821	40,086	317,826	203	165	49	44
67,723	37,336	33,294	212,661	109	193	...	...
378,103	182,793	158,467	1,156,055	495	454	184	416
225,602	105,230	92,712	663,877	405	36	26	5
231,441	118,877	106,434	697,684	256	66	178	8
465,261	235,340	214,910	1,396,241	492	1,519	747	623
179,055	83,360	73,386	529,137	230	23	...	...
330,060	188,223	149,779	1,025,100	659	86	8	23
640,981	383,921	300,298	2,019,361	440	83	10	451
450,177	295,760	238,142	1,473,029	528	41	...	3
429,899	239,252	177,328	1,317,554	614	59	15	22
336,448	182,847	158,560	1,0[illegible]5,826	194	718	139	426
267,709	134,813	120,169	794,900	796	321	161	203
308,900	143,264	111,333	873,130	602	123	...	...
245,286	116,271	81,500	686,368	604	4	1	1
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	30,781,204	377	12,463	2,813	7,532

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-Western

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Dehra Dún ...	102,814	12,420	...	...	...
Saháranpur ...	604,422	279,015	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	498,950	191,097	...	...	...
Meerut ...	991,226	281,857	...	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	760,602	175,900	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	955,121	117,911	...	...	...
Kumaun ...	425,963	5,569	...	...	...
Garhwál ...	308,396	1,796	...	5	...
Tarai parganas ...	122,657	62,977	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	493,601	243,455	...	..	...
Moradabad ...	751,779	369,949	...	...	...
Budaun ...	795 843	139,884	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	828,648	193,687	...	...	...
Pilibhít ..	368,935	114,995	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur ...	822,576	126,597	2	...	...
Muttra ...	718,448	64,046	...	696	...
Agra ...	962,361	102,547	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	815,678	101,537	1	1,055	...
Mainpuri ..	724,663	40,965	...	...	...
Etáwah ...	631,923	36,571	...	...	...
Etah ...	750,839	82,721	...	162	36
Jalaun ...	378,855	25,528	...	...	...
Jhánsi ...	305,151	12 417	...	..	...
Lalitpur ...	185,186	4,782	...	11,356	11,144
Cawnpore ...	1,065,786	89,215	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	593,256	70,554	...	...	...
Bánda ...	657,107	40,325	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,211,778	181,574	...	...	...
Hamírpur ...	495,339	33,775	...	...	...
Jaunpur ...	928,685	96,298	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	1,819,445	199,372	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,247,201	225,784	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	1,139,115	178,343	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	949,644	64,899	...	...	...
Benares ...	715,350	78,865	...	...	...
Gházipur ...	783,889	89,118	...	...	...
Ballia ...	632,756	53,596	...	...	...
Total ...	* 26,543,998	4,189,941	3	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
37,506	79,439	Urdu ...	...	...	
312,846	571,171	Ditto ...	679	...	
251,971	438,136	Ditto ...	...	...	
537,230	738,874	Ditto ...	Unknown		
460,343	476,324	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
456,621	616,712	Ditto ditto ...	4,531	3,421	
387,897	45,417	Hindi ...	...	...	
266,843	43,445	Ditto ...	...	...	
102,975	82,683	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
280,568	456,585	Urdu ...	...	...	
638,046	484,391	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
628,102	307,754	Hindi ...	...	...	
636,042	387,144	Urdu ...	488	...	
315,472	168,481	Hindustani ...	...	...	
634,112	315,467	Urdu and Hindi ...	8,039	9,512	
400,560	382,970	Ditto ditto ...	130	...	
501,064	567,589	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
511,462	407,388	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
462,270	303,575	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	...	
401,904	266,737	Ditto ditto ...	2,114	1,717	
505,156	328,736	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
185,221	219,226	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
129,320	188,506	Hindi ...	...	...	
109,242	103,419	Hindi and Urdu ...	766	514	
564,010	592,045	Urdu and Nagri ...	725	...	
344,748	319,129	Hindi ...	32	...	
347,038	350,646	Ditto ...	34	...	
660,344	735,897	Hindi and Urdu ...	396	...	
207,636	321,501	Hindi ...	...	...	
700,313	324,787	Urdu and Hindi ...	39	...	
1,629,253	390,108	Hindi ...	449	...	
1,161,384	311,645	Urdu and Hindi ...	271	...	
846,780	470,774	Hindi ...	93	...	
529,683	486,143	Ditto ...	118	...	
349,705	445,195	Hindi and Urdu ...	788	...	
464,130	409,000	Hindi ...	187	...	
368,351	318,017	Ditto ...	10	...	
17,326,148	13,455,056	...	19,869	15,164	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-Western

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Lucknow ...	94,576	43,734	138,310	Details
Unao ...	2,325	187,937	190,262	
Bara Banki ...	930	246,936	247,866	
Sitapur ...	5,609	263,403	269,012	
Hardoi ...	180,590		180,590	
Kheri ...	195,658		195,658	
Fyzabad ...	4,788	188,691	193,479	
Bahraich ...	52	152,955	153,007	
Gonda ...	154	218,936	219,090	
Rae Bareli ...	7,342	229,917	247,259	
Sultánpur ...	22	222,379	222,401	
Partabgarh ...	526	156,250	156,776	
Total ...	2,413,710		2,413,710	...
Grand Total ...	8,730,162		8,730,162	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
not available.			778,195 945,955 1,113,430 932,959 931,377 738,089 1,024,652 774,640 1,168,462 989,008 1,042,227 784,156	Details not available.			
...	...	...	11,223,150	...	...	...	...
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	42,004,354	377	12,463	2,813	7,532

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-

District.	Classification of Population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Lucknow ...					
Unao ...					
Bara Banki ...					
Sitapur ...					
Hardoi ...					
Kheri ...				Details	not
Fyzabad ...					
Bahraich ...					
Gonda ...					
Rae Bareli ...					
Sultánpur ...					
Partabgarh ...					
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	26,543,998	4,189,941	3	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
available.		Hindi and Urdu ...	395	...	
		Ditto ...	...	...	
		Ditto ...	90	...	
		Urdu and Hindi ...	29	...	
		Ditto ...	129	...	
		Hindi	...	...	
		Urdu and Hindi ...	536	...	
		Ditto ...	58	...	
		Ditto ...	229	...	
		Ditto ...	2	...	
		Ditto ...	105	...	
		Ditto ...	49	...	
...	...	...	1,622	...	
17,326,148	12,455,056	...	21,511	15,164	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

I.—Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity.	N-W. P. ...	10,496	47,74,666	...	
	Oudh ...	1,895	8,59,412	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. P. ...	54,381	3,44,81,825	...	
	Oudh ...	21,205	1,35,29,128	...	
Settled for 10 years or under 30.	N.-W. P. ...	11,229	16,32,477	...	
	Oudh ...	38	5,040	...	
Settled under 10 years.	N.-W. P. ...	1,051	4,56,566	...	
	Oudh ...	22	3,315	...	
Settlement in progress.	N.-W. P. ...	4,081	17,35,803	...	
	Oudh ...	96	...	...	
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	81,238	4,30,81,337	...	
	Oudh ...	23,256	1,43,96,895	..	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,		104,494	5,74,78,232	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of rights.	N.-W. P. ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
	Oudh ...	...	...	..	
	Total ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
Settlement without such records	N.-W. P. ...	...	4,65,350	...	
	Oudh ...	23,256	1,05,48,397	...	
	Total ...	23,256	1,10,13,747	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed summary.	N.-W. P.,	538	2,02,180	...	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
	Total...	538	2,02,180	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal (for Oudh).

1.—*The survey for the year ending 30th September*, 1879.

Survey.

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
		Miles.	Miles.			Rs a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976 68	979	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Bánki ...	...	1,727 72	1,768	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2 205·80	2,253	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2 285·64	2,300	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1 649·03	1,688	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388 21	2,336	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684 04	2,741	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,740	...	...	44 10 11	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	...	1,700 77	1,707	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458 42	1,435	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,256	...	...	38 11 0	...	...	...	

N. B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by villages" cannot be accurately given of the districts as at present constituted, the professional survey having been concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—Fiscal for the N.-W.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Unculti
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dehra Dún ...	9,869	21,953	35,378	67,200	21,120
Saháranpur ...	110,017	61,212	565,401	736,630	266,880
Muzaffarnagar ...	120,337	79,448	452,199	651,984	206,680
Meerut	281,095	303,526	463,600	1,048,221	242,091
Bulandshahr ...	36,754	284,694	460,048	781,496	263,405
Aligarh	113,223	377,933	406,558	897,714	127,983
Kumaun	...	...	184,960	184,960	334,720
Garhwál	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976
Tarái	Information not available.			173,440	123,520
Bijnor	11,067	23,186	557,003	591,256	360,208
Moradabad ...	...	97,606	704,283	801,889	312,698
Budaun	...	157,652	720,639	878,291	277,560
Bareilly	22,514	87,551	597,135	707,200	211,840
Pilibhít	37,773	16,584	436,587	490,944	209,026
Shéhjahánpur ...	...	138,138	492,992	631,130	354,410
Muttra	35,799	145,818	512,783	694,400	93,596
Agra	23,045	159,408	549,255	731,708	191,410
Farukhabad ...	40,133	322,891	286,382	649,406	159,866
Mainpuri ...	89,219	180,415	337,726	607,360	121,600
Etáwah	111,168	89,155	342,985	543,308	376,434
Etah	79,904	183,293	440,044	703,241	165,348
Jalaun	...	19,287	588,156	607,443	119,648
Jhánsi	500	18,794	390,306	409,600	235,520
Lalitpur	...	25,766	177,133	202,899	593,643
Cawnpore	137,093	236,998	484,211	858,302	229,865
Fatehpur	...	135,806	384,387	520,193	241,715
Bánda	...	...	936,960	936,960	644,480
Allahabad	50	368,728	637,244	1,006,022	309,867
Hamírpur	1,243	16,314	713,542	731,099	461,602
Jaunpur	...	560,600	34,327	594,927	286,566
Gorakhpur ...	...	906,057	688,306	1,594,363	773,576
Ballia	Not known	...	...	497,665	73,869
Basti	...	811,276	358,649	1,169,925	330,042
Azamgarh	...	688,288	74,645	762,933	244,066
Mirzapur	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	316,515
Benares	Detail not available.		...	465,708	19,910
Gházipur	...	...	...	652,800	1,15,200
Total and average rates.	1,260,803	6,720,125	14,772,536	24,543,077	9,440,446

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROVINCES AND OUDH.

area in acres for 1879-80.

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.												
Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.			Remarks.
7	8	9	10			11			12			13
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
654,080	742,400	63,495	0	15	1	0	11	6	0	1	4	
307,885	1,311,895	12,12 911	1	10	4	1	3	4	0	14	10	
148,733	1,007,397	12,22,729	1	14	0	1	6	9	1	3	5	
185,400	1,475,712	21 84,616	2	1	4	1	11	1	1	7	8	
140,960	1,185,861	12,38,209	1	9	4	1	3	0	1	0	8	
208,326	1,234,023	21,41,674	2	6	2	2	1	5	1	11	9	
3,290,880	3,810,560	2,44,115	1	5	1	0	14	8	0	1	0	
3,370,645	3,505,280	96,158	0	13	11	0	11	5	0	0	5	
288,640	585,600	4,14,884	2	6	3	1	6	4	0	11	4	
139,436	1,090,900	11,88,969	2	0	0	1	3	11	1	1	4	
100,491	1,215,078	14,09,178	1	12	1	1	4	3	1	2	7	
89,689	1,245,440	10,38,059	1	2	11	0	14	4	0	13	4	
1,10,080	1,029,120	13,14,144	1	13	9	1	6	11	1	4	5	
76,138	776,108	7,33,706	1	8	0	1	2	2	0	15	2	
104,856	1,090,396	11,82,236	1	14	0	1	3	2	1	1	4	
61,741	849,737	15,96,541	2	4	9	2	0	7	1	14	0	
202,485	1,125,603	17,88,842	2	7	1	1	15	0	1	9	5	
237,087	1,046,359	12,32,903	1	14	5	1	8	5	1	2	10	
355,840	1,084,800	12,65,083	2	1	4	1	11	9	1	2	8	
151,495	1,071,237	13,30,986	2	7	2	1	15	6	1	3	11	
225,757	1,094,346	10 55,951	1	8	0	1	3	6	0	15	5	
191,488	918,579	9,15,481	1	8	1	1	4	2	0	15	1	
285,294	930,414	4,40,927	1	1	3	0	11	5	0	7	7	
277,794	1,074,336	1,52,008	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	
407,454	1,495,621	21,58,755	2	8	3	1	15	9	1	7	1	
285,367	1,047,275	13,08,396	2	8	3	1	11	9	1	3	11	
250,880	1,832,320	12,84,193	1	5	11	0	13	0	0	11	3	
478,978	1,794,867	23,69,732	2	5	8	1	13	0	1	5	1	
257,219	1,449,920	10,62,072	1	7	3	0	14	6	0	11	9	
91,463	972,956	12,48,136	2	1	7	1	6	8	1	4	6	
512,964	2,880,903	16,86,762	1	0	11	0	11	11	0	9	4	
140,433	711,958	6,24,681	1	4	1	1	1	6	0	14	0	
237,999	1,737,966	13,19,492	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	12	2	
369,122	1,369,121	17,11,364	2	3	10	1	11	5	1	4	0	
785,721	1,952,137	8,57,030	1	0	2	0	11	9	0	7	0	
142,462	628,080	8,96,305	1	14	10	1	13	6	1	5	10	
160,000	928,000	10,86,554	1	10	8	1	6	8	1	2	9	
15,318,982	49,301,805	4,30,75,277	1	12	1	1	4	9	0	14	0	

I—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—Fiscal for the N.-W.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	Cultivated			Total.	Uncultivated.	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands and culturable.	Unculturable waste.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463	139,046	155,210
Unao	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408	244,263
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986	193,440
Sitapur ...	...	158,357	772,704	931,061	325,158	185,845
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,004	394,309	214,796
Kheri	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925	274,937
Fyzabad ...	...	352,730	254,478	607,208	228,317	245,031
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,333	801,436	558,710	135,191
Gonda ...	...	208,318	861,835	1,070,153	503,071	181,039
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	146,741	570,513	331,658	211,740
	...					
Sultánpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911	251,722
Partabgarh ...		344,498	103,764	448,262	190,524	279,592
Total ...	...	2,959,089	5,315,747	8,274,836	4,038,023	2,572,806

Note.—The areas in this statement are exclusive of the Government
The assessment includes the amount assessed on, but not col

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROVINCES AND OUDH.

area in acres for 1879-80—(concluded).

Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
626,719	*a*7,89,387 5 3	2 6 0	1 11 11	1 4 1	(*a*) Increase due chiefly to omissions of exemption allowed to loyal talukdars from last return.
1,131,752	*b*13,71,305 0 0	2 5 8	1 10 1	1 3 4	(*b*) Jama as fixed by settlement officer has been correctly shown now.
1,131,663	15,74,503 0 0	2 3 6	1 12 9	1 6 3	
1,442,064	*c*13,10,427 0 0	1 6 8	1 1 3	0 14 6	(*c*) Minor alterations in revenue made in 1878-79.
1,472,109	13,73,297 0 0	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	
1,626,485	8,42,540 0 0	1 1 7	0 10 7	0 8 3	
1,080,556	11,60,462 0 0	1 14 8	1 7 10	1 1 2	
1,495,337	9,67,558 0 0	1 3 4	0 11 11	0 10 4	
1,754,263	*d*15,44,190 0 0	1 7 0	1 0 1	0 14 1	(*d*) As at (*b*).
1,113,911	*e*12,87,050 12 1	2 4 1	1 6 9	1 2 6	(*e*) Rs. 1,713-12-8, twice included before, have now been expunged.
1,092,428	*f*11,94,488 6 4	2 1 4	1 6 8	1 1 5	(*f*) Increase on account of progressive jama.
918,378	9,84,687 1 4	2 3 4	1 10 10	1 1 1	
14,885,665	1,43,96,895 9 0	1 11 9	1 3 7	0 15 6	

reserved forest.

lected from jagirs and muáfis.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue of last year (1878-79).		Revenue of this year (1879-80).		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,25,81,702	4,15,85,358	4,40,28,141	4,28,73,797	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year (add).	3,77,955	2,58,512	4,04,386	3,39,158	...	...
Total ...	4,29,59,657	4,18,43,870	4,44,32,527	4,32,15,253	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	2,50,586	490	17,09,558	10,67,772	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,09,071	4,18,43,380	4,27,22,969	4,21,47,481	16,61,395	4,04,86,086
Collections from Government estates ...	3,04,514	3,02,618	3,79,262	3,76,902	47,303	3,29,599
Income from sale of Government estates ...	73,113	70,882	62,721	61,448	...	61,448
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	6,23,026	5,18,853	2,32,739	2,13,065	5,242	2,07,823
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,37,09,724	4,27,35,733	4,33,97,691	4,27,98,896	17,13,940	4,10,84,956

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year (add).	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	...	...	...
Difference ...	575,488	...	...
Collections from Government estates.	2,360	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,273	...	...
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	19,674	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,98,795	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
11	
	Rs.
Demand for 1878-79	4,37,09,724
Ditto 1879-80	43,397,691
Total ...	3,12,033
Increase.	
By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures ...	12,425
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	1,25,678
By alluvion	32,040
By territorial transfer	15,37,693
By grant of waste land	23,908
By progressive assessment	18,447
By land released from occupation by Govt. ...	2,361
Miscellaneous	76,211
Total ...	18,28,763
Decrease.	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement...	36,655
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over assessment or other cause	17,522
By diluvion	8,713
By territorial transfer	16,23,138
By Government appropriation	3,364
Miscellaneous	4,51,404
Total ...	21,40,796
Net decrease	3,12,033

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue (for Oudh).*

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1877-78).			*Revenue this year* (1878-79).		
	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,33,42,288 6 9	1,60,300 9 10	1,28,33,787 9 11	1,37,44,199 3 9	84,242 8 3	1,36,20,347 8 3
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	4,76,297 9 7	11 0 0	3,66,147 8 8	4,018 10 6	...	1,854 10 6
Total ...	1,38,18,586 0 4	1,60,311 9 10	1,31,99,935 2 7	1,37,48,217 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	1,195 3 0	...	...	383 0 0	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	1,38,17,390 13 4	1,60,311 9 10	1,31,99,935 2 7	1,37,47,834 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9
Land revenue not on the roll, *i.e.*, fluctuating mahâls.	...	...	...	20,675 1 11	...	16,226 9 2
Collections from Government estates.	10,240 14 1	224 13 8	8,714 13 0	15,360 0 2	26 7 9	13,426 12 8
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	19,538 1 9	...	19,538 1 9
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	19,881 2 11	508 0 0	11,464 11 5	4,899 6 8	...	4,899 6 8
Total ...	1,38,47,512 14 4	1,61,044 7 6	1,32,20,114 11 0	1,38,08,307 8 9	84,269 0 0	1,36,76,293 1 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue (for Oudh)*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	...	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	..	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	4,85,062 2 9	1,31,37,140 0 0	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Land revenue not on the roll, *i.e.*, fluctuating mahâls.	...	16,296 9 2	4,418 8 9	...	...	Figures for columns 2, 3 and 4 for 1877-78 were included with "miscellaneous" last year.
Collections from Government estates.	1,455 5 8	11,971 7 0	1,906 11 9	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	19,538 1 9	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	...	4,899 6 8	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,86,517 8 5	1,31,89,775 8 7	47,74[illegible] 7 9	...	...	

A.—Legislative.

Statements 1—3.—*Blank.*

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P.)—1—*Blank.*

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and appel*

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.				Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of province in square miles.	Population of province.
1				2	3	4
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...	4 divisions, 12 districts, 43 tahsils, and 3 cantonments.	23,992 square miles, *vide* Census Report for 1869.	11,220,232, *vide* Census Report for 1869.
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native .			
		Unpaid,	European, Native .			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class...	Paid ..	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native .			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ..			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Small Cause Court confined to proper functions ...				...	...	...
Ditto ditto ordinary criminal and civil				...	...	...
Judges exercising civil powers only				...	...	...
Board of Magistrates				...	...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction, Ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872.				...	...	...
Sessions Courts				...	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...				...	...	...

a Includes Civil Judge of Lucknow

PROTECTION.

NAL 1 (FOR OUDH).

late, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last day of the year 1879.

Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of judges previous to appointment	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	These officers include talukdars who are Honorary Assistant Commissioners or Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners. The civil and rent powers with which they are invested are respectively those laid down in Act XIII. of 1879, and sections 88, 89 and 90 of Act XIX. of 1868.	..	...	...	1	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
3	6 and 1		...	...	...	...	8
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	...	...	...	1
1	1		...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
14	1		...	...	...	...	14
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
3	1		..	...	...	...	3
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	1	...	...	...
22	1		...	...	...	...	22
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
5	1		...		...	...	5
4	1		...	2	1	1	...
23	1		...	...	...	...	23
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
12	1		...	...	...	...	12
19	1		...	8	6	5	...
26	1		...	...	...	...	26
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
2	1		...	...	...	...	2
1	1	Act XI. of 1865 ...	...	...	1	...	...
3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
39	1	District and Sub-judges, and Munsifs, &c.	...	1	2	a 4	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	4	6	2	...
4	With assessors ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
1	1	Sessions High Court ..	...	1	...	...	...
197	...	...	...	21	20	13	148

under Act XXXII. of 1871.

II —STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial Crimi

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and appellate,*

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.
1				13	14
				Rs.	Rs.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	865	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	12,000	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate, Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate, Magistrates exercising criminal, civil and revenue powers.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	3,716	...
			Native ...	...	1,533
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	3,851	...
			Native ...	...	2,060
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	7,767	...
			Native ...	...	3,572
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions ...				12,000	...
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil...				12,109	...
Judges exercising civil powers only				11,714	3,360
Board of Magistrates				...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction Ditto exercising special powers under section 36 Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872				18,834	...
Sessions Courts				38,000	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				36,000	...
Grand Total				...	.

b This ncludes the civil cases by decided

PROTECTION.

NAL, (FOR OUDH).

existing in the districts of Oudh, on the last day of the year 1879—(contd.)

Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	*Number of cases decided during the year.* Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue or rent.	Appeals in all departments.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.								
865		...			24	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			939*	...	...	* Includes city bench of 6 Honorary Magistrates.
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			29	...	...	
13,320		City Magte.			1,631	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			298	566	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			265	483	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
3,716		...			24	25	11	
45,408		...			1,733	3,868	3,880	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			179	25	1	
13,635		...			326	251	823	
61,831		...			4,247	2,456	6,606	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			408	549	43	
1,53,817		...			4,070	1,720	2,929	
1,18,268		...			8,766	9,105	9,535	
...		...			...	...	...	
120	...	...			145	263	75	
19,756	..	...			...	4,351	...	
26,757	...	Cantt. Magte.			715	437	249	Fyzabad cantonment did district work also.
1,56,048	...	...			(*b*)	12,355	...	1,065
...	...	...			...	...	...	
2,75,411	...	...			539	63	884	3,121
1,84,637	...	...			432	...	...	1,700
57,377	...	...			23	...	...	761 besides 819 revision cases, miscellaneous appeals, and applications.
2411,30,961	...	...	...	...	24,736	36,517	24,536	6,737

Rs. 6,64,873 for the province.

273 days, excluding 52 Sundays and 40 holidays.

17 Barristers and 150 pleaders of all grades in the province.

24 Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code.	2	3	...	3	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy. Chapter VII.	2	3	1	2	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII	1,273	5,996	1,664	4,189	25	118
Offences by or relating to public servants. Chapter IX.	258	299	118	176	...	5
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X.	2,856	6,016	1,586	4,379	7	44
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI.	1,725	2,421	750	1,616	6	49
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII.	310	320	132	184	...	4
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII.	162	356	109	247	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.—Chapter XIV.	796	1,110	365	943	...	2
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV.	78	122	81	40	...	1
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.						
1. Murder	347	583	199	313	5	66
2. Attempt to commit murder,	90	107	36	68	1	3
3. Culpable homicide ...	240	512	191	269	4	48
4. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	10	18	1	16	...	1
5. Abetment of suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
6. Attempt to commit suicide,	1,229	901	227	663	7	4
7. Causing death by rash or negligent act.	62	81	32	49	...	...
8. Causing miscarriage, exposure of infant or concealment of birth.	237	270	92	167	3	6
9. Hurt	47,525	20,853	11,012	8,668	61	106
10. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1,374	1,067	648	408	2	9
11. Criminal force and assault,	9,333	11,241	6,590	4,580	17	54

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—*concluded.*) 12. Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour.	505	803	379	392	23	9
13. Rape ...	357	258	167	85	2	4
14. Unnatural offences ...	96	91	41	49	...	1
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. 1. Theft	63,861	36,699	5,239	21,191	110	159
2. Extortion	921	435	294	132	...	9
3. Robbery and dacoity ...	753	989	409	518	23	29
4. Criminal misappropriation,	690	669	299	413	2	5
5. Criminal breach of trust ..	1,246	1,055	448	536	7	14
6. Receiving stolen property,	5,904	9,087	2,232	6,717	51	87
7. Cheating	1,176	983	516	434	5	28
8. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	7	8	2	3	...	3
9. Mischief	7,418	5,839	3,430	2,332	116	61
10. Criminal trespass ...	54,215	13,224	4,856	8,123	17	154
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	161	216	134	50	5	29
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	86	227	63	164	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	2,843	2,372	1 658	672	5	39
Defamation, chapter XXI. ...	412	288	217	70	...	1
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoy ance,—Chapter XXII.	666	676	385	286	1	4
Abetments of offences and attempts to commit offences not otherwise provided for.	17	40	14	26	...	...
Total offences under the Indian Penal Code.	209,248	1 26,238	44,617	69,173	505	1,156

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879—(concluded).

	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial
Offences under special and local laws.	Act XXII. of 1864.—Cantonments.	2,680	4,385	379	4,006	...	...
	Act I. of 1871.—Cattle trespass	1,805	2,709	1,455	1,231	1	22
	Act VIII. of 1873.—Canals ...	1,755	4,545	889	3,656	...	...
	Act X. of 1871.—Excise ...	1,314	1,637	352	1,269	2	14
	Act XV. of 1873.—Municipalities.	8,089	16,337	1,787	14,519	5	26
	Act XIII. of 1857 and I of 1877. } Opium...	955	1,303	259	1,036	2	6
	Act V. of 1861, XX. of 1856, and XVI. of 1873. } Police...	4,214	10,426	647	9,762	2	15
	Act I. of 1879—Stamps ...	1,689	3,788	695	3,058	25	10
	Other offences against special and local laws.	3,667	7,367	1,198	6,137	8	24
	Total ...	26,168	52,497	7,661	41,674	45	117
	Grand Total ...	235,416	178,735	52,278	1,13,847	550	1,273

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

3.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with. Brough to trial during the year. Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Persons disposed of. Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Village officers, unpaid Magistrates.	38	11,606	328	10,074	413	2	22,461	2,951	3,207	16,056	119	68	60	4·50	29,695
Local subordinate, paid Magistrates.	227	26,520	719	29,624	1,795	41	59,126	9,236	9,438	39,138	939	146	199	3·50	107,745
Full power Magistrates, exercising power throughout the district.	1,222	53,240	3,266	31,614	1,743	385	91,470	15,171	14,416	60,746	2,047	246	844	6·00	208,633
Chief Magistrates of district.	37	2,837	264	2,001	125	196	5,460	660	682	3,791	179	84	64	5·50	12,418
Deputy Commissioners under section 36 of Act X. of 1872 (Oudh).	2	141	38	10	4	...	195	39	25	125	1	4	1	8·00	...
Total Magistracy ...	1,526	94,344	4,815	73,323	4,080	624	178,712	26,057	27,798	119,856	3,285	548	1,168	5·50	358,491
Sessions Court ..	332	2,232	145	25	27	102	3,607	5	852	2,384	103	32	231	35·	11,639
High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	36	1	...	...	...	37	...	4	29	...	...	1	10·50	23
Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1,858	96,612	4,961	73,348	4,107	726	182,356	26,062	28,654	122,269	3,388	580	1,400	25·50	370,153

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour	Detail of punishment: Fine: Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By village officers ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid magistrates ...	...	..	...	...	111	1,363	76	.	229	13,805	56	403	40	11	22	13,085	399	13	4
By subordinate local paid magistrates.	...	...	.	...	315	8,186	655	...	1,652	25,714	171	3,418	21	36	63	26,669	1,958	47	12
By full power magistrates of general jurisdiction.	...	...	...	...	1,013	16,445	939	...	3,245	26,922	740	6,506	1,063	2,412	1,249	25,675	4,178	404	126
By chief magistrates of districts.	..	...	..	...	76	1,166	78	.	180	1,587	62	491	122	165	163	1,389	424	32	23
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	3	...	63	55	...	..	21	...	8	4	...	...	...	8	6	2	5
By Sessions Courts ...	131	205	172	...	215	1,620	8	...	104	15	38	28	...	...	...	23	55	13	18
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	22	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	153	209	175	...	2,593	28,838	1,756		5,431	68 043	1,075	10,850	1,246	2,624	1,497	66,849	7,020	511	188

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1879—(concluded).

Class of tribunals.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
	Fine.					Imprisonment.										Whipped.		
						15 *days.*		6 *months.*		2 *years.*		7 *years.*		*Above* 7 *years*				
	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid magistrates ...	...	..	28,648	21,466	1,452	455	77	1,003	39	136	...	...	...	...	...	151	170	28
By subordinate local paid magistrates	2	...	1,02,321	95,962	6,214	3,012	231	6,253	238	360	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,082	283
By full power magistrates of general jurisdiction,	13	1	2,44,378	1,65,752	17,250	1,624	537	10,956	523	8,045	17	20	...	...	...	2,256	3,487	1,790
By chief magistrates of districts,	1	...	25,341	18,306	1,046	52	36	600	49	711	...	32	..	...	...	176	152	146
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	..	1,735	705	127	...	...	12	...	33	...	76	...	...	..	...	6	6
By Sessions Courts ..	7	3	28,518	9,808	1,600	8	..	207	7	445	...	1,077	...	105	.	6	22	35
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	4	4,30,941	3,11,999	27,639	5,136	881	5,933	856	9,730	17	1,206	...	105		3,660	4,919	2,348

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

5—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision.	Number of persons.								Remarks.
		Appeal or application rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
Magistrates of districts	5,905	587	3,821	523	625	9	145	137	58	
Sessions Courts	5,064	1,058	2,643	481	539	...	60	194	89	
High Court, North Western Provinces, and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	2,846	477	1,763	262	230	2	28	...	84	
Grand Total ...	13,815	2,122	8,227	1,266	1,394	11	233	331	231	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1879.

Class of suit.		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases						
On written obligations ..	Under Rs. 500 ..	10,403	46,314	9,817	...	69,291
	Above Rs. 500 ...	16	2,408	333	..	
On unwritten do. ...	Under Rs. 500 ..	2,165	2,877	3,751	.	8,950
	Above Rs 500 ...	..	199	18	...	
On account stated ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	3,565	2,546	2,252	...	8,652
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	264	25	...	
Money had and received,	Under Rs. 500 ..	791	748	796	...	2,4[illegible]2
	Above Rs. 500 ...	1	121	15	...	
Goods sold ...	Under Rs. 500 ..	2,769	821	1,421	...	5,049
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	28	10	...	
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,040	948	1,368	...	3,452
	Above Rs. 500 ...	1	75	20	...	
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Under Rs. 500 ..	1,017	398	292	...	1,786
	Above Rs 500	...	68	11	...	
Movable property or value thereof.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,292	2,043	3,910	...	7,539
	Above Rs 500 ...	133	137	24	...	
Damages ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	415	1,174	1,421	...	3,089
	Above Rs. 500 ...	2	63	14	..	
Suits under the Rent Law.						
Suits for arrears of rent, revenue, &c., ...		...	59,808	13,377	...	73,185
Suits and applications for or to contest ejectment or for recovery of occupancy		...	208	740	...	948
Suits for recovery of or compensation for excess rent and for compensation for withholding receipts and extorting by decrees and applications for compensation for improvements and wrongful dispossession.		...	237	252	...	489

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1879—(concluded).

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits under the Rent Law—(concluded).					
Suits connected with distraints ...	...	2,326	577	...	2,903
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	...	...	43	...	43
Suits and applications regarding production of accounts, &c.	...	...	34	...	34
Suits and applications not included in the above.	...	35,899	23,598	...	59,497
Other Suits.					
Suits for immovable property ...	2	6,087	3,716	...	9,805
Suits for specific performance of contract,	3	105	189	...	297
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	4,301	4,963	...	9,264
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	...	243	444	...	687
Suits for an account ..	1	85	53	...	139
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	...	6	12	...	18
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligation on the ground of fraud.	...	134	129	...	263
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	11	9	...	20
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	...	94	108	...	202
Suits for partition	...	94	45	...	139
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	9	18	...	27
Suits of other description not included in the above.	438	2,229	3,854	...	6,521
Total ...	23,995	74,630	71,253	...	169,878

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

7.—*Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Value of suits.				Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.	Remarks.
				Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	2,413	3,922	1,819	...	30,871	
Ditto	"	20	...	...	7,436	17,957	6,871	...	4,50,634	
Ditto	"	100	...	...	9,581	42,674	12,705	...	31,02,614	
Ditto	"	500	...	...	2,588	17,958	5,701	...	52,60,024	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	...	...	2,801	1,197	...	25,29,407	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	...	...	22	2,741	...	53,19,404	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	...	...	...	270	...	20,19,148	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	139	...	29,30,503	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	8	...	17,40,041	
Total, N.-W P. and Oudh			...	...	22,018	85,334	31,451	...	2,33,82,646	
In Revenue Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	...	13,293	6,840	...	62,324	
Ditto	"	20	...	...	...	29,345	11,643	...	4,85,849	
Ditto	"	100	...	...	...	20,077	13,203	...	13,69,002	
Ditto	"	500	...	...	...	357	3,515	...	6,85,129	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	...	...	8	332	...	2,10,718	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	...	...	3	89	...	1,61,461	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	...	...	...	3	...	14,684	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	15,000	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	..	63,083	35,626	...	30,04,167	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	22,018	1,48,417	67,077	...	2,63,86,813	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Class of courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1879.	Received by transfer	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	By arbitration.
Small cause courts	834	22,483	98	23,415	22	147	1,656	233	3,539	5,391	440
Unpaid local tribunals	186	2,573	104	2,863	8	2	470	110	341	744	..
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	4,922	80,685	4,000	89,607	1,010	553	6,248	1,103	15,708	13,882	962
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	5,407	27,739	6,136	39,282	99	175	5,906	1,216	2,404	4,301	91
Chief courts of districts	1,9	338	136	593	13	5	30	12	34	70	3
Superior courts of special jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	1	4	..	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	11,450	1,33,522	10,474	1,55,765	1,152	882	14,310	2,674	22,027	24,388	1,496
Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	28	197	...	225	2	...	20	8	7	23	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	3,715	62,922	3,773	70,410	3,044	170	7,167	5,029	2,930	14,744	148
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	3,6 9	35,523	2,600	41,742	3,331	388	4,218	1,092	2,188	4,637	139
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7,362	98,642	6,373	1,12,377	6,377	558	11,405	6,229	5,135	19,404	287
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	18,831	2,32,464	16,847	2,68,142	7,529	1,440	25,715	8,903	27,162	43,792	1,783

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879—(concluded).

Class of courts.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
Small cause courts	5,633	50	3,652	1,609	22,372	1,043	170	14	17·37	12 82	150	
Unpaid local tribunals	227	31	506	186	2,625	135	4	1	25·47	21 42	15	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	16 827	875	18,845	7,527	83,540	6,531	2,160	823	39 45	26 67	692	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	3,496	746	9,700	5,019	33,153	2,055	1,183	1,200	62·12	40 47	414	
Chief courts of districts	56	16	187	116	532	55	6	24	112 71	46·17	8	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	26,239	1,718	32,890	14,457	1,42,226	9,820	3,524	2,062	54 35	36 45	1,279	
Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid local tribunals	33	4	21	8	126	99	...	...	19·80	24 14	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	16,249	339	14 184	3,753	77,867	2,543	196	21	29·46	21·03	...	
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	5,304	586	11 970	5,030	41,893	2,849	438	468	37 20	29 60	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	21,586	929	26,175	8,801	1,06,886	5,491	634	489	34·20	26 91	...	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	47,825	2,647	59,065	23,258	2,49,112	17,751	4,158	2,551	44 27	31 68	1,279	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

9.—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under secs. 97 and 357, Act X. of 1877, and adjusted or withdrawn.	*Heard ex-parte.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	*Contested.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Civil appellate courts other than chief courts of district.	721	536	4,991	6,248	107	66	42	14	17	73	3,174	706	936	4,816	349	5,411	837
Collector's appellate courts,	304	3,456	23	3,783	37	201	140	15	18	173	1,925	317	645	2,887	308	3,606	177
Chief appellate court of district. Civil appeal,	1,760	10,450	839	13 049	4,966	361	78	9	36	123	3,284	455	959	4,698	365	10,513	2,53
Chief appellate court of district. Revenue appeal.	247	1,629	11	1,887	18	77	6	3	6	15	1,011	139	270	1,420	140	1,670	217
Superior appellate courts other than chief courts of province.	67	240	8	315	2	10	1	.	1	2	126	28	56	210	16	240	75
Total ...	3,099	16,311	5,872	25,282	5,130	715	267	41	78	386	9,520	1,645	2,866	14,031	1,178	21,440	3,842
Chief courts of province ...	801	1,987	...	2,788	1	193	149	2	31	192	1,062	77	301	1,440	78	1,821	964
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,900	18,298	5,872	*28,070	5,131	908	416	53	109	578	10,582	1,722	3 167	15,471	1,256	23,261	4,806

* Of this number 2 withdrawn and 1 stayed.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Applications to execute decrees.						
Pending	1,073	17,176	6,387	24,636	6,699	31,335
Filed	14,784	80,390	24,118	1,19,292	36,276	1,55,568
Received by transfer	17	2,309	4,780	7,106	3,401	10,507
Total ...	15,874	99,875	35,285	1,51,034	46,376	1,97,410
Decrees completely executed	3,954	19,963	8,791	32,708	17,163	49,871
Ditto partially ditto	3,116	23,447	5,189	31,752	6,313	38,065
Number of cases in which there was no execution,	6,752	36,908	10,742	54,402	12,647	67,049
Pending at the end of 1879	1,179	14,053	8 886	24,118	5,685	29,803
Decrees executed by possession being given ...	124	3,323	1,906	5,353	528	5,881
Total ...	15,125	97,694	35,514	1,48,333	42,336	1,90,669

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil, (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.—(concluded.)

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						
Imprisonment of person	901	736	1,350	2,987	2,034	5,021
Movable property attached	3,580	7,652	10,126	21,358	14,471	35,829
Ditto ditto sold	650	3,556	3,079	7,285	5,678	12,963
Immovable property attached	3	19,466	4,812	24,281	3,038	27,319
Ditto ditto sold	2	9,828	2,772	12,602	1,501	14,103
Orders directing temporary alienation of immovable property under the Code of Civil Procedure, North-Western Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orders under Section 243, Civil Procedure Code, and Section 125, Rent Act, Oudh.	...	...	...	...	297	297
Total ...	5,136	41,238	22,139	68,513	27,019	95,532

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

11.—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

Classes of courts in which jurors and assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with assessors.	*Jury trial.*		*Assessors' trial.*		Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judges' Courts, North-Western Provinces.	Assessors 3 Jurors 7	1	1,243	1	...	1,097	146	Assessors were employed in all sessions cases except those decided on confession. In the Sessions Courts assessors were chiefly taken from traders and land-holders; in the High Court the jurors were military officers, clerks and traders.
Commissioners' Courts in Oudh ...	Assessors 2	...	387	...	...	362	25	
High Court, North-Western Provinces.	Jurors 9	5	...	5	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration (for

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

Number.	Office.	Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 & upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b*.&c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause *d*.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										Rs. a. p.
A	Office of Inspr.-Genl of Regn., N.-W.P.&O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	10	119	117	15	7	22	290	964 14 0
2	Saháranpur ...	10	74	1,812	3 455	123	19	792	6,275	11,543 0 0
3	Meerut ..	12	100	1,791	3,362	111	1	886	6,251	12,180 2 0
4	Aligarh ...	8	43	752	1,974	27	13	758	3.567	6,594 8 0
5	Agra ...	19	90	1,535	3,060	431	57	1,198	6,371	10,984 8 0
6	Farukhabad ...	7	51	763	461	859	22	324	2,480	4,708 10 0
7	Mainpuri ...	13	43	778	601	1,455	29	689	3,595	6.454 2 0
8	Moradabad ...	12	44	1,690	2,401	155	30	932	5,252	10,340 12 0
9	Bareilly ...	13	62	959	283	1,134	3	280	2,791	6,378 2 0
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	10	60	1,264	2,038	111	78	877	4,428	7,731 8 0
11	Tarái parganas ...	2	6	40	37	1	..	39	123	181 2 0
12	Allahabad ...	12	44	744	1,238	86	44	341	2,497	5,170 2 0
13	Cawnpore ..	17	108	1,054	1,105	358	20	127	2,772	6,573 14 0
14	Bánda ...	15	25	340	511	140	...	25	1,041	2,069 6 0
15	Jaunpur ...	6	32	480	1,069	56	43	35	1,715	3,272 14 0
16	Azamgarh ...	7	35	905	1,509	75	17	87	2,628	5,510 10 0
17	Mirzapur ...	5	24	353	1,219	129	5	182	1.812	3,229 10 0
18	Benares ..	5	64	867	1,467	34	170	174	2,876	5,519 2 0
19	Gházipur ...	7	21	946	2,601	90	199	222	4,079	7,635 4 0
20	Gorakhpur ...	12	68	1,987	3,804	171	74	643	6,747	14,596 10 0
21	Jalaun ...	6	16	127	482	19	...	...	644	1,522 8 0
22	Jhánsi ...	7	8	104	319	7	4	3	445	1,037 4 0
23	Lalitpur ...	3	2	15	9	7	...	3	36	63 0 0
24	Kumaun ...	6	40	297	130	10	5	11	493	978 0 0
25	Family domains Maharaja of Benares.	4	1	225	434	168	10	329	1, 67	1,764 0 0
	Total, N -W. P. ...	221	1,071	19,947	33,686	5,772	850	8,979	70,305	1,37,003 8 0
26	Lucknow ...	11	59	639	1,055	125	5	128	2,011	4,551 14 0
27	Unao ..	15	43	271	849	71	8	26	1,268	2,782 6 0
28	Bara Banki ..	15	35	257	90	60	2	113	1,375	2,725 0 0
29	Sitapur ...	11	25	163	563	106	8	397	1,262	2,976 2 0
30	Hardoi ...	10	38	385	1,612	34	12	74	2,155	4,094 14 0
31	Kheri ...	8	11	76	250	10	...	176	523	944 6 0
32	Rae Bareli ...	13	42	187	712	26	8	49	1,024	2,113 4 0
33	Partabgarh ...	7	7	130	567	26	38	160	92	1,840 2 0
34	Sultanpur ...	9	26	182	554	3	45	56	866	1,578 12 0
35	Fyzabad ...	11	24	354	640	83	36	42	1,179	2,472 6 0
36	Gonda ...	9	30	240	598	171	4	219	1,262	2,272 4 0
37	Bahraich ...	9	12	47	133	43	...	773	1,008	978 10 0
	Total, Oudh ...	128	352	2,931	8,441	758	166	2,213	14,861	29,330 0 0
	Grand Total, N.-W P. and Oudh.	349	1,423	22,878	42,127	6,530	1,016	11,192	85,166	1,66,333 8 0

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1879-80.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK 1.

Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*	Leases for one year or less, &c (section 18, clause *c*,) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause *d*.)	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
				Optional.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								Rs a. p.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	11	1	...	..	...	...	20	13 4 0	9,87,400
613	1,873	60	143	2	1	...	2,692	1,048 14 0	30,77,266
514	1,448	39	577	7	34	...	2,619	1,049 4 0	40,41,103
419	926	...	62	5	3	14	1,429	622 0 0	23,89,052
824	1,955	208	380	13	38	9	3,427	1,327 7 0	37,31,240
688	344	605	13	...	22	...	1,672	693 2 0	14,01,769
666	390	1,0 2	39	3	44	...	2,144	837 0 0	19,55,968
9[illegible]6	1,389	76	188	16	62	2	2,719	1,264 14 0	40,76,237
599	181	602	38	1	22	...	1,443	557 10 0	26,64,807
854	1,752	26	95	16	7	...	2,750	1,065 12 0	23,14,295
42	28	...	10	...	...	1	81	24 12 0	50,435
285	351	12	92	4	11	...	755	279 10 0	25,45,364
561	345	71	19	1	27	...	1,024	436 14 0	23,66,839
172	340	78	6	...	...	...	596	223 0 0	4,99,089
3 9	989	18	15	...	1	...	1,342	526 4 0	10,37,617
340	1,213	23	19	...	9	1	1,605	668 2 0	17,83,650
341	1,526	16	18	...	120	...	2,021	1,082 6 0	10,71,686
800	1,655	17	51	...	...	...	2,523	932 14 0	18,45,190
570	1,352	31	25	.	...	...	1,978	842 4 0	17,95,873
367	1,3 3	29	19	...	8	8	1,744	797 12 0	40,86,507
113	166	9	...	...	1	2	291	130 12 0	4,10,401
23	119	1	1	...	...	...	144	60 14 0	2,91,646
22	15	...	...	...	2	...	39	13 12 0	13,708
168	45	11	...	...	2	...	226	120 12 0	3,99,523
144	299	17	17	...	...	...	477	178 14 0	5,63,734
10,438	20,025	2,952	1,827	68	414	37	35,761	14,798 1 0	4,53,80,444
1,041	1,273	40	90	...	3	1	2,448	796 6 0	22,93,746
253	590	9	5	...	7	...	864	315 1 0	8,19,674
272	854	9	17	...	10	1	1,163	363 0 0	8,2[illegible],406
115	273	27	19	...	18	3	455	230 2 0	22,43,415
302	1,157	8	30	...	11	1	1,5[illegible]9	515 14 0	10,26,025
60	152	9	37	...	12	1	271	166 2 0	6,35,[illegible]34
99	494	4	5	...	36	8	646	265 14 0	11,30,081
45	340	6	15	...	7	8	42[illegible]	167 12 0	9,84,261
132	741	3	11	...	4	1	892	305 6 0	4,80,[illegible]52
281	627	11	9	...	5	...	933	365 4 0	10,69,733
135	437	39	23	...	4	...	638	256 10 0	6,83,905
45	87	2[illegible]	27	...	1	...	181	63 8 0	10,78,795
2,780	7,025	18[illegible]	288	...	118	24	10,421	3,810 15 0	1,32,74,427
13,218	27,050	3,138	2,115	68	532	61	46,182	18,609 0 0	5,86,54,871

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration-(for

1.— *Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.												
Number.	Instruments of sale of movable property.	*Obligations for payment of money section 18, clause f.* 22		All other documents registered under section 18, clause f. which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total of aggregate value of movable property transferred.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.
		On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c	Other obligations.			Rs.	a.	p.					
1	21	22A.	22B.	23	24	25			25A.	26	27	28	29
A.	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	45	64	114	167	2	0	10,52,980	1	7	...	2
2	397	9	1,875	368	2,649	1,641	4	0	35,96,714	1	30	...	...
3	189	3	1,025	336	1,553	1 381	3		44,45,326	3	19	2	7
4	200	82	735	123	1,140	869	4	0	26,83,672	1	12	...	2
5	210	76	1,960	472	2,718	1,622	0	0	43,81,010	2	53	1	3
6	162	35	222	171	590	542	6	0	15,06,809	...	12	...	9
7	255	18	756	324	1,353	881	12	0	22,14,436	...	3	...	7
8	308	11	1,383	259	1,961	1,224	10	0	45,20,065	...	20	...	1
9	290	2,919	1,694	149	5,052	1,869	4	0	33,05,203	...	2	...	2
10	639	465	968	228	2,300	1,068	10	0	26,06,666	...	1	...	4
11	1	...	35	5	41	30	10	0	58,009	...	...	...	...
12	67	...	130	101	298	375	12	0	26,02,201	...	24	...	3
13	82	2	196	394	674	876	2	0	24,90,315	2	16	...	3
14	28	...	143	236	407	558	12	0	5,63,900	...	...	...	...
15	24	...	284	120	428	352	12	0	11,01,819	...	7	...	1
16	102	8	229	134	473	319	8	0	18,68,738	1	...	...	...
17	72	...	449	72	593	373	4	0	11,77,332	...	64	2	1
18	121	...	536	298	955	946	14	0	20,99,120	..	271	1	1
19	53	2	161	149	365	302	8	0	18,72,763	...	4	2	6
20	127	4	957	262	1,360	1,146	12	0	44,79,289	1	3	3	5
21	26	...	155	92	273	401	0	0	4,77,391	...	3	1	...
22	2	...	22	53	77	141	10	0	3,69,092	...	2	...	1
23	1	...	8	11	20	34	8	0	22,693	...	...	1	...
24	3	...	2	62	67	140	8	0	4,11,437	4	38	9	...
25	15	...	155	29	199	99	12	0	6,00,048	...	7	...	...
	3,379	3,634	14,135	4,512	25,660	17,367	11	0	5,04,98,028	16	598	22	58
26	185	2	400	1,283	1,870	1,847	0	0	29,83,407	2	36	...	7
27	50	...	325	230	605	470	4	0	8,76,442	...	7	...	...
28	80	7	919	553	1,559	813	9	0	11,31,109	...	13	...	2
29	96	...	626	673	1,395	990	3	0	27,14,230	1	12	2	4
30	53	...	1,380	380	1,813	864	6	0	13,13,362	...	3	...	1
31	77	73	491	281	922	648	0	0	9,33,723	...	18	1	...
32	35	...	372	343	750	652	3	0	12,78,080	3	21	...	...
33	18	2	249	174	443	427	2	0	10,69,721	..	14	...	...
34	17	...	486	279	782	522	10	0	5,96,005	..	18	...	...
35	47	...	212	242	501	455	12	0	12,09,344	1	8	...	3
36	76	...	636	260	974	649	6	0	8,67,116	...	5	...	2
37	77	...	342	327	746	514	12	0	13,04,096	...	5	...	1
	811	84	6,440	5,025	12,360	8,855	3	0	1,62,76,636	7	160	3	20
	4,190	3,718	20,575	9,537	38,020	26,222	14	0	6,67,74,664	23	758	25	78

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1879-80.

Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or application for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 16, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 29 and 28.			Receipts. Total of extra ordinary fees and fines.			Total.			Total expenditure.		
30	31	32	33	33A.	34			35			35A.			36		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			20,040	6	10
...	5	45	32	431	1,159	4	0	437	3	0	1,596	7	0	992	7	6
2	40	53	1,062	11.646	14,293	2	0	5,166	10	0	19,459	12	0	7,461	8	6
...	26	126	945	10,444	14,656	9	0	5,872	1	0	20,528	10	0	8,999	6	0
...	30	38	560	6.148	8,109	12	0	3.120	5	6	11,230	1	6	6 021	5	4
...	12	121	767	12.570	14,043	15	0	5,795	6	3	19,839	5	3	11,288	9	7
1	5	29	502	4.754	5 968	2	0	2,813	3	0	8,781	5	0	4 429	12	0
...	29	74	811	7.095	8,178	14	0	3,205	1	9	11,383	15	9	7,303	0	0
...	92	145	622	9 952	12,870	4	0	5,339	10	0	18.209	14	0	8,574	6	3
...	9	110	481	9,218	8,809	0	0	4,304	15	0	13,113	15	0	7,831	5	0
...	18	47	789	9,479	9,867	14	0	4,135	1	11	14,002	15	11	7,003	10	1
...	5	4	10	245	236	8	0	162	1	0	398	9	0	199	4	6
...	8	153	343	3,574	5,873	8	0	3,524	10	0	9,398	2	0	6,494	8	0
...	12	96	744	4,486	7,918	14	0	3,862	2	9	11,781	0	9	7,249	0	4
...	7	133	209	2.044	2,851	2	0	1,229	4	0	4,080	6	0	4,101	2	7
...	19	44	265	3,492	4,165	14	0	2,219	1	3	6,384	15	3	3,482	6	9
...	4	46	578	4,706	6,498	4	0	2,637	1	6	9,135	5	6	4,247	9	6
...	4	76	227	4,492	4,821	4	0	2,177	0	0	6,998	4	0	2,907	10	5
...	12	135	657	6,626	7,944	14	0	5,001	4	0	12,946	2	0	4 909	10	8
...	11	97	385	6,428	8,796	0	0	3,670	13	0	12,466	13	0	4,595	6	0
...	15	95	939	9,857	16,557	2	0	7,046	2	6	23,603	4	6	7,586	4	0
...	5	12	89	1,212	2,064	4	0	500	0	0	2,504	4	0	1,859	3	0
...	8	14	34	668	1,242	4	0	322	4	0	1,564	8	0	1,468	3	9
...	2	1	7	96	115	4	0	56	14	0	172	2	0	463	14	0
...	7	12	29	833	1,341	4	0	561	12	0	1,903	0	0	1,611	0	1
...	8	5	44	1,850	2,056	10	0	1,228	6	0	3 285	0	0	1,951	3	9
3	323	1.709	11,181	1,32,346	1,70,439	12	0	74.388	5	5	2,44,828	1	5	1,43,072	4	5
...	8	595	576	6,365	7,267	4	0	5,970	7	0	13,237	11	0	8,321	5	6
...	5	275	240	2,744	3,581	11	0	1,956	3	0	5,537	14	0	2,856	6	6
...	4	175	328	4,110	3,927	9	0	2,254	9	0	6,182	2	0	3.201	8	6
...	8	93	258	3,126	4,228	7	0	2,617	9	0	6,846	0	0	3,957	0	0
...	6	67	408	5,480	5,481	2	0	2,296	14	0	7,778	0	0	3,887	0	0
...	2	299	166	1,735	1,798	8	0	1,405	6	0	3,204	14	0	1,602	7	0
1	3	27	238	2,441	3,073	5	0	1,973	14	0	5.047	3	0	3,052	9	6
...	3	44	158	1,806	2,463	0	0	1,243	1	0	3,706	1	0	1,853	0	6
...	2	17	143	2,558	2,442	12	0	1,119	14	0	3,562	10	0	1,781	5	0
...	37	98	437	2,621	3.309	6	0	2,853	3	0	6,162	9	0	3,972	6	6
...	...	509	480	2,879	3,188	4	0	2,555	14	0	5.744	2	0	2,872	1	0
...	3	213	74	1,940	1,566	14	0	1,579	3	0	3,146	1	0	1,572	10	6
1	81	2,412	3 506	37,805	42,328	2	0	27,827	1	0	70,155	3	0	38,938	12	6
4	404	4,121	14.637	1,70,151	2,12,767	14	0	1,02,215	6	5	3,14,983	4	5	1,82,011	0	11

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

during the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,945	97	2,042	799	92	891	2,744	189	2,933
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,162	...	2,162	1,031	...	1,031	3,193	...	3,193
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,233	126	2,359	938	193	1,131	3,171	319	3,490
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	6	2	8	11	2	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,088	...	2,088	1,080	32	1,112	3,168	32	3,200
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ..	2,706	194	2,900	975	83	1,058	3,681	277	3,958
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,861	204	2,065	618	233	851	2,479	437	2,916
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	7	7
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts .	1,809	149	1,958	628	35	663	2,437	184	2,621
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	82	3	85	199	6	205	281	9	290
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	2	11	356	13	369	365	15	380
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chakráta ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	54	1	55	54	1	55
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	392	11	403	680	30	710	1,072	41	1,113
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	89	2	91	93	2	95
12	Ditto Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Under-trial,	46	2	48	947	32	979	993	34	1,027
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	184	4	188	186	4	190
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail,	Convicts .	182	3	185	706	59	765	888	62	950
		Under-trial,	39	2	41	678	41	719	717	43	760
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,273	119	1,392	1,471	70	1,541	1,746·25	71·75	1,818·00	1,746·25	71·75	1,818·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
1,167	...	1,167	2,026	...	2,026	2,112·50	..	2,112·50	2,112·50	...	2,112·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,402	181	1,583	1,769	138	1,907	2,025·50	143·25	2,168·75	2,025·75	143·79	2,169·54
11	1	12	...	1	1	0·25	0·25	0·50			
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·29			
1,232	32	1,264	1,936	...	1,936	1,987·00	...	1,987·00	1,987·00	...	1,987·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,343	128	1,471	2,338	149	2,487	2,524·75	167·00	2,691·75	2,524·75	167·00	2,691·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
866	261	1,127	1,613	176	1,789	1,800·50	195·75	1,996·25	1,800·50	196·14	1,996·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	6	6	...	1	1	...	0·39	0·39			
767	58	825	1,670	126	1,796	1,779·75	129·00	1,908·75	1,779·75	129·00	1,908·75
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
215	7	222	66	2	68	78·50	1·50	80·00	79·62	1·50	81·12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	...	11	4	...	4	1·12	...	1·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
361	13	374	4	2	6	5·50	0·50	6·00	5·50	0·50	6·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	1	55	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
746	35	781	326	6	332	378·00	11·50	389·50	386·78	11·55	398·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
86	2	88	7	...	7	8·78	0·05	8·83			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
976	34	1,010	17	...	17	24·25	0·75	25·00	24·25	0·75	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
182	4	186	4	...	4	3·75	...	3·75	3·75	...	3·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
737	57	794	151	5	156	176·50	8·00	184·50	210·57	10·00	220·57
712	42	754	5	1	6	33·50	2·00	35·50			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·57			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Meerut District Jail,	Convicts ...	686	...	686	975	...	975	1,661	...	1,661
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	65	...	65	77	...	77
16	Ditto Lock-up ..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	36	14	50	969	55	1,024	1,005	69	1,074
		Civil ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	114	4	118	815	45	860	929	49	978
		Under-trial,	46	..	46	527	18	545	573	18	591
		Civil ...	8	..	8	86	...	86	94	...	94
18	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	703	25	728	1,270	53	1,323	1,973	78	2,051
		Under-trial,	38	..	38	973	26	999	1,011	26	1,037
		Civil ...	16	...	16	129	1	130	145	1	146
19	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ...	280	9	289	570	44	614	850	53	903
		Under-trial,	25	8	33	377	21	398	402	29	431
		Civil ...	19	...	19	76	...	76	95	...	95
20	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	624	25	649	1,872	137	2,009	2,496	162	2,658
		Under-trial,	31	3	34	1,642	52	1,694	1,673	55	1,728
		Civil ...	18	...	18	155	2	157	173	2	175
21	Bareilly District Jail	Convicts ...	914	120	1,034	1,937	193	2,130	2,851	313	3,164
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	131	8	139	142	8	150
		Civil ...	13	...	13	225	2	227	238	2	240
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Under-trial,	47	1	48	3,090	193	3,283	3,137	194	3,331
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pilibhít ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	464	23	487	474	24	498
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
24	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	417	12	429	1,010	52	1,062	1,427	64	1,491
		Under-trial,	22	4	26	1,117	37	1,154	1,139	41	1,180
		Civil ...	3	...	3	49	2	51	52	2	54
25	Sháhjahánpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	306	28	334	1,398	109	1,507	1,704	137	1,841
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	954	56	1,010	973	56	1,0[illegible]
		Civil ...	...	...	...	70	2	72	70	2	72
26	Muttra Jail ...	Convicts ...	124	12	136	923	94	1,017	1,047	106	1,153
		Under-trial,	45	2	47	1,061	55	1,116	1,106	57	1,163
		Civil ...	5	...	5	69	1	70	74	1	75
27	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	539	...	539	1,249	...	1,249	1,788	...	1,788
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	75	...	75	75	...	75
		Civil ...	5	...	5	122	...	122	127	...	127
28	Ditto Temporary Jail	Convicts ...	525	...	525	1,005	...	1,005	1,530	...	1,530
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,207	...	1,207	454	...	454	620·00	...	620·00	628·00	...	628·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
75	...	75	2	...	2	8·00	...	8·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·50	2·50	34·00
969	66	1,035	36	3	39	31·50	2·50	34·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
811	40	851	118	9	127	135·50	5·50	141·00	161·13	5·75	166·88
556	18	574	17	...	17	18·50	0·25	18·75			
90	...	90	4	...	4	7·13	...	7·13			
1,606	66	1,672	367	12	379	637·00	20·25	657·25	688·51	21·26	709·77
971	26	997	40	...	40	36·25	1·00	37·25			
138	1	139	7	...	7	15·26	0·01	15·27			
678	50	728	172	3	175	223·50	6·50	230·00	248·30	8·00	256·30
397	29	426	5	...	5	15·75	1·50	17·25			
83	...	83	12	...	12	9·05	...	9·05			
2,111	151	2,262	385	11	396	545·75	24·00	569·75	608·83	25·31	634·14
1,646	53	1,699	27	2	29	49·25	1·25	50·50			
168	2	170	5	...	5	13·83	0·06	13·89			
2,137	208	2,345	714	105	819	797·25	127·25	924·50	830·21	128·41	958·62
140	8	148	2	...	2	9·75	0·50	10·25			
215	2	217	23	...	23	23·21	0·66	23·87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·75	0·50	43·25
3,093	193	3,286	44	1	45	42·75	0·50	43·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·75	0·25	8·00
464	23	487	10	1	11	7·75	0·25	8·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,142	53	1,195	285	11	296	339·75	12·75	352·50	379·60	14·60	394·20
1,095	40	1,135	44	1	45	37·75	1·75	39·50			
52	2	54	...	...	...	2·10	0·10	2·20			
1,439	127	1,566	265	10	275	364·75	18·75	383·50	389·96	20·59	410·55
939	55	994	34	1	35	20·25	1·75	22·00			
69	2	71	1	...	1	4·96	0·09	5·05			
923	103	1,026	124	3	127	146·50	9·75	156·25	187·84	13·09	200·93
1,077	55	1,132	29	2	31	34·50	3·25	37·75			
71	1	72	3	...	3	6·84	0·09	6·93			
1,354	...	1,354	434	...	434	528·50	...	528·50	541·64	...	541·64
66	...	66	9	...	9	5·25	...	5·25			
122	...	122	5	...	5	7·89	...	7·89			
1,372	...	1,372	158	...	158	334·00	...	334·00	334·00	...	334·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—Pri

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the
during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Agra Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	63	...	63	2,026	102	2,128	2,089	102	2,191
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	289	14	303	289	14	303
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	215	5	220	657	50	707	872	55	927
		Under-trial,	38	2	40	790	44	834	828	46	874
		Civil ...	6	...	6	77	1	78	83	1	84
32	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	363	8	371	643	28	671	1,006	36	1,042
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	70	...	70	73	...	73
33	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	26	2	28	526	21	547	552	23	575
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	256	7	263	1,002	52	1,054	1,258	59	1,317
		Under-trial,	45	2	47	784	16	800	829	18	847
		Civil ...	3	...	3	71	...	71	74	...	74
35	Fatehgarh District Jail	Convicts ...	277	18	295	1,207	80	1,287	1,484	98	1,582
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	100	10	110	100	11	111
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	1,395	36	1,431	1,428	37	1,465
		Civil ...	7	...	7	103	...	103	110	...	110
37	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	329	35	364	965	131	1,096	1,294	166	1,460
		Under-trial.	29	4	33	1,091	95	1,186	1,120	99	1,219
		Civil ...	4	...	4	40	1	41	44	1	45
38	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	481	31	512	692	59	751	1,173	90	1,263
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2	32	1	33	34	1	35
39	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	4	13	501	21	522	510	25	535
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Allahabad District Jail,	Convicts ...	775	55	830	1,668	251	1,919	2,443	306	2,749
		Under-trial,	12	3	15	184	8	192	196	11	207
		Civil ...	7	...	7	95	2	97	102	2	104
41	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	42	1	43	2,074	176	2,250	2,116	177	2,293
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	263	19	282	802	130	932	1,065	149	1,214
		Under-trial,	5	3	8	534	42	576	539	45	584
		Civil ...	7	...	7	40	...	40	47	...	47

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,052	99	2,151	37	3	40	40·25	2·50	42·75	40·25	2·50	42·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
289	11	303	...	...	...	2·50	0·25	2·75	2·50	0·25	2·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
663	51	714	209	4	213	199·00	7·75	206·75			
804	44	848	24	2	26	32·50	2·25	34·75	237·11	10·02	247·13
83	1	84	...	...	...	5·61	0·02	5·63			
781	30	811	225	6	231	280·50	6·00	286·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285·28	6·00	291·28
73	...	73	...	...	...	4·78	...	4·78			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
534	21	555	18	2	20	29·75	1·50	31·25	29·75	1·50	31·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,057	52	1,109	201	7	208	260·25	9·25	269 50			
801	18	819	28	...	28	40·75	0·50	41·25	306·14	9·75	315·89
69	...	69	5	...	5	5·14	...	5·14			
1,155	84	1,239	329	14	343	335·25	18·50	353·75			
97	11	108	3	...	3	7 75	1·00	8·75	343·00	19·50	362·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,378	37	1,415	50	...	50	37 75	1·50	39·25	46·01	1·50	47·51
105	...	105	5	...	5	8·26	...	8·26			
970	136	1,106	324	30	354	336·00	29·25	365·25			
1,081	93	1,174	39	6	45	37·75	3·25	41·00	378·75	32·53	411·28
43	1	44	1	...	1	5·00	0·03	5·03			
905	76	981	268	14	282	400 00	21·00	421·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402·83	21·07	423·90
33	1	34	1	...	1	2·83	0·07	2·90			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
494	25	519	16	...	16	26·25	1·25	27·50	26·25	1·25	27 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,813	263	2,076	630	43	673	751·75	55·50	807·25			
189	11	200	7	...	7	12·00	0·75	12·75	773·73	56·46	830·19
95	2	97	7	...	7	9·98	0·21	10·19			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,081	175	2 256	35	2	37	43·75	2·75	46·50	43·75	2·75	46·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
863	122	985	202	27	229	252·25	26·25	278·50			
509	44	553	30	1	31	27·50	2·25	29·75	283·03	28·50	311·53
46	...	46	1	...	1	3·28	...	3·28			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
43	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	411	42	453	416	42	458
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	216	21	237	630	123	753	846	144	990
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	365	35	400	385	35	420
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19
45	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	364	43	407	579	95	674	943	138	1,081
		Under-trial,	27	6	33	614	45	659	641	51	692
		Civil ...	4	...	4	104	2	106	108	2	110
46	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	276	26	302	941	117	1,058	1,217	143	1,360
		Under-trial,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	9	...	9	94	2	96	103	2	105
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	37	11	48	1,400	127	1,527	1,437	138	1,575
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Benares District Jail,	Convicts ..	678	...	678	1,578	...	1,578	2,256	...	2,256
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	68	...	68	68	...	68
		Civil ...	5	...	5	63	...	63	68	...	68
49	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	39	4	43	3,146	337	3,483	3,185	341	3,526
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Gházípur Jail ...	Convicts ...	535	45	580	803	109	912	1,338	154	1,492
		Under-trial,	10	7	17	721	74	795	731	81	812
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	...	48	53	...	53
51	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	464	55	519	682	69	751	1,146	124	1,270
		Under-trial,	21	2	23	774	48	822	795	50	845
		Civil ...	7	...	7	36	...	36	43	...	43
52	Gorakhpur ditto ...	Convicts ..	567	69	636	919	249	1,168	1,486	318	1,804
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	1	2	58	4	62	59	5	64
53	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	16	1	17	2,077	166	2,243	2,093	167	2,260
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	408	19	427	776	157	933	1,184	176	1,360
		Under-trial,	11	3	14	397	46	443	408	49	457
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
55	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	156	10	166	347	24	371	503	34	537
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	80	2	82	81	2	83
		Civil ...	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16
56	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	154	23	177	156	23	179
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
415	42	457	1	...	1	11·50	0·50	12·00	11·50	0·50	12·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
669	110	779	177	34	211	204·25	24·50	228·75			
383	35	418	2	...	2	21·25	2·00	23·25	226·49	26·56	253·05
18	1	19	...	...	...	0·99	0·06	1·05			
681	110	791	262	28	290	330·00	38·25	368·25			
602	51	653	39	...	39	29·75	1·75	31·50	365·55	40·17	405·72
100	2	102	8	...	8	5·80	0·17	5·97			
993	130	1,123	224	13	237	244·00	22·50	266·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253·82	22·78	276·60
97	2	99	6	...	6	9·82	0·28	10·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,404	136	1,540	33	2	35	30·25	3·00	33·25	30·25	3·00	33·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,733	...	1,733	523	...	523	609·25	...	609·25			
67	...	67	1	...	1	4·25	...	4·25	619·87	...	619·87
66	...	66	2	...	2	6·37	...	6·37			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,133	335	3,468	52	6	58	41·00	5·00	46·00	41·00	5·00	46·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			
925	117	1,042	413	37	450	478·25	36·75	515·00			
709	80	789	22	1	23	22·25	3·00	25·25	506·04	39·75	545·79
48	...	48	5	...	5	5·54	...	5·55			
922	101	1,023	224	23	247	324·00	32·75	356·75			
775	48	823	20	2	22	22·50	1·50	24·00	349·74	34·25	383·99
42	...	42	1	...	1	3·24	...	3·24			
995	253	1,248	491	65	556	496·00	76·00	572·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498·03	76·09	574·12
54	5	59	5	...	5	2·03	0·09	2·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,063	163	2,226	30	4	34	50·50	4·00	54·50	50·50	4·00	54·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
898	159	1,057	286	17	303	353·75	18·50	372·25			
395	48	443	13	1	14	14·00	1·75	15·75	369·58	20·25	389·83
15	...	15	2	...	2	1·83	...	1·83			
346	28	374	157	6	163	168·75	7·75	176·50			
70	2	72	11	...	11	4·00	...	4·00	174·15	7·75	181·90
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·40	...	1·40			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
154	23	177	2	...	2	2·25	0·25	2·50	2·25	0·25	2·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
57	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	184	1	185	184	1	185
		Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	113	5	118	113	5	118
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	9	200	430	84	514	621	93	714
		Under-trial,	3	1	4	329	26	355	332	27	359
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
60	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	238	34	272	385	121	506	623	155	778
		Under-trial,	3	4	7	197	23	220	200	27	227
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
61	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	544	110	654	544	110	654
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	152	8	160	213	53	266	365	61	426
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	283	19	302	292	19	311
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
63	Lucknow District Jail	Convicts ...	895	71	966	901	153	1,054	1,796	224	2,020
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	23	5	28	1,358	135	1,493	1,381	140	1,521
		Civil ...	8	..	8	70	2	72	78	2	80
65	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	461	27	488	509	66	575	970	93	1,063
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	14	2	16	547	47	594	561	49	610
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
67	Unao Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	20	202	464	74	538	646	94	740
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	597	61	658	613	61	674
		Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25
68	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	823	51	874	789	74	863	1,612	125	1,737
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	31	...	31	933	64	997	964	64	1,028
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	2	29	30	2	32
70	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	348	16	364	756	59	815	1,104	75	1,179
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
184	1	185	...	...	...	4·75	0·25	5·00	4·75	0·25	5·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
111	4	115	2	1	3	8·00	0·50	8·50	8·00	0·50	8·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
503	83	586	118	10	128	171·25	15·75	187·00			
328	27	355	4	...	4	10·25	0·75	11·00	183·38	16·50	199·88
23	...	23	1	...	1	1·88	...	1·88			
470	139	609	153	16	169	183·50	22·75	206·25			
199	26	225	1	1	2	5·50	1·00	6·50	190·07	23·75	213·82
11	...	11	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
535	110	645	9	...	9	10·75	1·25	12·00	10·75	1·25	12·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
234	52	286	131	9	140	130·25	10·50	140·75			
289	19	308	3	...	3	6·50	0·50	7·00	136·97	11·00	147·97
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
1,390	178	1,568	406	46	452	602·75	57·75	660·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602·75	57·75	660·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,362	137	1,499	19	3	22	28·00	2·75	30·75	34·80	2·87	37·67
66	2	68	12	...	12	6·80	0·12	6·92			
666	69	735	304	24	328	382·00	24·25	406·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382·00	24·25	406·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
537	46	583	24	3	27	18·75	1·00	19·75	20·87	1·00	21·87
21	...	21	2	...	2	2·12	...	2·12			
518	80	598	128	14	142	162·25	20·50	182·75			
598	60	658	15	1	16	12·75	1·00	13·75	177·86	21·50	199·36
25	...	25	...	...	...	2·86	...	2·86			
1,029	99	1,128	583	26	609	665·50	37·25	702·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665·50	37·25	702·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
916	60	976	48	4	52	30·25	1·25	31·50	34·76	1·28	36·04
29	2	31	1	...	1	4·51	0·03	4·54			
824	63	887	280	12	292	303·25	16·25	319·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303·25	16·25	319·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
71	Hardoi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	803	51	854	829	51	880
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	1	38	40	1	41
72	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	270	25	295	502	68	570	772	93	865
		Under-trial,	8	3	11	721	67	788	729	70	799
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
73	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	831	71	902	791	149	940	1,622	220	1,842
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	977	124	1,101	1,011	125	1,136
		Civil ...	52	2	54	92	...	92	144	2	146
74	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	563	49	612	770	93	863	1,333	142	1,475
		Under-trial,	29	3	32	1,350	126	1,476	1,379	129	1,508
		Civil ...	7	...	7	67	1	68	74	1	75
75	Bahraich ditto ...	Convicts ...	273	24	297	729	71	800	1,002	95	1,097
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	41	2	43	908	58	966	949	60	1,009
		Civil ...	4	...	4	16	...	16	20	...	20
77	Rae Bareli Jail ...	Convicts ...	655	72	727	1,080	146	1,226	1,735	218	1,953
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	15	2	17	868	128	996	883	130	1,013
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	1	39	41	1	42
79	Sultanpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	533	63	596	581	108	689	1,114	171	1,285
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	11	1	12	757	98	855	768	99	867
		Civil ...	15	...	15	101	3	104	116	3	119
81	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	357	42	399	537	86	623	894	128	1,022
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	14	2	16	422	79	501	436	81	517
		Civil ...	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65
	Total ...	Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	36,157	45,006	4,619	49,625	79,093	6,689	85,782
		Under-trial,	1,199	122	1,321	45,997	3,389	49,386	47,196	3,511	50,707
		Civil ...	286	3	289	2,743	46	2,789	3,029	49	3,078
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	35,572	2,195	37,767	93,746	8,054	1,01,800	1,29,318	10,249	1,39,567

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(concluded.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
795	50	845	34	1	35	33·75	2·00	35·75	37·45	2·04	39·49
40	1	41	...	...	...	3·70	0·04	3·74			
584	69	653	188	24	212	220·25	22·50	242·75			
709	68	777	20	2	22	14·25	2·00	16·25	235·06	24·50	259·56
16	...	16	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·56			
1,190	202	1,392	432	18	450	651·00	49·75	700·75			
990	123	1,113	21	2	23	31·50	4·50	36·00	693·19	54·50	747·69
140	2	142	4	...	4	10·69	0·25	10·94			
880	102	982	453	40	493	514·00	43·50	557·50			
1,342	125	1,467	37	4	41	25·00	2·00	27·00	547·86	45·58	593·44
64	1	65	10	...	10	8·86	0·08	8·94			
747	80	827	255	15	270	283·25	17·75	301·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283·25	17·75	301·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
911	58	969	38	2	40	24·50	1·25	25·75	27·79	1·25	29·04
15	...	15	5	...	5	3·29	...	3·29			
987	150	1,137	748	68	816	755·50	74·50	830·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755·50	74·50	830·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
849	126	975	34	4	38	22·50	3·25	25·75	25·83	3·30	29·13
37	1	38	4	...	4	3·33	0·05	3·38			
782	130	912	332	41	373	391·75	55·50	447·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391·75	55·50	447·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
755	97	852	13	2	15	17·00	2·50	19·50	28·15	3·11	31·26
110	3	113	6	...	6	11·15	0·61	11·76			
609	107	716	285	21	306	313·00	26·00	339·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313·00	26·00	339·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
431	81	512	5	...	5	9·50	1·75	11·25	17·82	1·75	19·57
58	...	58	7	...	7	8·32	...	8·32			
52,310	5,101	57,411	26,783	1,588	28,371	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00			
46,029	3,434	49,463	1,167	77	1,244	1,283·00	90·00	1,373·00	32,577·50	1,971·35	34,548·85
2,852	48	2,900	177	1	178	260·00	3·85	263·85			
1,01,191	8,583	1,09,774	28,127	1,666	29,793	32,577·50	1,971·35	34,548·85	32,577·50	1,971·35	34,548·85

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Showing the number of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7			
							Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
							A.		*B.*					*A.*		*B.*	
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	34,087	2,070	37,348	4,166	71,435	6,236	7,145	398	513	55	79,093	6,689	85,782	7,135	391	736	123

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		*B.*		*C.*		*D* *By order of Government.*																		
							a.		*b.*																
Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	986	34	41,639	4,428	337	27	21	3	15	...	...	...	13	3	*14	.	112	7	1,302	85	26,783	1,588	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00

* Includes only those prisoners who escaped during the year, and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1879.*

1	2														3							
	Religion.														Age.							
	A.						B		C.		D.		E		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c*																	
Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W P. and Oudh.	17	...	4	1	16	...	5,515	206	21,225	1,381	6	...	...	...	284	22	20,292	1,108	5,495	386	712	72

1	4											5		
	Previous occupation.											Total.		
	Males.							*Females.*						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Jails.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	614	1,848	1,842	15,377	449	472	6,181	970	29	541	48	26,783	1,588	28,371

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISIONS.

3.—*Showing the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1879, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2											
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	377	63	941	115	2,245	202	4,781	269	8,397	363	6,324	313

1	2										3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—(*concluded*).												
	G.		H.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas*				J.				
					A.		B.						
Jails.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,551	146	345	29	442	69	374	19	6	...	26,783	1,588	28,371

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio of column 3 D. to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	37,348	4,166	41,514	4,581	225	1,194	62	724	33	6,499	320	6,819	17 40	7·68	16·42	579	107	686	122	4	126

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4						5												6
					Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.		B.—*By Jail Officers.*										C.
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.			
Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C. to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F		
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	31,034·50	1,877·50	46	2	1,324	2	3,987	170	3,900	130	46	2	412	56	1,874	102	1,354	138	4,680	891	6	9,561	29·05

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and realeased from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during* 1879.

1	2		3						4		5	
Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		*Of those in column 2 there were—*						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.					
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	37,348	4,166	34,597	4,151	2,019	14	732	1	31,034·50	1,877 5	3,064·68	87·29

1	6		7						8					
Jails.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail—*					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	5,383	87	4,407	83	773	4	203	...	1,79	18	2,911	52	674	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2				3		4	
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*	
					a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	32,912·00	688·25	...	33,600·25	6,67,584	19 13 10¾	3,85,056	11 7 4¼

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs*—(concluded).

1	5		6			7		8		9	10
	Police guard.		*Hospital charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
Jails.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*c.* Cost per head of average number sick.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W.P. and Oudh ...	85,241	2 8 7	42,350	1 4 2	31 1 0¾	63,792	1 14 4½	53,019	1 9 3	12,97,042	38 9 7½
Add amount for printing charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,343	...	11,343	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,362	1 14 8	13,08,385	38 15 0½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

8.—*Showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
						On prison duties.				
					A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unrenumerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	313·58	28,096·45	1,343·76	1,486·77	131·00	631·90	3,702·25	1,967·79	3,551·77	2,837·06

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.—(*concluded*).						*Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as*		
	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.								
	Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*		K.	L.			
	G.	H	I.	J.					
Jails.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufacturers.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6—K)
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	1,510·12	27·96	2,898·41	658·93	10,179·26	...	2·25	13·17	36·23

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2			3			4			5		
Jails.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	29,588	2,051	31,639	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00	36,261	2,186	38,447	32,054	2,102	34,162
	2,388	6	2,394	1,283·00	90·00	1,373·00	2,444	200	2,644	1,231	100	1,331
	560	...	560	260·00	3·85	263·85	519	11	530	62	...	62

1	6			7			8			9		
Jails.	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	1,256·55	87·21	1,343·76	1,302	85	1,387	298	14	312	512	41	553
	38·97	3·34	42·31	48	4	52	5	1	6	11	1	12
	1·86	...	1·86	7	...	7	1	...	1	4	...	4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879—(concluded).

1	10			11					
				Ratio per cent. of average strength.					
				a.			*b.*		
Jails.	Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3	...	3	103·28	112·27	103·80	4·06	4·64	4·08
	4	...	4	95·94	111·11	96·94	3·03	3·71	3·08
	...	...	...	23·84	...	23·50	0·71	...	0·70

1	11								
	Ratio per cent. of average strength.								
	c.			*d.*			*e.*		
Jails.	Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	0·01	...	0·01	4·18	4·52	4·20	4·19	4·52	4·21
	0·31	...	0·29	3·43	4·44	3·50	3·74	4·44	3·79
	...	...	...	2·69	...	2·65	2·69	...	2·65

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,199	122	45,997	3,389	47,196	3,511	50,707	1,283·00	90·00	1,373·00	17,254	982	18,236

1	7.			8		9		10		11		
Jails.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1879.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	27,380	2,314	29,694	1,341	133	7	1	47	4	1,167	77	1,244

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

I.—General statement of crime showing the result of police operations

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.,	Substantive abetments ...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy,	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	284
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	26
4	224 to 226... ...	Other offences against public justice,	252
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	538
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier,	40
7	... ...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1,140
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thags	...
9		„ „ dakaits	4
10		„ „ robbers	24
11		„ „ poison	17
12		Other murders	301
13	307	Attempts at murder	77
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	229
14a	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act,	62
15	376	Rape	300
16	377	Unnatural offences	88
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	188
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide,	1,310
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	4
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,376
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	41
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	28
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	312
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	261
25	346 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	10

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

CASES.												
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.						Serial number.
		By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	*Convicted.*			*Acquitted.*			
					As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII	VIII.	IX.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	287	256	28	...	133	19	...	75	7	...	2
2	28	26	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	3
15	267	228	25	...	196	20	...	10	3	...	4
34	572	498	38	2	356	21	1	96	15	1	5
...	40	36	40	...	32	3	...	2	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
54	1,194	1,044	131	2	733	63	1	189	26	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9
9	33	24	...	...	21	...	...	4	...	...	10
4	21	18	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	11
35	336	310	2	1	188	1	...	54	1	1	12
10	87	79	1	...	55	1	...	17	...	...	13
26	255	224	6	...	141	2	...	53	3	...	14
2	64	60	1	1	45	...	1	12	1	...	14a
15	315	287	15	1	79	...	...	97	9	1	15
5	93	87	3	...	37	2	...	25	1	...	16
10	198	185	3	1	130	1	...	19	2	1	17
17	1,327	1,305	9	1	754	9	...	208	4	1	18
1	5	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	19
50	1,426	1,329	42	8	864	27	6	236	9	2	20
8	49	42	...	...	23	...	...	12	...	...	21
1	29	24	4	...	11	1	...	5	3	...	22
4	316	299	11	2	147	6	...	43	4	2	23
17	278	235	29	1	177	7	1	50	15	...	24
...	10	8	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*contd.*) Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.—(*contd.*) *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER Number arrested. *Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	1	...	2	3	...	3	8
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4	6	...	...	8	3	...	...	11
5	12	...	...	115	21	...	1	137
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	1	...	126	27	...	4	157
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
10	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
11	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
12	36	...	...	54	5	...	1	60
13	5	...	...	12	...	...	1	13
14	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
14a	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	11
16	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
17	7	...	...	9	1	...	...	10
18	10	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20	26	...	...	65	3	...	...	68
21	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
23	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
24	6	...	...	42	...	...	34	76
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

Within the year. By police. (XI.)	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.) (XII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial. (XIII.)	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested by police and admitted to bail. (XIV.)	Released by Magistrate without trial. Forwarded by order of Magistrate. (XIV.)	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested and forwarded by police. (XIV.)	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by police. (XV.)	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by order of Magistrate. (XV.)	Serial number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
250	41	1	1	6	23	229	38	2
41	...	...	...	...	6	36	...	3
303	47	7	..	7	16	288	43	4
3,582	340	5	15	36	139	3,523	325	5
36	8	...	...	...	...	36	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,212	436	13	16	49	184	4,112	414	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	9
34	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	10
19	3	...	...	2	...	26	1	11
444	21	9	2	1	15	473	25	12
83	9	...	...	1	3	91	8	13
454	35	1	...	1	15	468	34	14
71	12	...	...	9	1	71	3	14a
185	26	1	1	11	18	176	15	15
70	15	...	1	1	5	67	14	16
183	7	1	...	2	3	188	6	17
978	39	18	4	5	36	933	34	18
3	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	19
1,848	235	15	15	17	83	1,805	211	20
47	...	2	...	...	5	47	...	21
41	16	...	...	1	1	42	15	22
238	26	...	5	1	11	226	25	23
415	79	24	2	13	26	438	65	24
16	2	...	...	...	...	16	2	25

II.—STATISTICS

D—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu.*	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
1.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	63	6	9	6	149	24	1
3	11	...	...	...	24	...	...
4	14	8	...	...	266	35	...
5	900	98	17	...	2,488	222	9
6	2	2	...	...	34	6	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	990	114	26	6	2,961	287	10
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	...	2	...	5	...	1
10	2	...	15	...	33	...	...
11	2	1	8	...	13	...	...
12	35	1	99	8	248	10	3
13	16	1	11	4	62	3	...
14	70	18	53	8	284	7	5
14a	16	1	2	...	52	2	...
15	62	8	27	5	83	2	...
16	19	2	7	3	40	9	...
17	26	4	4	...	151	1	1
18	177	12	...	...	746	22	1
19	...	1	...	...	4	1	...
20	383	64	24	5	1,368	140	3
21	7	...	6	...	32	...	...
22	9	8	1	...	32	7	...
23	46	12	2	...	175	13	...
24	103	41	39	2	291	20	...
25	6	...	...	...	10	2	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	16	114	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	16	130	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	4	1	3,992	196	9
2	...	...	1	22	11	695	368	10
...	...	...	3	2	...	54	...	11
...	...	9	85	41	29	697	417	12
2	...	1	1	5	4	54	48	13
5	...	20	37	1	1	3	1	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14a
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
4	1	27	2	...	...	...	...	20
3	...	...	2	23	12	721	273	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23
2	...	2	5	11	4	425	36	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	55
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	488
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	5
		Total ...	5,180
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	94
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2
32	394, 397, 398,	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	22
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	35
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery, In dwelling-house	40
		Robbery, On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	70
		Robbery, Other robberies	283
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	732
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	34,043
		Attempts at ditto	16,820
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	102
		Attempts at ditto	15
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	14
		Total ...	52,272
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	26
38a	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	43,868
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	326
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	24
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour	2
		Total ...	44,246

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

CASES.											
		INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.						
					Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year including cases pending at close of last year.	Total	By police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Serial number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
3	58	51	4	...	35	2	...	13	2	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
10	498	432	50	2	218	24	2	76	12	...	28
...	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	29
228	5,408	5,011	183	18	2,948	84	12	932	68	8	
24	118	94	1	...	42	1	...	21	...	...	30
1	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31
6	28	24	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	
2	37	35	...	...	19	...	...	5	...	...	
...	40	39	1	...	11	...	...	3	1	...	32
5	75	68	1	...	29	...	...	4	1	...	
13	296	264	22	...	107	7	...	31	11	1	33
18	750	714	18	3	56	4	...	123	9	1	34
204	34,247	28,786	36	4	4,339	20	1	743	12	4	35
7	16,827	2,208	3	...	245	1	...	53	1	...	
2	104	96	4	1	65	1	...	12	2	...	36
1	16	15	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	
4	18	15	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	37
287	52,559	32,360	86	8	4,942	34	1	1,000	37	6	
1	27	24	2	...	23	1	...	2	1	...	38
71	43,939	15,718	2,872	381	1,783	1,267	180	628	1,384	116	38a
1	327	202	124	1	64	39	1	32	27	...	39
...	24	17	7	...	7	5	...	4	...	...	40
...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41
73	44,319	15,963	3,005	382	1,878	1,312	181	666	1,412	116	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded.*) Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of—(*concluded*). *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER Number arrest *Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146	...	...	298	13	...	36	347
30	9	...	...	77	3	...	30	110
31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
32	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	4	...	...	17	...	...	3	20
	19	...	...	25	...	...	...	25
35	106	1	...	150	3	...	9	162
	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	7
36	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
37	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	153	1	...	287	6	...	43	336
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38*a*	32	2	1	65	28	1	...	94
39	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	6	1	66	28	1	...	95

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ED. Within the year. By police. (XI.)	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.) (XII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial. (XIII.)	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested by police and admitted to bail. (XIV.)	Forwarded by order of Magistrate. (XIV.)	Arrested and forwarded by police. (XIV.)	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by police. (XV.)	Arrested by order of Magistrate. (XV.)	Serial number.
108	15	2	...	5	5	103	10	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
556	166	2	2	25	25	531	145	28
6	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	29
5,808	708	75	32	95	252	5,773	615	
296	51	23	...	...	29	345	55	30
6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	31
25	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	
60	2	1	...	...	1	63	2	32
17	5	...	...	...	...	17	5	
81	4	3	...	...	5	73	4	33
257	82	...	...	11	4	273	71	34
253	52	1	4	15	14	247	37	
7,302	177	23	20	26	190	7,210	154	35
426	16	1	...	...	10	422	16	
100	10	...	2	4	1	97	6	36
7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
35	2	...	...	...	...	37	2	37
8,865	401	52	26	56	256	8,823	352	
24	4	...	...	...	...	24	4	38
4,118	6,294	5	61	574	152	3,957	5,745	38*a*
146	130	...	...	17	5	142	112	39
10	10	...	...	2	4	6	8	40
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41
4,299	6,438	5	61	593	161	4,130	5,869	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
26	34	1	4	2	64	7	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	117	48	1	...	396	97	...
29	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
	1,135	223	305	37	4,093	343	14
30	47	10	59	26	200	18	...
31	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
32	2	...	2	...	18	...	...
	11	...	8	...	40	2	...
33	2	5	2	...	13	...	...
	14	3	9	...	49	1	...
	75	29	12	8	180	34	...
34	141	19	10	3	73	14	1
35	1,366	59	20	1	5,668	89	...
	69	5	1	...	351	11	...
36	16	4	...	...	81	2	...
	2	...	...	...	6	...	...
37	6	...	7	...	16	2	...
	1,751	134	130	38	6,702	173	1
38	2	1	...	...	22	3	...
38*a*	1,029	3,129	4	...	2,755	2,600	146
39	66	30	...	...	76	79	...
40	...	...	...	...	6	8	...
41	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1,097	3,160	4	...	2,860	2,690	146

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME— *continued*).

SON—(*concluded*). Number pending at end of year. *Before being put on trial.* In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	...	17	...	5	3	169	144	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
20	1	98	140	114	65	6,810	1,483	
5	...	12	28	89	52	17,847	2,796	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	22	10	406	121	31
...	...	...	4	34	17	3,429	185	32
...	...	...	...	39	10	579	236	
...	...	...	1	63	28	2,612	436	33
...	...	3	3	267	116	6,831	1,959	
12	...	17	6	3	1	29	1	34
18	...	133	28	28,476	6,684	650,753	131,449	35
...	...	1	...	8	7	169	160	Attempts.
2	...	...	...	23	14	361	330	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
...	...	...	8	2	10	266	482	37
37	...	168	78	29,026	6,949	683,282	138,155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
6	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	38*a*
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
6	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	437
		Attempts at ditto ...	208
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle	4,458
		Theft ... Ordinary above Rs. 10 ...	4,734
		Theft ... Ordinary below „ 10 ...	53,924
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	953
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	5,515
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,467
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	18
47*a*	428 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value.	352
		Total ...	72,106
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves.	9
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,077
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	36
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	389
52		Excise Laws ...	1,700
53		Railway Laws ...	521
54		Salt and Customs Laws,	134
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	81
56		Stamp Act ...	154
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	11,324
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	1,903
		Total ...	17,328
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1 92,272

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(continued).

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.						Serial number.
		By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Convicted.			Acquitted.			
					As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
4	441	408	1	17	173	2	1	44	1	...	42
2	210	20	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	
63	4,521	4,374	80	3	1,261	23	2	252	17	1	43
37	4,771	4,522	85	4	1,275	33	3	211	16	...	
285	54,209	26,024	305	20	13,534	131	11	1,803	30	8	
13	996	888	96	6	386	61	5	93	27	1	44
206	5,721	5,372	105	5	4,230	72	4	631	32	1	45
17	1,484	775	675	7	325	289	5	147	312	...	46
...	18	18	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	47
19	381	333	21	...	151	10	...	57	9	...	47a
646	72,752	42,734	1,369	62	21,354	621	31	3,240	444	11	
...	9	8	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	48
29	1,106	760	228	89	575	168	58	178	61	30	49
1	37	29	7	...	12	3	...	3	4	...	50
7	396	378	11	...	324	7	...	52	3	...	51
17	1,717	1,590	98	...	1,339	84	...	231	26	...	52
...	521	439	82	...	350	64	...	41	10	...	53
10	144	85	50	...	84	53	...	2	5	...	54
...	81	54	27	...	51	22	...	3	5	...	55
1	155	3	151	...	3	120	...	1	20	...	56
20	11,344	10,862	350	97	9,423	316	88	1,252	35	9	57
1	1,904	1,690	195	18	1,596	178	11	90	17	4	58
86	17,414	15,898	1,200	204	13,759	1,016	157	1,855	186	43	
1,374	193,646	113,010	5,974	676	54,614	3,130	383	7,882	2,173	185	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of—(*concld.*) *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER Number arrested. *Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA	XB.
42	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	35	...	...	37	4	...	13	54
43	27	1	...	64	1	...	5	70
	200	4	...	217	1	...	4	222
44	9	1	...	10	4	...	...	14
45	72	...	...	154	4	...	28	186
46	8	1	...	9	4	...	...	13
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47*a*	2	1	...	30	...	...	...	30
	355	8	...	523	18	...	50	591
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	17	...	1	34	3	1	2	40
50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	6	...	...	33	1	...	...	34
52	16	...	...	11	...	...	8	19
53	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
54	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
57	78	...	...	27	...	...	...	27
58	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	122	1	1	109	6	1	10	126
	832	17	2	1,409	98	2	143	1,652

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

Within the year. By police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Released by Magistrate without trial. Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested and forwarded by police.	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by police.	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
261	7	1	1	1	7	253	956	42
17	1	...	...	1	...	18	...	
2,111	143	22	9	31	68	2,051	115	
2,252	189	3	4	31	74	2,230	159	43
20,300	770	45	17	120	404	20,000	649	
582	129	9	7	26	22	554	106	44
8,220	494	87	27	50	276	8,0 1	448	45
699	1,180	3	2	152	27	677	1,030	46
13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	47
274	46	...	1	7	20	282	39	47*a*
34,729	2,959	170	68	419	898	34,079	2,552	
13	2	...	...	...	2	11	2	48
1,396	631	8	...	83	49	1,369	552	49
42	28	...	...	10	...	41	18	50
1,991	81	...	...	...	25	1,995	82	51
2,074	208	3	2	10	49	2,037	198	52
449	205	...	2	4	5	443	189	53
130	76	...	...	...	3	129	77	54
66	40	...	...	2	...	66	38	55
4	243	...	...	9	...	4	235	56
21,527	917	4	7	8	335	21,188	909	57
3,071	497	1	18	4	53	3,000	489	58
30,754	2,928	16	29	130	521	30,283	2,789	
88,667	13,870	331	232	1,342	2,272	87,200	12,591	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu.*	Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
1.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
42	44	...	...	...	207	6	...
	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
	385	35	1	...	1,638	80	...
43	390	42	7	...	1,798	111	1
	2,674	273	15	6	17,101	366	2
44	113	36	...	...	431	69	...
45	1,403	144	38	1	6,473	302	1
46	218	508	1	...	451	522	...
47	1	...	...	...	12	...	...
47*a*	74	9	1	...	205	27	...
	5,302	1,047	63	7	28,334	1,483	4
48	4	...	...	...	7	2	...
49	314	105	...	...	1,034	443	...
50	9	9	...	...	27	9	...
51	318	24	...	...	1,644	58	...
52	312	46	...	...	1,703	152	1
53	60	26	...	...	382	163	...
54	3	6	...	...	126	71	...
55	5	12	...	...	61	26	...
56	...	26	...	...	4	209	...
57	1,483	70	...	...	19,595	835	...
58	109	72	...	...	2,890	417	...
	2,617	396		...	27 473	2,385	1
	12,892	5,074	528	88	72,423	7,361	176

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

CRIME—(*concluded*).

SON—(*concluded*). Number pending at end of year. *Before being put on trial.* In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	X XII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	2	...	43	24	1,665	750	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
12	...	25	2	4,428	2,401	106,295	64,084	
10	...	37	3	4,707	1,934	306,588	118,607	43
56	1	205	7	50,139	18,274	98,274	28,789	
1	...	11	...	922	406	48,518	21,529	44
10	1	85	2	439	5,015	5,844	105,393	45
...	1	7	...	30	17	540	320	46
...	...	...	...	14	5	446	344	47
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	47*a*
90	3	377	14	60,722	28,076	568,170	3,39,816	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
6	...	25	...	...	1	...	2	49
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	50
4	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	52
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
7	13	114	..	...	...	...	...	57
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	58
22	17	200	...	...	1	...	2	
176	44	1,015	234	89,862	35,091	12,58,262	4,79,456	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART II—NON-COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.
I.	II	III.
	CLASS I—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...
4	161, 162, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims,
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...
		Total ...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating... ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...
17	409	Criminal braach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427 and 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C.
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by police ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Serial number.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
2	1	...	1	...	...	1a
1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
765	1,289	362	910	20	...	3
98	129	37	92	...	...	4
282	387	144	238	30	30	5
24	35	18	10	...	...	6
143	183	57	126	...	...	7
22	24	12	12	...	...	8
259	980	193	787	...	...	9
1,596	3,028	823	2,176	50	30	
41	34	24	10	..	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
41	34	24	10	...	...	
477	215	94	121	630	119	12
22	14	10	4	...	...	13
1,723	2,250	1,423	804	49	49	14
1,745	2,264	1,433	808	49	49	
349	324	120	200	636	468	15
349	329	78	249	1,826	834	16
30	40	22	18	166	49	17
1,543	1,568	893	651	249	71	18
2,271	2,261	1,113	1,118	2,877	1,422	
751	721	448	257	...	...	19
8	36	20	16	...	...	20
174	312	72	240	...	...	21
97	110	82	28	...	...	22
223	243	94	149	...	...	23
93	142	39	95	...	...	24
601	1,594	398	1,168	...	...	25
1,036	1,966	678	1,217	...	...	26
2,983	5,064	1,831	3,170	...	...	
9,113	12,866	5,318	7,403	3,606	1,620	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1879.

Description of crime.		Cases.				Persons.				
		Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III., in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Thaggi	by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land.	N.-W. Provinces	43	66	37	72	1,088	*275	†231	165	30
	Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on water		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs.	N.-W. P.									
(a) with murder	N.-W. P.	33	38	28	43	93	‡41	§40	28	7
(b) without murder	Oudh,	15	15	10	20	35	14	14	9	1

* Discharged before trial ... 40
Died 1
Transferred 3
Total ... 44

† Queen's evidence ... 5
Escaped from custody ... 1
Total ... 6

‡ 1 discharged before trial.
§ 2 made Queen's evidence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.--Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for* 1879—(continued).

Description of crime.		Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of year.	Comparative return.					
				Number of persons arrested.			*Brought to trial.*		
				1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
I.		XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.		
Thaggi	by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land.	N.-W. P.	30	813	844	584	221	744	491	178
	Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on water		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. (*a*) with murder	N.-W. P	3	52	57	42	33	50	38	32
(*b*) without murder. ...	Oudh,	4	21	10	20	14	10	17	14

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1879—(concluded).

Description of crime.	Comparative return.—(*concluded*).									Remarks.
	Convicted.			*Property stolen.*			*Property recovered.*			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
I.	XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
Thaggi ... by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on land. N.-W. Provinces ...	351	313	116	92,048	34,006	19,534	5,598	3,459	1,981	
Dakaiti on land. Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. (*a*) with murder ... N.-W. P. ...	12	24	22	1,347	1,396	921	517	331	141	
(*b*) without murder, Oudh ...	6	7	9	160	920	248	67	95	66	

Note.—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for these offences, though such persons be not included in columns II. and III. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of additional police quartered as a punitive measure during* 1879.

District.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered).	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Mirzapur ...	Bindhachal... ...	3	1	4	548	1 year	1	
Bara Banki ...	Dalamau	1	1	3	441	1 „	...	

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police: Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part from pro-: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Meerut.	Meerut	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget, for 1879-80.	131	27
2		Aligarh	...	1		95	18
3		Saháranpur ...	...	1		87	8
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...	1		74	6
5		Bulandshahr ...	...	1		93	20
6		Dehra Dún ...	...	...		43	...
		Total ...	...	5		523	79
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	...	1		132	21
8		Bijnor	...	1		76	10
9		Moradabad ...	...	1		91	16
10		Budaun	...	1		81	10
11		Shâhjahânpur ...	...	1		77	10
		Total ...	...	5		457	67
12	Agra.	Agra	...	1		132	32
13		Muttra	...	1		91	16
14		Farukhabad ...	...	1		93	22
15		Mainpuri ...	...	1		78	20
16		Etáwah	...	1		82	10
17		Etah	...	1		73	14
		Total ...	...	6		549	114
18	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	...	1		164	35
19		Cawnpore ...	...	1		106	26
20		Fatehpur ...	...	1		80	12
21		Bánda	...	1		105	8
22		Hamírpur ...	...	1		87	7
23		Jaunpur... ...	...	1		79	12
		Total ...	...	6		621	100
24	Benares.	Benares	...	1		95	21
25		Gorakhpur ...	...	1		127	12
26		Azamgarh ...	...	1		108	10
27		Mirzapur ...	...	1		114	16
28		Gházipur ...	...	1		104	12
29		Basti	...	1		89	8
		Total ...	...	6		637	79

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1879-80.

and water police vincial revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*		Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.				
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X.(*a*)	XI.	XII.	
578	...	55	630	1,422	1,42,312	94,298	1
375	...	35	499	1,023	98,892	66,565	2
324	...	34	388	842	83,479	58,464	3
293	...	20	287	681	72,669	54,543	4
352	...	33	393	892	85,537	61,519	5
165	...	7	57	272	26,652	21,922	6
2,087	...	184	2,254	5,132	5,09,541	3,57,311	
612	...	37	610	1,413	1,38,513	97,197	7
313	...	23	236	659	73,531	58,530	8
360	...	33	452	953	97,249	65,418	9
301	...	15	207	615	67,910	54,829	10
297	...	24	240	649	75,749	55,970	11
1,883	...	132	1,745	4,289	4,52,952	3,31,944	
577	...	39	468	1,249	1,40,613	97,123	12
353	...	28	389	878	94,046	66,481	13
418	...	28	369	931	95,354	69,041	14
305	...	10	121	535	63,527	56,289	15
300	...	9	115	517	63,340	55,759	16
263	...	17	226	594	62,663	49,977	17
2,216	...	131	1,688	4,704	5,19,543	3,94,670	
684	...	54	355	1,270	1,47,140	1,18,725	18
420	...	41	387	981	1,07,779	78,861	19
313	...	4	98	508	63,525	58,485	20
388	...	9	95	606	72,680	66,231	21
321	...	10	126	552	62,586	54,786	22
315	...	6	172	585	64,946	54,740	23
2,441	...	101	1,233	4,502	5,18,656	4,31,828	
437	...	34	401	989	1,11,114	73,120	24
486	...	4	158	788	89,520	81,188	25
390	...	10	149	668	77,843	69,691	26
388	...	13	292	824	87,206	69,123	27
417	...	14	250	798	87,437	71,915	28
320	...	1	20	439	56,401	55,339	29
2,438	...	76	1,270	4,506	5,09,521	4,20,376	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF — In district (regular police.) — Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.		On other
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
1	Meerut.	Meerut	48,014	8	60	12	67	111
2		Aligarh	32,327	2	10	10	47	83
3		Saháranpur ...	25,015	1	6	9	59	77
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,126	1	6	6	43	67
5		Bulandshahr ...	24,018	1	6	8	39	84
6		Dehra Dún ...	4,730	2	10	9	44	32
		Total ...	1,52,230	15	98	54	299	454
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	41,316	8	60	15	95	109
8		Bijnor	15,001	1	6	8	41	67
9		Moradabad ...	31,831	2	10	9	47	80
10		Budaun	13,081	1	6	8	35	72
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	19,779	1	6	6	39	70
		Total ...	1,21,008	13	88	46	257	398
12	Agra.	Agra	43,490	8	65	10	51	114
13		Muttra	27,565	1	6	9	46	81
14		Farukhabad ...	26,313	8	65	9	51	76
15		Mainpuri ...	7,238	2	10	9	47	67
16		Etáwah	7,581	1	6	8	42	73
17		Etah	12,686	1	6	8	39	64
		Total ...	1,24,873	21	158	53	276	475
18	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	28,415	8	65	12	59	144
19		Cawnpore ...	28,918	1	6	13	59	92
20		Fatehpur ...	5,040	2	10	9	47	69
21		Bánda	6,449	1	6	13	63	91
22		Hamírpur ...	7,800	1	6	11	55	75
23		Jaunpur	10,206	2	10	8	41	69
		Total ...	86,828	15	103	66	324	540
24	Benares.	Benares	37,994	8	65	3	24	84
25		Gorakhpur ...	8,332	3	15	11	60	113
26		Azamgarh ...	8,152	2	10	8	44	98
27		Mirzapur ...	18,083	2	10	5	32	107
28		Gházipur ...	15,522	3	15	10	59	91
29		Basti	1,062	1	6	8	43	80
		Total ...	89,145	19	121	45	262	573

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued).

FORCE.					PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				*To area.*			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	On town municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.		XXV.	XXVI.		XXVII.	
478	525	160	2,354	1,273,914	1·65	...	...	895	734	161	1
336	534	...	1,954	1,073,108	1·91	...	...	1,048	845	203	2
267	408	14	2,221	883,782	2·63	...	...	1,049	863	186	3
250	307	...	1,654	690,082	2·42	...	...	1,013	851	162	4
327	426	...	1,908	936,593	2·13	...	...	1,049	878	171	5
111	38	26	1,192	115,711	4·38	...	...	425	376	49	6
1,769	2,238	200	11,283	4,973,190	2·19	...	...	969	800	169	
478	589	58	2,993	1,506,801	2·11	...	...	1,066	908	158	7
276	259	...	1,868	737,152	2·83	...	...	1,118	885	233	8
319	485	...	2,300	1,122,131	2·41	...	...	1,177	936	241	9
270	222	...	1,992	934,348	3·23	...	...	1,519	1,339	180	10
262	239	25	1,744	949,471	2·68	...	...	1,462	1,267	195	11
1,605	1,794	83	10,897	5,249,903	2·54	...	...	1,224	1,028	196	
493	439	68	1,887	936,409	1·51	...	...	749	571	178	12
317	417	...	1,346	887,355	1·53	...	...	1,010	834	176	13
324	381	16	1,718	918,748	1·84	...	...	986	815	171	14
268	131	...	1,697	765,783	3·17	...	...	1,431	1,329	102	15
262	124	...	1,698	668,581	3·28	...	...	1,293	1,184	109	16
232	243	...	1,801	861,260	3·03	...	...	1,449	1,280	169	17
1,896	1,735	84	10,147	5,038,136	2·15	...	...	1,071	912	159	
595	375	11	2,840	1,394,245	2·23	...	...	1,097	952	145	18
381	355	73	2,336	1,155,439	2·38	...	...	1,177	1,010	167	19
268	102	...	1,631	663,815	3·21	...	...	1,306	1,178	128	20
327	104	...	2,960	697,611	4·88	...	...	1,151	1,077	74	21
267	136	...	2,296	529,137	4·15	...	...	958	833	125	22
276	178	...	1,554	1,025,869	2·65	...	...	1,753	1,647	106	23
2,114	1,250	84	13,617	5,466,116	3·02	...	...	1,214	1,083	131	
369	412	23	997	793,699	1·	...	...	802	601	201	24
423	162	...	4,584	2,019,350	5·81	...	...	2,562	2,435	127	25
346	159	...	2,561	1,531,410	3·83	...	...	2,292	2,184	108	26
362	305	...	5,224	1,015,293	6·33	...	...	1,232	1,115	117	27
355	264	...	2,173	1,345,401	2·72	...	...	1,685	1,521	164	28
279	21	...	2,787	1,472,994	6·34	...	...	3,350	3,324	26	29
134	1,323	23	18,326	8,178,147	4·06	...	...	1,814	1,679	135	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of police: Inspector-General, Deputy-Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part from provincial: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
30	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget, for 1879-80.	97	23
31		Jalaun	...	1		80	16
32		Lalitpur	...	1		77	8
		Total ...	...	3	...	254	47
		Total of District Police.	...	D. S. 31 A. D. S. 10 41	147	3,041	486
33		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	...	1	7	49	...
34		Ditto Scinde, Panjáb, and Delhi.	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	...	42	155	3,091	486
35	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	...	2	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1879-80.	96	35
36		Unao	...	1		77	13
37		Bara Banki ...	...	1		79	13
		Total ...	...	4		252	61
38	Sitapur	Sítapur	...	1		87	15
39		Hardoi	...	1		76	9
40		Kheri	...	1		64	8
		Total ...	...	3		227	32
41	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	...	1		84	13
42		Bahraich ...	...	1		68	8
43		Gonda	...	1		80	11
		Total ...	...	3		232	32
44	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	...	1		83	9
45		Sultanpur ...	...	1		73	8
46		Partabgarh ...	...	1		63	9
		Total ...	...	3	...	219	26
		Total, Oudh ...	...	13	36	930	151
		Grand Total of N.-W. P. and Oudh.	4	55	191	4,021	637

* Pay and travelling allowances of

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1879-80.

and water police revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
457	...	5	130	713	79,826	72,914	30
334	...	10	131	572	66,139	58,220	31
303	...	1	32	422	53,849	52,109	32
1,094	...	16	293	1,707	1,99,814	1,83,243	
12,159	...	640	8,483	24,840 Col. IV. 147 A.D.S. 10	27,10,027 A. D. S. 42,000 Col. IV. 2,40,300 1,90,613	2,119,372 A. D.S. 4,72,903	
				24,997	31,82,940	25,92,285	
300	...	...	...	357	73,820	23,825	33
50	...	...	...	52	8,091	6,473	34
12,509	...	640	8,483	25,406	32,64,851	26,22,583	
658	...	119	839	1,749	2,15,204	1,19,414	35
351	...	2	33	477	62,004	60,516	36
361	...	6	67	527	66,133	61,483	37
1,370	...	127	939	2,753	3,43,341	2,41,413	
440	...	4	78	625	76,008	71,911	38
361	...	13	109	569	65,327	58,660	39
294	...	2	15	384	51,881	50,957	40
1,095	...	19	202	1,578	1,93,216	1,81,528	
431	...	24	216	769	87,986	72,518	41
288	...	4	69	438	53,715	50,236	42
382	..	9	111	594	72,837	66,549	43
1,101	...	37	396	1,801	2,14,548	1,89,303	
386	...	2	29	510	66,582	65,022	44
374	...	1	17	474	61,855	60,807	45
296	...	2	20	391	52,344	51,396	46
1,056	...	5	66	1,375	1,80,781	1,77,225	
4,622	...	188	1,603	7,507 Col. IV. 36	9,31,886 Col. IV. 58,560 70,687	7,89,469 Cols. IV. & V. 1,29,247	
				7,543	10,61,133	9,18,71	
				32,949 Col. II. 4	43,25,984 *1,25,000	35,41,299 *1,25,000	
17,131	...	828	10,086	32,953	44,50,984	36,66,299	

controlling officers and establishment.

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of 1873*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF — In districts (regular police.) — Guards at districts, central, or subsidiary jails. — Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries. — Officers.	Men.	On other — Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
30	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	6,912	3	15	9	49	85
31	Jhánsi	Jalaun	7,919	1	6	10	51	69
32	Jhánsi	Lalitpur	1,740	1	6	6	39	70
		Total ...	16,571	5	27	25	139	224
		Total of District Police,	...	...	...	...	...	2,664
								147
			5,90,655	88	595	289	1,557	
								2,811
33		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	49,995	...	...	...	...	56
34		Ditto Scinde, Panjáb, and Delhi.	1,618	...	...	...	...	2
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	6,42,268	88	595	289	1,557	2,869
35	Lucknow	Lucknow	95,790	8	76	9	54	79
36	Lucknow	Unao	1,488	1	6	8	42	68
37	Lucknow	Bara Banki ...	4,650	2	10	7	39	70
		Total ...	1,01,928	11	92	24	135	217
38	Sítapur	Sítapur	4,097	3	15	9	44	75
39	Sítapur	Hardoi	6,667	2	10	8	41	66
40	Sítapur	Kheri	924	1	6	6	30	57
		Total ...	11,688	6	31	23	115	198
41	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	15,478	3	15	8	46	73
42	Fyzabad	Bahraich	3,479	1	6	6	30	61
43	Fyzabad	Gonda	6,288	2	10	7	37	71
		Total ...	25,245	6	31	21	113	205
44	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli... ...	1,560	3	15	9	44	71
45	Rae Bareli	Sultanpur	1,048	2	10	8	41	63
46	Rae Bareli	Partabgarh ...	948	2	6	7	34	54
		Total ...	3,556	7	31	24	119	188
		Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	808
			1,42,417	30	185	92	482	36
								844
		Grand Total of N.-W. P. and Oudh.	7,84,685	118	780	381	2,039	3,713

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town and XX. of* 1856—(concluded).

FORCE.					Proportion of police (officers and men.)						
	Municipal and town police.				*To area.*			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns,	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.		XXV.	XXVI.		XXVII.	
416	120	15	1,567	317,735	2·19	...	...	445	362	83	30
293	141	...	1,554	404,384	2·71	...	...	706	608	98	31
266	33	...	1,947	212,628	4·61	...	...	503	457	46	32
975	294	15	5,068	934,747	2·96	...	...	547	468	79	
10,493	8,634	489	69,338	29,840,239	2·77	...	...	1,193	1,041	152	
300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
10,843	8,634	489	69,338	29,840,239	2·77	...	...	1,193	1,041	152	
563	899	59	1,415	1,038,560	·80	...	...	594	...	...	35
316	35	...	1,745	775,695	3·65	...	...	1,626	...	...	36
325	73	...	1,745	936,652	3·31	...	...	1,777	...	...	37
1,204	1,007	59	4,905	2,750,907	1·78	...	...	999	...	...	
396	64	18	2,250	995,339	3·61	...	...	1,592	...	...	38
319	122	...	2,292	996,145	4·02	...	...	1,750	...	...	39
266	17	...	3,046	789,373	7·93	...	...	2,055	...	...	40
981	203	18	7,588	2,780,857	4·80	...	...	1,762	...	...	
383	214	26	1,645	1,537,599	2·13	...	...	1,999	...	...	41
260	73	...	2,710	828,647	6·18	...	...	1,891	...	...	42
346	120	...	3,007	1,249,653	5·06	...	...	2,103	...	...	43
989	407	26	7,362	3,615,899	4·08	...	...	2,007	...	...	
336	31	...	1,741	837,675	3·41	...	...	1,642	...	...	44
331	18	...	1,701	995,123	3·58	...	...	2,099	...	...	45
265	22	...	1,444	1,001,576	3·69	...	...	2,561	...	...	46
932	71	...	4,886	2,834,374	3·55	...	...	2,061	...	...	
4,106	1,688	103	24,741	11,982,037	3·27	...	...	1,588	...	...	
14,949	10,322	592	94,079	41,822,276	2·85	...	...	1,269	1,041	152	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.– *Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1879—*(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary, as per budget for* 1879-80.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			Punishment. *Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXVII.*	
	Officers (inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
N.-W. P.	3,516	15,188	4,768	8,248	5,640	24	202
Oudh	1,106	5,651	2,446	3,574	737	9	43
Total ...	4,622	20,839	7,214	11,822	6,377	33	245

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1879—(*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).—(continued.)

Provinces.	PUNISHMENT—(*concluded*).										REWARDS.	
	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
			Under Police Act.		*Under sections 320, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards as per reward statement, excluding chaukidars.
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
N.-W. P. ...	605	1,354	6	78	...	7	8	21	11	69	504	2,484
Oudh ...	154	234	1	17	...	...	1	3	2	21	18	872
Total ...	759	1,588	7	95	...	7	9	24	13	90	522	3,356

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1879—(*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary.*)—(concluded.)

Provinces.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
I.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
North-Wertern Provinces ...	2,367	2,076	5	49	1,351	7,298	9,968
Oudh	628	548	...	...	542	1,910	4,270
Total ...	2,995	2,624	5	49	1,893	9,208	14,238

Provinces.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge, otherwise as per columns from XI. to XVIII.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
I.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces ...	371	57	409	226	189	19	363	46·05	1·94
Oudh	193	16	25	52	24	...	65	52·71	·96
Total ...	564	73	534	278	213	19	428	47·82	1·68

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

Year.	Cases received during the year.	*No. of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*No. of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General.*			*Pending at the close of the year 1879.*					Cases of last year disposed of.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with D. S.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
1879 ...	6[illegible]9	129	66	195	491	...	491	10	22	45	...	77	77

DETAILED MEMO.

Received during the year 1879	609	
Cases of last year	77	
Total of cases...		686
Sanctioned by Government during the year	195	
Ditto Inspector-General	491	
		686
Balance ...		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1879—(*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

RACE.

Provinces.	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
	District and Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate officers.*		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate officers.*		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate officers.*		Constables (mounted and foot).
	Military or covenanted civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.
N.-W. Provinces,	7	33	30	2	12	...	13	12	3	2	110	3,329	15,169
Oudh ...	5	8	2	2	1	...	9	9	...	...	28	1,054	5,595
Total ...	12	41	32	4	13	...	22	21	3	2	138	4,383	20,764

RELIGION OR CASTE.

Provinces.	Officers.											
			Hindus.								*Other religions.*	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.
I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII
N.-W. Provinces,	113	1,657	357	259	41	172	54	51	518	285	7	17
Oudh ...	36	360	162	60	...	149	55	17	108	167	1	3
Total ...	149	2,017	519	319	41	321	109	68	626	452	8	20

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1879—(*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*continued.*) Men.					
			Hindus.			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájput.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII	XXVIII.	XXIX.
N.-W. Provinces	14	5,613	2,695	2,392	214	593
Oudh	1	1,100	1,285	823	1	241
Total ...	15	6,713	3,980	3,215	215	834

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded.*)						
	Men—(*concluded.*)						Grand total (officers and men.)
	Hindus—(concluded.)				*Other religions.*		
	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afgháns.	
I.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces ...	157	259	794	2,210	21	86	18,569
Oudh	125	41	119	1,763	48	6	6,671
Total ...	282	300	913	3,973	69	92	25,240

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra Dún ...	17,000	6	...	9	15	991
	2	Mussooree ...	8,601	3	...	9	12	3,062
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	45,051	5	...	10	15	10,131
	4	Hardwár Union,	21,555	4	...	12	16	4,931
	5	Deoband ...	18,976	4	..	8	12	2,288
	6	Roorkee ...	10,801	2	8	...	10	296
Muzaffarnagar.	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	10,793	4	...	8	12	10,541
	8	Shámli ...	9,300	4	...	8	12	1,120
	9	Kandhla ...	11,026	4	...	10	14	1,138
	10	Kairana ..	17,742	3	...	12	15	637
Meerut ...	11	Meerut, including cantonment.	90,808	5	...	10	15	24,884
	12	Gháziabad ...	10,366	3	...	6	9	3,401
	13	Shahdara ...	7,257	3	...	6	9	333
	14	Bághpat ...	7,367	3	...	8	11	3,544
	15	Baraut ...	8,404	3	...	10	13	669
	16	Hápur ...	14,544	3	...	6	9	920
	17	Pilkhuwa ...	5,168	3	...	6	9	313
Bulandshahr,	18	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	5	...	10	15	232
	19	Anúpshahr ...	9,334	3	...	6	9	250
	20	Khúrja ...	26,858	3	...	6	9	4,891
	21	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	3	...	9	12	70
Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	55,846	5	...	10	15	1,608
	23	Háthras ...	30,900	3	..	6	9	6,399
	24	Atrauli ...	15,622	3	3	3	9	83
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	12,530	3	3	3	9	50
	26	Harduaganj ...	5,205	3	3	3	9	79
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	58,840	6	...	12	18	1,793
	28	Bindraban ...	24,524	4	...	8	12	555
	29	Kosi ...	12,90	5	...	10	15	1,643
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	150,677	8	...	17	25	11,015
	31	Fatehpur Sikri ...	8,513	3	6	...	9	304
	32	Ferozabad ...	13,788	3	...	6	9	1,258
Etáwah ...	33	Etáwah ...	30,386	4	...	10	14	10,231
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,601	5	...	10	15	2,503
Farukhabad,	35	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad ...	74,225	6	...	13	19	10,686
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	8,044	5	...	10	15	5,750
	37	Soron ...	13,658	4	...	8	12	2,777
	38	Kásganj ...	15,764	4	...	8	12	1,989
	39	Marehra ...	9,214	4	...	11	15	75
	40	Aliganj ...	7,912	4	...	8	12	172
	41	Jalesar ...	17,622	3	...	10	13	679

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.

Income during year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation (*i.e.* the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	4,412	2,295	6,707	7,698	6,535	1,163	0 4 2	0 6 3
...	20,185	4,080	24,265	27,327	23,796	3,531	2 5 6	2 13 1
54,260	55,840	4,000	59,840	69,971	67,535	2,436	1 3 11	1 5 3
16,276	16,276	30,894	47,171	52,102	42,225	9,877	0 12 1	2 3 0
9,477	9,477	4,027	13,504	15,792	14,100	1,692	0 8 0	0 11 4
...	6,349	6,062	12,411	12,617	11,788	829	0 9 5	1 2 5
12,405	12,405	1,879	14,284	24,825	15,593	9,232	1 2 0	1 6 0
5,717	5,717	484	6,201	7,321	6,442	879	0 9 10	0 10 6
5,489	5,489	329	5,818	6,956	5,430	1,526	0 7 11	0 8 5
6,727	6,727	568	7,295	7,932	7,585	347	0 6 0	0 6 6
1,14,099	1,14,159	18,244	1,32,403	1,57,287	1,30,443	26,844	1 4 1	1 7 3
7,769	7,769	1,710	9,479	12,880	8,875	4,005	0 11 11	0 14 7
3,056	3,056	926	3,982	4,315	2,957	1,358	0 8 9	0 9 6
6,855	6,855	506	7,361	10,905	6,598	749	0 14 10	0 15 11
6,250	6,250	428	6,678	7,347	8,271	2,634	0 11 10	0 12 8
10,831	10,831	1,151	11,982	12,902	12,042	860	0 11 11	0 13 2
2,753	2,753	356	3,109	3,422	3,364	58	0 8 6	0 9 7
7,137	9,546	3,365	12,911	13,143	11,664	1,479	0 10 3	0 13 11
4,638	5,340	930	6,270	6,520	6,018	502	0 9 2	0 10 9
22,750	22,822	3,719	26,541	31,432	30,767	665	0 13 7	0 15 9
8,064	8,110	1,407	9,517	9,587	9,377	210	0 7 0	0 8 3
45,623	45,776	2,522	48,298	49,906	44,841	5,065	0 13 1	0 13 10
20,167	20,167	3,840	24,007	30,406	26,589	3,817	0 10 5	0 12 5
7,404	7,404	790	8,194	8,277	7,968	309	0 7 7	0 8 5
5,135	5,135	565	5,700	5,750	5,194	556	0 6 6	0 7 3
2,905	2,905	295	3,200	3,279	3,238	41	0 8 11	0 9 10
39,856	39,856	4,276	44,132	45,925	40,604	5,321	0 10 0	0 12 0
16,924	16,924	1,198	18,122	18,677	18,029	648	0 11 0½	0 11 9
10,018	10,018	1,783	11,801	13,444	9,825	3,619	0 12 5	0 14 7
1,37,881	1,38,283	31,209	1,69,492	1,80,507	1,78,257	2,250	0 14 8	1 2 0
2,873	2,873	106	2,979	3,283	3,045	238	0 5 4	0 5 7
6,503	6,503	378	6,881	8,139	7,913	226	0 7 6	0 7 11
20,988	20,988	3,485	24,473	34,704	27,467	7,237	0 11 1	0 12 11
14,413	14,962	1,491	16,353	18,856	14,520	4,336	0 12 10	0 14 0
58,901	59,590	6,679	66,269	76,955	68,421	8,534	0 12 10	0 14 3
7,296	7,296	2,294	9,590	15,340	7,830	7,510	0 14 6	1 3 1
8,005	8,005	881	8,886	11,663	7,734	3,929	0 9 5	0 10 5
11,556	11,556	1,067	12,623	14,612	13,496	1,116	0 11 9	0 12 10
,491	3,491	311	3,802	3,877	3,566	311	0 6 1	0 6 7
2,705	2,705	374	3,079	3,251	3,154	97	0 5 6	0 6 3
7,529	7,529	1,258	8,787	9,466	8,253	1,213	0 6 10	0 7 11

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Balance from previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	13,066	5	...	9	14	452
	43	Chándpur ...	12,033	2	...	9	11	1,217
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,555	2	...	8	10	1,359
	45	Naginá ...	19,696	2	5	5	12	521
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,656	3	5	5	13	4,676
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	59,570	6	...	12	18	7,165
	48	Dhanaura ...	5,281	3	...	6	9	824
	49	Chandausi ...	23,513	3	...	6	9	774
	50	Amroha ...	34,896	3	...	6	9	1,426
	51	Sambhal ...	34,871	3	...	6	9	2,197
Budaun ...	52	Budaun ...	31,227	3	...	9	12	2,127
	53	Bilsi ...	6,115	3	...	6	9	470
	54	Ujhani ...	7,656	3	...	6	9	851
	55	Sahaswan ...	17,061	3	...	6	9	701
Bareilly ...	56	Bareilly ...	91,410	8	...	16	24	21,870
	57	Bisalpur ...	9,337	3	6	...	9	205
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	29,840	2	...	6	8	5,996
Sháhjahánpur	59	Sháhjahánpur ...	79,487	5	...	17	22	775
	60	Tilhar ...	18,825	3	...	9	12	8,010
Cawnpore ...	61	Cawnpore ...	98,476	6	...	12	18	28,376
Fatehpur ...	62	Fatehpur ...	18,785	7	...	14	21	2,611
Bánda ...	63	Bánda ...	27,805	5	...	11	16	112
Allahabad ...	64	Allahabad ...	129,177	7	2	16	25	7,356
Jaunpur ...	65	Jaunpur ...	35,003	6	...	12	18	1,302
Gorakhpur ...	66	Gorakhpur ...	5[illegible],633	6	...	12	18	8,591
Azamgarh ...	67	Azamgarh ...	18,414	6	...	12	18	4,441
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	40,000	8	...	26	34	11,406
Ballia ...	69	Ballia ...	9,270	5	...	10	15	4,687
Benares ...	70	Benares ...	187,341	6	1	18	25	5,059
Mirzapur ...	71	Mirzapur ...	77,229	6	...	12	18	15,219
	72	Chunar ...	12,289	4	...	6	10	1,035
Jhánsi ...	73	Jhánsi ...	1,596	4	8	...	12	17
	74	Mau Ránípur ...	24,666	3	12	...	15	343
Jalaun ...	75	Orai ...	8,738	6	...	12	18	231
	76	Kálpi ...	16,568	2	...	6	8	1,626
	77	Kúnch ...	14,682	2	...	6	8	2,161
Lalitpur ...	78	Lalitpur ...	8,976	5	10	...	15	2,773
Kumaun ...	79	Almora ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	2,693
	80	Naini Tal ...	6,000	3	...	7	10	7,045
Taraí ...	81	Káshipur ...	13,221	2	6	...	8	3,604

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.—(contd.)

Income during year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation (i.e. the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5,665	5,995	860	6,855	7,307	6,546	761	0	7	4	0	8	5
3,761	4,525	416	4,941	6,158	5,787	371	0	6	0	0	6	7
3,244	4,373	236	4,609	5,968	5,377	591	0	10	8	0	11	3
6,947	7,513	495	8,008	8,529	7,622	907	0	6	1	0	6	6
12,846	13,345	981	14,326	19,012	14,152	4,850	0	10	10	0	11	7
45,947	45,982	8,607	54,589	61,754	47,431	14,323	0	12	4	0	14	8
...	3,475	275	3,750	4,574	3,953	621	0	10	6	0	11	4
...	11,359	4,468	15,827	16,601	14,310	2,291	0	7	8	0	10	8
14,093	14,093	575	14,668	16,094	14,221	1,873	0	6	5	0	6	9
13,282	13,282	1,000	14,282	16,479	13,299	3,180	0	6	1	0	6	6
14,368	14,368	6,666	21,034	23,161	21,004	2,157	0	7	4	0	10	9
...	2,700	929	3,629	4,099	3,321	778	0	7	1	0	9	6
...	3,123	666	3,789	4,640	3,739	901	0	6	6	0	7	11
...	5,492	948	6,440	7,141	6,709	432	0	5	2	0	6	0
74,666	75,974	6,430	82,404	1,04,274	85,415	18,859	0	13	3	0	14	5
2,320	2,320	1,355	3,675	3,880	3,299	581	0	4	0	0	6	4
17,792	17,792	13,777	31,569	37,565	28,992	8,573	0	9	6	1	0	11
54,957	54,957	12,957	68,326	69,101	61,562	7,539	0	11	1	0	13	9
10,009	10,009	6,222	16,231	24,241	15,818	8,423	0	8	6	0	13	8
...	78,730	37,656	1,16,386	1,44,762	1,11,937	32,825	0	12	9	1	2	10
10,753	10,903	1,358	12,261	14,872	11,478	3,394	0	9	3	0	10	5
19,156	19,156	7,215	26,371	26,483	26,448	35	0	11	0	0	15	2
1,33,888	1,45,337	64,113	2,10,530	2,17,886	2,10,778	7,108	1	2	0	1	10	0
17,665	17,665	8,542	26,207	27,509	22,027	5,482	0	8	0	0	11	11
31,602	31,744	2,643	34,387	42,978	27,000	15,978	0	9	10	0	10	8
14,990	14,990	809	15,799	20,240	14,558	5,682	0	13	0	0	13	8
27,100	27,100	4,449	31,549	42,955	40,292	2,663	0	10	10	0	12	7
...	1,609	5,125	6,734	11,421	7,195	4,226	0	2	9	0	11	7
1,22,979	1,23,557	33,307	1,56,864	1,61,923	1,48,857	13,066	0	10	6	0	13	4
48,532	48,532	20,628	69,160	84,379	72,799	11,580	0	10	0	0	14	3
4,543	4,543	1,807	6,350	7,385	7,041	344	0	5	11	0	8	4
...	487	272	1,059	1,076	1,031	45	0	4	10	0	10	7
11,664	12,236	1,314	13 550	13,893	13,232	661	0	7	11	0	8	9
3,586	3,661	1,336	4,997	5,228	5,084	144	0	6	8	0	9	1
10,448	10,448	744	11,192	12,818	12,375	443	0	10	1	0	10	10
9,460	9,460	774	10,234	12,395	10,993	1,402	0	10	3	0	11	1
6,080	6,080	1,001	7,081	9,854	8,192	1,662	0	10	10	0	12	7
425	3,921	582	4,503	7,196	6,626	570	0	15	2	1	1	5
2,475	27,831	7,582	35,416	42,461	39,609	2,852	4	10	2	5	14	5
...	7,353	2,616	9,969	13,573	10,728	2,845	0	8	10	0	12	0

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Balance from previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Lucknow ...	82	Lucknow ...	257,842	6	12	...	18	18,363
Unao ...	83	Unao ...	7,277	7	12	...	19	358
	84	Newalganj Maharájganj.	3,826	2	10	...	12	343
Bara Banki ...	85	Nawabganj ...	14,910	6	12	...	18	3,837
	86	Radauli ...	12,517	2	6	...	8	294
Sitapur ...	87	Sitapur ...	11,175	5	9	...	14	2,010
	88	Khairabad ...	15,225	4	7	...	9	1,095
	89	Muhamdabad ...	6,312	3	6	...	9	292
	90	Biswan ...	8,325	2	7	...	9	820
Hardoi ...	91	Hardoi ...	7,418	7	18	...	25	921
	92	Shahabad ...	11,332	4	12	...	16	1,108
	93	Sandila ...	13,775	4	10	...	14	11,500
	94	Bilgram ...	9,515	4	10	...	14	775
	95	Sandi ...	7,986	3	8	...	11	2,404
	96	Mallawan ...	10,524	3	8	...	11	360
	97	Pihani ..	7,486	3	9	...	12	1,178
Kheri ...	98	Lakhimpur ...	3,802	5	15	...	20	1,057
	99	Muhamdi ...	6,861	3	10	...	13	257
Fyzabad ...	100	Fyzabad ...	67,700	5	1	9	15	17,518
	101	Tánda ...	21,277	3	9	...	12	4,075
Gonda ...	102	Gonda ...	13,810	5	10	...	15	1,265
	103	Nawabganj ...	5,926	3	8	...	11	2,390
	104	Utraula ...	4,712	3	8	...	11	2,662
	105	Balrampur ...	11,627	2	10	...	12	787
Bahraich ...	106	Bahraich ...	21,436	4	8	...	12	5,301
	107	Nanpara ...	7,484	2	7	...	9	1,579
Rae Bareli ...	108	Rae Bareli ...	13,466	4	11	...	15	1,032
Sultanpur ...	109	Sultanpur or Perkinsganj.	8,860	5	10	...	15	1,826
Partabgarh ...	110	Partabgarh ...	9,501	4	10	...	14	183
		Total ...	28,94,879	440	359	683	1,482	3,92,095

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.—(concld.)

Income during year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation (*i.e.* the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1,85,423	1,86,810	10,624	2,31,918	2,50,281	2,12,739	37,542	0	11	6	0	14	4
181	1,370	1,150	2,520	2,878	2,173	705	0	3	0	0	5	6
1,099	1,099	240	1,339	1,682	1,546	136	0	5	4	0	6	6
8,783	8,829	1,061	9,990	13,827	10,334	3,493	0	9	5	0	10	8
3,129	3,129	212	3,341	3,635	3,406	229	0	3	11	0	4	3
8,968	8,968	4,752	13,720	15,730	13,854	1,876	0	12	10	1	3	7
4,013	4,013	541	4,554	5,649	4,442	1,207	0	4	2	0	4	9
747	747	267	1,014	1,306	1,306	...	0	1	10	0	3	3
1,899	1,899	614	2,513	3,333	1,818	1,515	0	3	7	0	4	9
4,601	4,850	2,791	7,641	8,562	6,558	2,004	0	10	5	0	1	6
3,902	3,902	602	4,504	5,612	4,998	614	0	5	6	0	6	4
7,835	7,835	659	8,494	19,994	10,828	9,166	0	8	1	0	9	10
2,167	2,167	674	2,841	3,616	3,046	570	0	3	7	0	4	9
2,439	2,439	575	3,014	5,418	4,648	770	0	4	10	0	6	0
2,014	2,014	483	2,497	2,857	2,875	18	0	3	0	0	3	9
1,449	1,449	704	2,153	3,331	2,301	1,030	0	3	1	0	4	7
...	1,789	1,598	4,387	5,444	4,486	958	0	7	6	1	2	5
1,703	1,703	953	2,656	2,913	2,147	766	0	4	0	0	6	2
39,952	40,928	7,367	48,295	65,813	55,112	10,701	0	9	8	0	11	4
9,573	9,573	1,602	11,175	15,250	6,756	8,494	0	7	2	0	8	4
6,776	6,776	4,969	11,745	13,010	11,684	1,326	0	7	10	0	13	7
...	2,153	5,081	7,234	9,624	6,952	2,672	0	5	9	1	3	6
845	1,965	808	2,773	5,435	3,952	1,483	0	6	9	0	9	10
...	3,434	679	4,113	4,900	3,311	1,589	0	4	8	0	5	8
12,267	12,267	3,655	15,922	21,223	13,494	7,729	0	9	2	0	11	10
3,244	3,244	2,033	5,277	6,856	3,720	3,136	0	6	11	0	11	3
7,684	7,684	6,420	14,104	15,136	13,831	1,305	0	9	2	1	0	9
4,068	4,123	2,574	6,697	8,523	6,763	1,760	0	11	10	0	15	4
3,310	4,157	1,338	5,495	5,678	4,420	1,258	0	7	0	0	9	3
18,18,220	20,29,673	4,88,825	25,55,874	29,47,969	25,25,686	4,22,283	0	11	2	0	14	1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879-80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure	Balance at close of year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	86	401,639	99,345	65,453	1,17,240	1,40,966	0 4 7	1 12 8	1,22,035	18,931
Agra ...	65	274,311	66 224	25,[illegible]94	55 331	64,281	0 3 2	2 2 2	54,921	9,360
Rohilkhand ...	51	273,862	56,067	28,501	48,865	58,962	0 2 11	1 11 5	51,182	7 780
Allahabad ...	49	223,992	49,737	21,687	43,068	64,273	0 3 1	1 15 9	51,993	12,280
Benares ...	46	213,072	44,240	21,531	38,355	48,740	0 2 10	1 12 0	38,226	10,514
Jhánsi ...	13	52,227	11,616	2,998	8,851	9,979	0 2 8	2 15 2	9,074	905
Kumaun ...	1	6,746	817	712	1,3 8	2,268	0 3 3	1 14 11	1,467	801
Lucknow ...	17	82,655	17,159	6,523	7,914	12,366	0 1 6	1 3 4	9,098	3,268
Fyzabad ...	5	13,457	2,608	1,527	2,520	3,634	0 3 0	1 10 4	3,019	615
Sitapur ...	6	21,171	4,231	2,647	2,874	3,571	0 2 2	1 1 4	3,258	313
Total ...	339	1,562,232	352,044	1,77,472	3,26,396	4,09,040	0 3 4	1 13 5	3,44,273	64,767

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1879-80.

Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1878-79.			*Actuals of* 1879-80.			Budget Estimate 1879-80.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue...	2,64,631	...	2,64,631	2,95,744	...	2,95,744	2,47,000
IV.—Excise ..	25,67,069	..	25,67,069	31,33,897	...	31,33,897	27,00,000
V.—Assessed taxes,	13,01,013	..	13,01,013	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	6,00,000
VI.—Provincial rates,	33,882	75,22,436	75,56,318	39,240	79,49,259	79,88,499	74,19,000
¼ per cent. margin cess, Oudh.	33,882	..	33,882	39,240	...	39,240	36,000
1 per cent. road cess.	..	1,89,364	1,89,364	...	2,04,563	2,04,563	1,91,000
1 „ school „ ..	..	1,40,782	1,40,782	...	1,57,387	1,57,387	1,43,000
12 „ local rate, North-Western Provinces.	..	43,46,380	43,46,380	...	41,56,394	41,56,394	41,63,000
4½ „ local rate, Oudh.	..	...	...	...	3,74,520	3,74,520	
¼ „ District Post.	..	35,529	35,529	..	39,353	39,353	36,000
2½ „ acreage cess.	..	3,22,972	3,22,972	...	3,93,988	3,93,988	3,94,000
Commuted jagirs.	..	1,21,276	1,21,276	...	1,16,124	1,16,124	1,16,000
Patwári cess,	..	23,66,133	23,66,133	...	24,10,190	24,10,190	23,10,000
Village Chaukidari (Oudh).	..	...	...	...	96,740	96,740	...
X.—Stamps ...	50,88,757	...	50,88,757	49,49,459	...	49,49,459	50,00,000
XI.—Registration ..	...	...	...	4,90,825	...	4,90,825	5,46,000
XV.—Minor departments.	59,739	...	59,739	60,008	1,346	61,354	55,000
XVI.—Law and justice	15,14,942	...	15,14,942	10,74,304	...	10,74,304	11,43,600
XVII.—Police ..	3,54,170	...	3,54,170	3,75,522	...	3,75,522	3,74,000
XIX.—Education ..	91,485	30,339	1,21,824	96,311	40,344	1,36,655	1,27,000
XX.—Medical ..	12,441	2,842	15,283	7,505	2,220	9,725	6,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	1,17,318	...	1,17,318	1,35,639	...	1,35,639	1,19,000
XXII.—Interest ..	13,926	13,412	27,338	13,103	4,561	17,664	26,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous,	3,55,897	45,136	4,01,033	2,51,871	66,255	3,18,126	2,51,000
XXV.—Railways ..	1,08,224	...	1,08,224	1,23,350	...	1,23,350	1,05,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	33,11,637	...	33,11,637	37,29,381	...	37,29,381	32,71,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	8,86,911	2,98,819	11,85,730	8,28,134	3,24,211	11,52,345	8,53,400
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.	89,60,890	...	89,60,890	84,75,294	...	84,75,294	86,10,000
Contributions ..	..	...	...	42,42,815	6,35,130	48,77,945	..
Debt ..	..	...	...	..	13,123	13,123	...
Total, Receipts,	2,50,42,932	79,12,984	3,29,55,916	2,89,22,402	90,36,449	3,79,58,851	3,14,55,000
Opening Balance ..	23,47,780	20,64,938	44,12,718	24,26,444	39,67,885	63,94,329	...
Grand Total ..	2,73,90,712	99,77,922	3,73,68,634	3,13,48,846	1,30,04,334	4,43,53,180	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1879-80—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1878-79.			*Actuals of* 1879-80.			Budget grant, 1879-80.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on funded and unfunded debt.	26,38,521	...	26,38,521	26,27,569	...	26,27,569	25,26,000
3. Refunds and drawbacks.	2,50,968	15,017	2,65,985	2,26,755	26,371	2,53,126	1,95,000
4. Land revenue ...	34,61,756	21,13,383	55,75,139	34,18,962	22,42,714	56,61,676	57,28,692
6. Excise ...	1,11,625	...	1,11,625	1,27,221	...	1,27,221	1,16,000
7. Assessed taxes ...	7,445	...	7,445	7.578	...	7,578	9,000
8. Provincial rates ...	6,901	...	6,901	5,338	...	5,338	8,000
12. Stamps ...	62,775	...	62,775	1,05,455	...	1,05,455	1,13,000
13. Registration ...	...	...	...	2,58,895	...	2,58,895	2,65,608
15. Post-office ...	...	1,83,727	1,83,727	...	1,84,602	1,84,602	1,95,000
17. Administration ...	12,08,236	37,329	12,45,565	12,51,696	33,025	12,84,721	12,69,000
18. Minor departments,	1,46,669	84,731	2,31,400	1,97,790	1,06,362	3,04,152	2,18,400
19. Law and justice ...	57,93,705	..	57,93,705	53,96,649	...	53,96,619	54,88,400
20. Police ...	36,92,698	21,71,105	58,63,803	37,74,239	22,39,212	60,13,451	60,48,000
22. Education ...	10,28,137	6,26,584	16 54,721	10,01,655	6,24,899	16,26,554	17,01,000
23. Ecclesiastical ...	5,272	...	5,272	5,139	...	5,139	6,000
24. Medical ...	5,12,607	38,545	5,51,152	5,35,317	48,232	5,83,549	5,31,000
25. Stationery and printing.	5,06,020	..	5,06,020	4,64,815	...	4,64,815	4,34,000
29. Superannuation, &c.	...	...	...	...	435	435	...
30. Miscellaneous ...	2,16,784	15,473	2,32,257	1,71,631	5,081	1,76,712	1,71,000
32. Railways ...	4,54,258	...	4,54,258	66,109	...	66,109	1,25,000
33. Irrigation and navigation.	14,74,159	...	14,74,159	17,06,379	...	17,06,379	15,70,900
34. Other public works.	20,93,406	23,85,229	44,78,635	25,46,640	8,11,156	33,57,796	46,67,000
Contributions ...	...	...	...	13,85,130	42,42,815	56,27,945	...
Debt ...	...	50	50	...	13,123	3,123	...
Total expenditure ...	2,36,71,912	76,71,173	3,13,43,115	2,52,80,962	1,05,78,027	3,58,58,989	3,13,86,000
Closing balance ...	37,18,770	23,06,749	60,25,519	60,67,884	24,26,307	84,94,191	...
Grand Total ...	2,73,90,712	99,77,922	3,73,68,634	3,13,48,846	1,30,04,334	4,43,53,180	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

2.—*Receipts, charges and balances of excluded local funds.*

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April, 1879.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Budget estimate of receipts, 1879-80.	Budget grants for 1879-80.	Charge during the year.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
A—Local.								
Village chaukidari, Oudh.	..	...	...	*83,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
Taraí improvement.	...	...	...	*62 100 0 0	...	...	...	...
Police remount...	26,266 6 7	30,988 5 3	57,254 11 10	21,400 0 0	...	28,762 0 8	28,492 11 2	57,254 11 10
Do. clothing ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Canning College (Oudh)	40 419 14 11	75,179 13 5	1,15,599 12 4	70,000 0 0	...	87,575 13 10	28,023 14 6	1,15,599 12 4
Dispensary ...	80,666 13 11	1,17,600 15 6	1,98 267 13 5	1,34,000 0 0	...	1,21,174 11 11	77,093 1 6	1,98,267 13 5
King's Hospital (Oudh)	2,655 8 10	15,148 0 0	17,803 8 10	14,500 0 0	...	14,821 3 11	2,982 4 11	17,803 8 10
Charitable refuge (Oudh)	4,307 2 9	17,233 11 9	21,540 14 6	17,000 0 0	...	15,025 1 4	6,515 13 2	21,540 14 6
Patwári do. do ...	...	...	...	*6,200 0 0	...	...	...	...
Town ...	60,034 7 5	3,41,117 1 10	4,01,151 9 3	3,34,000 0 0	..	3,38,867 6 7	62,284 2 8	4,01,151 9 3
Cantonment ...	32,561 0 1	3,03,739 0 1	3,36 300 0 2	2,90,000 0 0	...	2,86,365 0 2	49,935 0 0	3,36,300 0 2
Vaccination ...	...	...	...	*2,800 0 0	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,46 914 6 6	9,01 006 15 10	11,47 918 6 4	10,35,000 0 0	...	8,92,591 6 5	2,55,326 15 11	11,47,918 6 4
(B)—Municipal.	3 96,732 0 7	25,78,254 0 10	29 74,986 1 5	25,30,000 0 0	...	25,22,877 2 0	4,52,108 15 5	29,74,986 1 5
Grand Total...	6,43,613 7 1	34,79,261 0 8	41,22,904 7 9	35,65,000 0 0	...	34,15,468 8 5	7,07,435 15 4	41,22,904 7 9

*Transferred to incorporated Local Funds.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of license fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during* 1879-80.

	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.		
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	5,02,619	64,607	3,39,484	55,495	33,147	10,18,044	11,13,138	17,421	Since realized	...	2,447
									Under recovery	...	9,158
									Irrecoverable	...	5,816
Oudh ...	1,27,453	9,252	62,039	4,867	5,738	2,13,795	2,33,139	1,456	Since realized	...	92
									Under recovery	...	423
									Irrecoverable	...	941
Total ...	6,30,072	73,859	4,01,523	60,362	38,885	12,31,839	13,46,277	18,877			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending* 31st *March*, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

	Under the General Stamp Act.								Under the Court-fees Act.	Grand total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill of exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	9,07,220	96,503	57,602	10,61,325	5,954	5,957	252	10,73,488	29,32,941	40,06,429
Oudh ...	2,37,329	4,094	13,221	2,54,644	319	2,205	1,365	2,58,534	6,84,557	9,43,091
Total ...	11,44,549	1,00,597	70,823	13,15,969	6,273	8,162	1,617	13,32,022	36,17,498	49,49,520

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.)

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1880*—(concluded).

CHARGES.

	Under the General Stamp Act.							Under the Court-fees Act.				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the general and court-fees Act.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	24,973	567	21,494	1,101	2,527	4,742	55,504	11,180	7,638	903	19,271	75,225	39,31,204
Oudh ...	5,308	1,225	3,817	47	116	966	11,480	3,776	424	176	4,376	15,856	9,27,235
Total ...	30,281	1,792	25,311	1,148	2,743	5,708	66,984	14,956	8,062	1,079	24,097	91,081	48,58,439

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the year* 1879-80.

Ordinary expenditure.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops ...	3,545	1,869	5,414			
Stud	88	8,605	8,693			
General cantonment works ...	10,068	1,983	12,051			
Fortifications	...	752	752			
Barrack department	164	25	189			
Total, military ...				13,865	13,234	27,099
Civil buildings.						
Customs buildings	5,022	...	5,022			
Opium	11,059	18,656	29,715			
Mint	..	22	22			
Post-offices	20,085	9,464	29,549			
Telegraph	2,052	2,510	4,562			
Administration	11,524	115	11,639			
Educational	2,732	12,885	15,617			
Total, civil buildings ...				52,474	43,652	96,126
Total, original works and repairs ...				66,339	56,886	1,23,225

Establishment percentage on above.	5 per cent on Rs. 2,96,504—14,826		
	15 „ „ 1,23,225—18,484		33,310
Thomason College on Educational Establishment			1,46,300
Ditto Press ditto			26,979
Tools and plant			1,847
Grand Total, ordinary ...			3 31,661
There was expended in India ...	Rs. 3,35,738,		
Ditto ditto in England ...	„ 144—3,35,882		
Increase in suspense	„ 4,221		
Total as above ...			3,31,661

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services, during* 1879-80.

Section I.

Heads of service.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.						
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
Civil buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Administration. Land revenue buildings ...	96,957	32,766	...	...	1,29,723	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration. Excise	6,721	5,568	...	...	12,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration. Residencies for Local Government	70,346	2,743	...	...	73,089	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration. Secretariat offices ...	1,261	550	...	...	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration. Board of Revenue buildings.	783	362	...	...	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,76,068	41,989	...	...	2,18,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor departments. Monuments and antiquities.	...	80,540	...	...	80,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. High Court buildings ...	3,990	440	...	...	4,430		...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. District Court ditto ...	7,282	8,327	...	...	15,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,272	8,767	...	...	20,039	...	...	...	...	...	...

ECCLESIASTICAL.	Churches	10,979	2,690	...	...	13,669	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burial grounds ...	2,053	1,153	...	...	3,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,032	3,843	...	...	16,875	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAILS ...	Central jails	...	...	75,764	7,214	82,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District do.	...	...	87,091	14,094	1,01,185	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other buildings ...	...	...	3,871	2,593	6,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1,66,726	23,901	1,90,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police		...	...	24,818	32,780	57,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION ...	Government colleges ...	...	...	30,008	932	30,940	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Ditto schools, higher class.	...	...	18,204	4,183	22,387	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, middle ditto,	...	...	3,521	2,691	6,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, lower ditto,	...	...	42	1,016	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, Normal schools	...	...	...	1,152	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	51,775	9,974	61,749	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICAL ...	Hospitals and dispensaries.	...	...	3,694	901	4,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lock hospitals ...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lunatic asylums ...	...	...	3,711	1,131	4,842	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	7,405	2,042	9,447	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services during* 1879-80.—(continued).

Section I.

Heads of services.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local Excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Miscellaneous. Printing	...	...	2,106	449	2,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works buildings...	...	...	...	2,042	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other buildings ...	...	...	1,643	1,992	3,635	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorials	...	...	399	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	4,148	4,483	8,631	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, works and repairs ...	2,00,372	1,35,139	2,54,872	73,180	6,63,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, civil buildings ...	3,35,511		3,28,052		6,63,563	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,563

Communications.											
Roads and bridges ...	...	...	1,90,958	6,55,520	8,46,478	70,084	1,85,387	2,55,471	...	...	11,01,949
Boat bridges and ferries ...	...	...	5,000	1,07,475	1,12,475	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,475
Accommodation for travellers,	...	...	3,715	13,278	16,993	...	...	...	...	...	16,993
River improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,525	2,520	6,045	...	1,901	7,946
Total, works and repairs ...	...	...	1,99,673	7,76,273	9,75,946	73,609	1,87,907	2,61,516	...	1,901	12,39,363
Total, communications ...	...		9,75,946		9,75,946	2,61,516		2,61,516	1,901		12,39,363
Miscellaneous public improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	24,162	12,510	36,672	...	...	36,672
Grand total, works and repairs,	2,00,372	1,35,139	4,54,545	8,49,453	16,39.509	97,771	2,00,417	2,98,188	...	1,901	19,39,598
Total, works and repairs, provincial, &c.	16,39,509				16,39,509	2,98,188		2,98,188	1,901		19,39,598
Establishment.											
Public works proper ...	8,25,606				8,25,606	1,50,391		1,50,391	957		9,76,954
Ganges river tolls ...	...				...	...		...	3,758		3,758
Staging bungalows ...	...				...	...		...	...		...
Ferries	9,899				9,899	...		...	...		9,899
Total, establishment ...	8,35,505				8,35,505	1,50,391		1,50,391	4,715		9,90,611

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services, during* 1879-80—(concluded).

Section I.

Heads of services.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tools and plant	7,812				7,812	1,421		1,421	8		9,241
Profit and loss	...				...	...		...	...		...
Grand Total ...	24,82,826				24,82,826	4,50,000		4,50,000	6,624		29,39,450
Decrease in suspense balances,	—6,132				—6,132	...		...	...		—6,132
Grand Total, expenditure ...	24 76,694				24,76,694	4,50,000		4,50,000	6,624		29,33,318

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II to V. inclusive.*

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	5,742	14,224	...	—275	...	11,718	18	31,427
	Aligarh	2.478	25,001	...	29	...	14,501	65	42,074
	Bulandshahr	9,837	22,421	1,791	8	...	16,212	75	50,344
	Meerut	4,279	56,470	18,813	1,083	...	32,828	155	1,13,627
	Muzaffarnagar	2,632	24,520	...	—3	...	14,004	60	41,213
	Saháranpur	2,529	54,420	3.418	332	...	28,670	131	89,500
	Total ...	27,497	1,97,056	24,022	1,174	...	1,17,932	504	3,68,185
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly	51,815	57,237	...	140	...	32,546	—1,000	1,40,738
	Bijnor	10,887	25,441	...	59	...	17,205	—400	53,192
	Budaun	16,906	15.356	...	33	...	12,939	—300	44,934
	Moradabad	4,972	45,203	...	349	...	22,523	—1,000	72,047
	Sháhjahánpur	7,336	24,158	...	91	...	21,116	—281	52,420
	Total ...	91,916	1,67,395	...	672	...	1,06 329	—2,981	3,63,331

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II. to V. inclusive*—(continued).

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumaun ...	Almora	369	...	...	...	...	5,146	41	17,278
	Garhwál	248	11,474	...	...	..			
	Kumaun	81,146	49,017	...	2,283	...	46,508	442	1,79,396
	Taráí	1,207	8,159	...	...	...	2,596	33	11,995
	Total ...	82,970	68,650	...	2,283	...	54,250	516	2,08,669
Agra ...	Agra	19,175	30,845	...	—59	...	28,337	—250	78,048
	Etah	6,290	14,698	...	96	...	15,188	—53	36,219
	Etáwah	2,626	9,601	...	—12	...	11,830	—27	24,018
	Farukhabad	18,115	28,239	...	500	...	22,094	—129	68,819
	Mainpuri	2,128	18,843	...	44	...	13,687	—63	34,639
	Muttra	5,514	38,455	...	5	...	19,324	—105	63,193
	Total ...	53,848	1,40,681	...	574	...	1,10,460	—627	3,04,936

Allahabad ...	Allahabad	...	...	71,501	55,963	1,388	884	...	43,207	—2,400	1,70,543
	Bánda	...	...	4 314	41,452	...	35	...	25,197	—800	70,198
	Cawnpore	...	...	7,625	50,423	...	116	...	28,289	—1,100	85,353
	Fatehpur	...	...	7,257	17,750	2,342	139	...	19,926	—400	47,014
	Hamírpur	...	...	7,550	19,022	...	17	...	14,101	—450	40,240
	Jaunpur	...	...	9,057	19,450	...	164	...	16,211	—473	44,409
		Total	...	1,07,304	2,04,060	3,730	1.355	...	1,46,931	—5,623	4,57,757
Benares ...	Azamgarh	...	...	2,495	10,635	2,297	30	...	13,024	—151	28,330
	Basti	...	...	3,112	15,018	...	140	...	15.384	—201	33,453
	Benares	...	...	24,683	14,839	...	176	...	42,665	—397	81,966
	Gházipur	...	...	3,256	11,790	...	—221	...	16,541	—170	31,196
	Mirzapur	...	...	5,831	21,845	...	56	...	23,166	—294	50,604
	Gorakhpur	...	...	4,760	12,897	783	112	...	16,900	—183	35,269
		Total	...	44,137	87,024	3,080	293	...	1,27,680	—1,396	2,60,818
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	...	...	2,682	31,522	387	149	...	18,093	199	53,032
	Jhánsi	...	...	3,076	13,712	3,891	148	...	18,095	147	39,069
	Lalitpur	...	...	8,580	12,100	398	214	...	13,884	160	35,336
		Total	...	14,338	57,334	4,676	5.1	...	50,072	506	1,27,437

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

Ic.—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II. to V. inclusive*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	3,546	6,879	...	446	...	13,912	—150	24,633
	Fyzabad	1,254	45,586	...	155	..	23,995	—730	70,260
	Gonda	8,280	25,581	...	219	...	18,079	—456	51,703
	Total ...	13,080	78,046	...	820	...	55,986	—1,336	1,46,596
Lucknow ...	Bara Banki	3,386	62,826	...	—43	...	28,368	—1,936	92,601
	Lucknow	10,360	28,227	...	255	...	22,162	—1,128	59,876
	Unao	3,567	17,306	121	11	...	15,955	—603	36,357
	Total ...	17,313	1,08,359	121	223	...	66,485	—3,667	1,88,834

Rae Bareli ...	Partabgarh ...	...	23,574	13,182	...	33	...	15,432	—428	51,793
	Rae Bareli ...	...	39,535	30,009	...	344	...	21,914	—800	91,002
	Sultanpur ...	...	23,661	15,739	...	59	...	21,095	—559	59,995
	Total	...	86,770	58,930	...	436	...	58,441	—1,787	2,02,790
Sitapur ...	Hardoi ...	...	5,635	14,095	955	6	...	15,940	40	36,671
	Kheri ...	...	17,925	25,874	88	145	...	24,333	87	68,452
	Sitapur ...	...	20,857	31,859	...	363	...	24,635	100	77,814
	Total	...	44,417	71,828	1,043	514	...	64,908	227	1,82,937
	Benares special drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Archæological, Agra	...	79,973	...	...	386	...	31,137	741	1,12,237
	Office accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,791	8,791
	GRAND TOTAL	...	6,63,563	12,39,363	36,672	9,241	...	9,90,611	—6,132	29,33,318

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1879-80.

Name of works.	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Garden. produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal ...	46,290	37,768	174,131	3,742	295,439	239,099	57	29	1,09,307	14,399	599	16,011	20,787	957,658
Lower Ganges Canal.	804	663	6,218	...	14,211	13,626	...	...	1,353	565	39	719	1,581	39,779
Agra Canal ...	1,850	10,599	3,344	49	11,767	23,647	2	2	2,937	...	42	1,744	1,120	57,103
Eastern Jumna Canal.	37,648	10,534	1,442	2,205	122,506	16,003	325	222	40,358	...	187	3,501	5,302	2,40,233
Dún Canals ...	4,343	14	...	...	6,706	1,261	161	...	1,035	...	733	711	...	14,964
Rohilkhand Canals.	8,518	...	60	...	29,979	32,680	2,918	...	10,257	...	51	795	...	85,258
Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	1,082	547	9	...	658	...	...	...	90	2,386
Bundelkhand Lakes.	350	2	...	...	146	1,153	...	...	9	4	5	24	49	1,742
Grand Total ...	99,803	59,580	185,195	5,996	481,836	328,016	3,472	253	165,914	14,968	1,656	23,505	28,929	1,399,123

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80.

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Capital expenditure on which interest is charged to the Local Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	2,92,619	...	2,92,619	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	11,88,919	...	11,88,919	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	41,740	...	41,740	...	...	...
(2). *Works not sanctioned as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	28,340	...	28,340	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	846	...	846	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	408	...	408	...	...	...
Total ...	15,52,872	...	15,52,872	15,52,872	...	15,52,872
Establishment ...		...	...	...	...	4,12,294
Tools and plant ...		...	...	...	...	28,504
Decrease in stock balances ...			...	...	...	—2,32,244
Less receipts on capital accounts			...	...	...	—27,388
Total, capital expenditure				...	...	17,34,038

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D—Irrigation.

2.—*Statement showing the expendtiure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80—(concluded).

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Revenue expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	17,199	3,48,053	3,65,252	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	56,526	56,526	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	11 523	88,715	1,00,238	...	...	...
(2). *Works not classed as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	6,958	57,709	64,667	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	3,020	8,531	11,551	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ... / Bijnor Canals ...	1,077	17,569	18,646	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	1,070	1,070	...	...	...
Total ...	39,777	5,78,173	6,17,950	39,777	5,78,173	6,17,950
Establishment		...	...	...	...	9,82,634
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	33,444
Refunds of revenue		...	...	...	...	8,142
Total, revenue expenditure				...	...	16,42,170

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80.

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure on works for which no capital or revenue account is kept (imperial).						
Ganges Canal ...	6,474	4,118	10,592	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	252	...	252	...	...	...
Total ...	6,726	4,118	10,844	6,726	4,118	10,844
Establishment ...			...	...	...	1,066
Total, neither capital nor revenue expenditure ...						11,910
Expenditure on drainage grant by Local Government.						
Ganges Canal ...	6,245	...	6,245	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	1,312	...	1,312	...	...	...
Total ...	7,557	...	7,557	7,557	...	7,557
Establishment ...			...	...	...	1,508
Total, drainage expenditure ...				...	...	9,065

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Refunds of revenue.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure	15,52,872	4,12,294	28,504	...	−2,32,244	−27,388	17,34,038
Revenue ditto ...	6,17,950	9,82,634	33,444	8,142	...	...	16,42,170
Ordinary expenditure for which no capital or revenue account is kept (imperial),	10,844	1,066	...	...	...	...	11,910
Expenditure on drainage grant by Local Government ...	7,557	1,508	...	...	...	...	9,065
Total ...	21,89,223	13,97,502	61,948	8,142	−2,32,244	−27,388	33,97,183

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—IRRI

4.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of productive*
official year,

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government.	
		During 1877-80.	To end of 1879-80.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B.	3,04,908	3,18,46,178
Lower Ganges Canal ...	B.	13,78,787	1,57,54,972
Agra Canal	B.	28,546	81,56,778
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	A.	25,747	26,55,241
Dún Canals	B.	—2,219	6,29,546
Rohilkhand Canals	B.	—2,077	15,36,190
Bijnor Canals	B.	...	69,966
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ..	A.	...	82,622
Bundelkhand Survey ...	B.	346	3,26,706
Total ...		17,34,038	6,10,58,199

A. Restored.

B. Wholly made by British Government.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

GATION.

works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the 1878-79.

Receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	Share of establishment on repairs, including tools and plant.	Cost of repairs and maintenance, including refunds of revenue.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,05,556	(a)6,68,929	6,84,196	3,70,208	14,26,218	10,93,863
58,598	...	14,073	56,526	6,77,951	—6,89,952
4,44,094	...	1,14,366	1,01,155	3,66,413	—1,37,840
8,51,273	2,21,534	1,26,496	66,928	1,18,906	7,60,477
58,442	15,951	21,785	11,551	28,380	12,677
69,984	50,070 8,172	52,325	18,654	69,175 3,148	—15,076
4,058	1,299	2,837	1,070	3,718	—2,268
...	...	...	...	14,694	—14,694
43,92,005	9,65,955	10,16,078	6,26,092	27,08,603	10,07,187

(a.) Figure of 1878-79, entered (see page XXIX, of Revenue report for that year) as the correct figures have not yet been furnished by the Board of Revenue.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—Agriculture. F.—Produce. G.—Mines

These returns can

I.—Trade with

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the*

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B.; and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Borax	18,948	94,616	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Cotton manufactures.				
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto (Indian)	...	...	9	360
3. Piece-goods (European)	...	...	24½	2,121
4. Ditto (Indian)	16	640	384	17,028
Drugs.				
1. Asafœtida	...	...	...	...
2. Other sorts, not intoxicating ...	...	...	...	...
3. Intoxicating except opium... ...	...	...	...	...
a. Ganja	1	400	...	..
b. Bhang	6	60	...	...
c. Charas	1	107	...	...
Dyeing materials.				
1. Indigo	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	...	...	...	...
3. Safflower	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric	...	...	2	16
5. Al (Morinda citrifolia)	...	...	...	...
6. Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fibrous products.				
1. Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
2. Other fibres, raw	...	...	...	...
3. Fibres manufactured (except gunny bags).	...	...	...	...
4. Fruits and nuts, except cocoanuts ...	3	110	1	20

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AND QUARRIES. H.—MANUFACTURE.

not be supplied.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80.

Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2	12	...	...	18,950	94,628	...	...
758	1,962	70	140	758	1,962	70	140
...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
...	...	2,538	44,143	...	...	2,538	44,143
...	...	1	67	...	...	1	67
...	...	1,307	38,871	...	...	1,316	39,231
...	...	11,226	10,96,114	...	...	11,250½	10,98,135
...	...	21,874½	9,92,327	15	640	22,258½	10,69,355
...	...	2	200	...	...	2	200
23,334	1,87,314	56⅛	967	23,334	1,87,314	56⅛	927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...
200	1,800	...	...	206	1,860	...	...
4½	735	...	...	5½	842	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	916	...	...	109	916	...	...
...	...	6	72	...	...	6	72
2,001½	12,283	194	1,279	2,001½	12,283	196	1,295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	5,239	36	579	432	5,239	36	579
5	25	2	10	5	25	2	10
6,205	9,285	...	...	6,205	9,285	...	...
744½	5,577	121	423	744½	5,577	121	423
843	2,751	2,154½	5,648	846	2,861	2,155½	5,668

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

1.—Trade with

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Grain.				
1. Wheat	...	...	2,064	6,332
2. Gram and pulse...	...	...	248	749
3. Other spring crops	...	...	13,942	29,614
4. Rice, husked	...	...	17,474	68,771
5 Rice, unhusked	...	...	2,451	5,211
6. Other rain crops	...	...	3,110	6,242
Gums and resins	...	...	12	144
Catechu	...	...	...	...
Hides.				
1. Hides of cattle	12	252	½	8
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	11	182	28	476
Horns	8	102	...	...
Lac.				
1. Dye	...	...	...	...
2. Shell...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	...	...	...	...
Metals and manufactures of metals.				
1. Brass and copper	6	250	16	777
2. Iron	...	...	8	80
3. Other metals	⅓	5,660	4½	66
Oils	...	...	93	1,032
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours	...	...	...	...
Provisions.				
1. Ghi	...	...	98	2,563
2. Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Salt	39,785¼	1,81,681	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.				
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(continued).

Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
25,526	70,202	174	479	25,526	70,202	2,238	6,811
21,429	60,950	1,489	3,806	21,429	60,950	1,737	4,555
13,410	26,479	192	297	13,410	26,479	14,134	29,911
4,76,534	15,30,517	116	462	4,76,534	15,30,517	17,590	69,233
5,35,337½	9,20,308	265	412	535,337½	9,20,308	2,716	5,623
55,209½	1,05,774	20	40	58,209½	1,05,774	3 130	6,282
8,755	1,30,122	1	10	8,755	1,30,122	13	154
2,485	30,718	...	...	2,485	30,718	...	...
2,109	33,265	...	...	2,121	33,517	½	8
258	420	...	...	269	602	28	476
368	2,696	...	...	376	2,798	...	...
59	424	10	76	59	424	10	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271¼	2,006	37	259	271¼	2,006	37	259
553¾	21,166	211¾	9,227	559¾	21,416	227¾	10,004
1,614¼	14,391	248	2,098	1,614¼	14,391	256	2,178
242	6,203	2,862	1,00,075	242⅛	11,863	2,866½	1,00,141
80	910	67	762	80	910	160	1,794
68	43,520	...	...	68	43,520	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,399	3,94,493	...	...	15,399	3,94,493	98	2,563
4,187	26,663	22,404	64,261	4,187	26,663	22,404	64,261
1⅛	7	25,577½	1,29,351	39,786 9/20	1,81,688	25,577½	1,29,351
...	...	9	36	...	...	9	36
44	44	449	912	44	44	449	9 1

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

I.—Trade with

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Seeds.				
1. Oil-seeds. a. Linseed	...	...	...	...
b. Mustard and rape	...	...	5	20
c. Til or jingelly	...	...	38	152
d. Other oil-seeds	...	...	1	4
2. Other seeds a. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...
b. Tea seed	1	3	...	...
c. Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Silk.				
1. Raw	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...
Spices	20	246	...	...
Betel nuts	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	4	92	...	...
Sugar.				
1. Refined	...	...	8	144
2. Unrefined	...	...	5,169½	23,293
Tea.				
1. Indian	...	...	...	...
2. Foreign	8½	680	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	284½	1,796
Wood.				
1. Timber	...	...	7	14
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...
Wool.				
1. Raw	2,373½	37,113	5	100
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	311¾	14,162	53½	6,152
Total of class A. ...	61,516⅛	3,36,356	45,541	1,73,185

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(continued.)

Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
15,800	52,081	27	63	15,800	52,081	27	63
56,883	1,90,111	100	500	56,883	1,90,111	105	520
688	2,457	2¼	10	688	2,457	40¼	162
43,671	1,01,998	...	...	43,671	1,01,998	1	4
15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
568	1,691	...	...	568	1,691	...	...
...	...	1	300	...	...	1	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,533½	2,51,377	1,056¼	15,369	18,553½	2,51,623	1,056¼	15,369
...	...	144	2,423	...	...	144	2,423
53	154	69	208	57	246	69	208
...	...	801½	12,747	...	...	809½	12,891
50	274	17,985	1,04,919	50	274	23,154½	1,28,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	80	8½	680	1	80
15	105	3,808	31,535	15	105	4,092½	33,331
4,46,162	5,57,702	...	...	4,46,162	5,57,702	7	14
66,017	16,443	172	43	66,017	16,443	172	43
1	13	...	...	2,374½	37,126	5	100
...	...	280	11,078	311¾	14,162	333½	17,230
18,46,802⅞	48,23,663	1,18,170⅜	26,72,681	19,08,319	51,60,019	1,63,711⅜	28,45,866

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

1.—Trade with

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals (living for sale).				
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	325	18,116	68	5,380
2. Cattle	118	2,270	64	1,200
3. Sheep and goats	9,163	13,639	930	2,810
4. Other kinds	97	219	19	78
Fibrous products.				
4. Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Fruits and nuts.				
1. Cocoanuts	...	...	...	..
Total of class B. ...	9,703	34,244	1,081	9,468
Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	83
Leather.				
1. Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	495	...	386
Liquors	...	...	...	95
Mats	...	...	...	10
Woollen shawls	...	1,800	...	...
All other articles of merchandize.				
1. Unmanufactured	...	369	...	4,785
2. Manufactured	...	490	...	360
Total of class C. ...	...	3,154	...	5,719
Total value of all classes ...	...	3,73,754	...	1,88,372

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(concld.)

Trade between Nipal, North-Western Pnovinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
80	1,315	...	...	405	19,431	68	5,380
6,249	81,958	2,904	44,325	6,367	84,228	2,968	45,525
1,114	1,242	3,884	5,331	10,277	14,881	4,8'4	8,141
1,436	8,123	3,741	4,821	1,533	8,342	3,760	4,899
23,676	7,748	2,950	759	23,676	7,748	2,950	759
...	...	13,421	1,616	...	...	13,421	1,616
32,555	1,00,386	26,900	56,852	42,258	1,34,630	27,981	66,320
...	76	...	5,149	...	76	...	5,232
...	4,181	...	...	...	4,181	...	...
...	594	...	4,089	...	1,089	...	4,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	88	...	...	...	88	...	10
...	...	...	1,550	...	1,800	...	1,550
...	7,436	...	3,748	...	7,805	...	8,533
...	5,780	...	35,235	...	6,270	...	35,595
...	18,155	...	49,771	...	21,309	...	55,490
...	49,42,204	...	27,79,304	...	53,15,958	...	29,67,676

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage Blank.*

K.—Paper Currency.

2.—*Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in* 1879-80.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of						Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,638	6,00,415	25,958	19,98,750	2,883	22,63,500	1,78,23,870	1,79,60,100

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Paper Currency.

2.—*Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in* 1879-80—(concluded).

In circulation at end of the year, number and value.						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,811	6,02,060	26,661	20,12,250	3,070	25,59,000	...	38,79,590	...	...	...	...	31,00,000

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

Class and object of institution.	Station or locality.	Number of institutions.
I.—Supported by Government and General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Sudder.		...
(*b*) Ditto, Branches.		...
(*c*) European Civil Hospital ...	Allahabad	1
II.—Supported by general public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries Missionary ...	Kumaun	5
(*b*) Poor-houses ...	Lucknow new charity	1
	Allahabad stranger's home ...	1
(*c*) Houses of refuge for blind, lepers and paupers.	Allahabad	1
	Almora	1
	Aligarh *a.*	2
	Bareilly	1
	Benares	1
	Bahraich	1
	Bara Banki	1
	Budaun *b.*	1
	Basti *c.*	1
	Dehra Dún *d.*	1
	Farukhabad	1
	Fyzabad	1
	Gházipur	1
	Gonda	1
	Gorakhpur *e.*	1
	Hardoi	1
	Kheri (Lakhímpur)	1
	Lucknow King's poor house ...	1
	Meerut	1
	Etáwah	1
	Moradabad, temporary for 3 months and 6 days.	1
	Muttra	1
	Orai (Jalaun)	2
	Rae Bareli	1
	Sháhjahánpur	1
	Sitapur *f.*	1
	Sultanpur	1
(*d*) Houses of refuge for lepers only.	Agra	1
III.—Supported by Hindus—		
(*a*) For cure of sickness.	Saháranpur	1
(*b*) For relief of paupers.	Shankarpur in Rae Bareli ...	1
(*c*) Ditto of Brahmans.	...	...
IV.—Supported by Muhammadans—		
(*a*) For cure of sickness.	...	...
(*b*) For relief of paupers.		
(*c*) Ditto of lepers.		
	Total ...	40

A.—Includes Rs. 496-2-3

B.—Received from the Court of Ward's

a.—Refers to Koil and Háthras poor-houses which were

b.—Closed on

c.—Up to 4th

d.—Opened on

e.—Closed in

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Average number of persons aided daily.	Annual number	Income.					
		Paid by Government.	Municipal grant.	Endowment.		Subscriptions and donations.
				In land	In money.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·60	137	4 766 0 0	...	...	...	...
69·46	22,076	No return.	...	...	...	...
...	1,068	17,243 2 0	...	...	2,127 13 4	7,640 15 7
8·17	260	2,017 1 9	...	...	...	A. 496 2 3
103·73	116	...	2,400 0 0	...	382 11 0	35 0 0
109·	144	...	240 0 0	...	2,040 0 0	4,065 3 8
60	302	...	728 0 1	...	...	...
108·51	494	261 2 5	728 3 10	...	...	...
164·24	668	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	2,646 8 0	290 0 0
63·74	127	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	...	80 0 0	493 8 0
72·79	99	900 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,721 0 0	898 7 6
166·	729	2,881 12 10	...	...	...	...
51·12	138	332 3 2	...	...	...	...
76·57	98	...	250 0 0	...	...	2,977 14 1
33·25	110	...	994 13 0	...	...	...
35·62	74	116 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	461 2 10
18·	69	...	515 0 3	...	...	...
40·	106	200 0 0	300 0 0	...	102 12 0	341 4 0
40·66	82	...	...	...	...	...
73·79	68	1,702 15 7	45 4 3	...	...	...
24·	38	...	735 0 0	...	84 0 0	...
287·	3,452	...	...	...	13,094 0 0	...
34·	34	...	300 0 0	...	...	1,224 0 0
30·87	264	...	1,198 1 8	...	...	...
30·73	105	...	299 3 3	...	...	...
51·	61	...	170 8 10	...	...	...
26·	48	...	279 0 9	...	...	...
62·70	169	396 1 4	...	...	...	1,146 5 4
42·	573	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
86·54	81	...	...	...	88 0 0	1,612 0 9
24·22	34	130 0 7	280 2 1	...	...	...
46·	94	...	2,100 0 0	...	125 0 0	1,744 5 0
44·	528	...	1,276 13 8	...	...	...
26·96	2,565	...	...	B. 1,026	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,431·05	35,006	34,475 0 8	16,000 3 8	1,026	22,492 4 4	A. 23,426 5 0

repaid by lodgers.
Estate, Shankarpur, at Rae Bareli.
closed on 4th and 10th May, 1879, respectively.
1st October, 1879.
March, 1879.
1st May, 1879.
June, 1879.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western

Class and object of institution.	Station or locality.	Number of institutions.
I.—Supported by Government and General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Sudder.		..
(*b*) Ditto, Branches.		...
(*c*) European Civil Hospital ...	Allahabad	1
II.—Supported by General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Missionary ...	Kumaun	5
(*b*) Poor-houses	Lucknow new charity	1
	Allahabad stranger's home ...	1
(*c*) Houses of refuge for blind, lepers, and paupers.	Allahabad	1
	Almora	1
	Aligarh *a.*	2
	Bareilly	1
	Benares	1
	Bahraich	1
	Bara Banki...	1
	Budaun *b.*	1
	Basti *c.*	1
	Dehra Dún *d.*	1
	Farukhabad	1
	Fyzabad	1
	Gházipur	1
	Gonda	1
	Gorakhpur *e.*	1
	Hardoi	1
	Kheri (Lakhímpur)	1
	Lucknow King's poor-house ...	1
	Meerut	1
	Etáwah	1
	Moradabad, temporary for 3 months and 6 days.	1
	Muttra	1
	Orai (Jalaun)	2
	Rae Bareli	1
	Sháhjahánpur	1
	Sitapur *f.*	1
	Sultánpur	1
(*d*) Houses of refuge for lepers only.	Agra	1
III.—Supported by Hindus—	Saháranpur	1
(*a*) For cure of sickness ...	Shankarpur in Rae Bareli ...	1
(*b*) For relief of paupers, (*c*) Ditto of Brahmans	...	...
IV.—Supported by Muhammadans—		
(*a*) For cure of sickness. (*b*) For relief of paupers. (*c*) Ditto of lepers.	...	...
	Total ...	40

a.—Refers to Koil and Háthras poor-houses which were
b.—Closed on
c.—Up to 4th
d.—Opened on
e.—Closed in
f.—Re-opened from

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879 —(concluded).

Total number of institutions.			Remarks showing the manner in which relief was given.
In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	1	Board, lodging, and medical treatment.
...	...	5	
...	...	1	Stipends to pensioners.
1	...	...	Board and lodging.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and shelter.
1	...	...	Ditto lodging, medicine aad instruction.
2	...	...	Food &c.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Paupers were housed and cooked food was distributed.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Medical aid and advice.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and lodging.
1	...	...	Cooked food and cloth supplied.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food, &c.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food and medicine.
1	1	...	Food only.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medical attendance.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
...	...	1	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Dieted, treated, and medicine supplied.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
...	...	1	Food and medical attendance.
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
30	1	9	

closed on 4th and 10th May, 1879, respectively.
1st October, 1879.
March, 1879.
1st May, 1879.
June, 1879.
16th April, 1879.

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the offi*

	Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of sent	
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.
	Entrance or matriculation ...					
Arts.	First Arts ...	3	3	6	57	31
	Bachelor of Arts ...	3	1	4	29	12
	Master of Arts ...	1	...	1	4	...
Law.	Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law ...	...	1	1	...	1
	Doctor of Law ...					
Medicine.	First L. M. S. ...					
	L. M. S. ...					
	First B. M. ...					
	B. M. ...					
	M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L. C. E. ...					
	L. C. E. ...					
	B. C E. ...					
	M. C. E. ...					

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES).

cial year, beginning from 1*st April*, 1879, *and ending* 31*st March*, 1880.

CANDIDATES UP.		NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.				RELIGIOUS OR NATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PASSED CANDIDATES.				
						Natives of India.				
Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
4	92	29	15	2	46	Information not available.				
...	41	9	8	...	1					
...	4	3	...	...	3					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend*
and ending 31st

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or fications on 31st*	
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.							
Arts ...	3	148	135	148	...	3	138
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.							
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit.)	1	293	251	...	293	...	293
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	1	60	58	...	60	4	28
Normal Schools.							
For Masters ...	16	323	262	...	323	...	250
For Mistresses ...	3	18	16	...	18	...	5
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.							
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.							
Higher Schools { English,	68	2,687	2,152	2,687	911	21	2,265
Higher Schools { Oriental,	500	3,583	2,779	8	3,646	...	2,757
Middle Schools teaching through. English, Vernacular only.	Included in Higher Schools.						
Lower Primary Schools ...	5,727	190,628	140,186	69	191,598	7	158,734
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,319	197,749	145,839	2,912	196,849	35	164,470

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1879, March, 1880.

national classi- of scholars March.		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
					Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.			
Musalmans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
7	...	4	226	155	133	201	1	145	80	...
...	...	2	37	35	35	2	1	30	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	1	69	66	68	69	69	...	...	...
...	...	2	134	129	...	50	134	...	...	...
395	6	76	2,771	2,149	2,710	1,631	541	1,841	386	3
824	2	7	271	237	...	271	...	144	127	...
31,451	436	162	5,871	4,418	68	5,773	658	3,402	1,794	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	420	414	414	154	420	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,791	444	271	9,799	7,603	3,428	8,151	1,824	5.562	2,393	20

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for the

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend*

and ending 31st

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University									
Arts ...	2	25	21	25	14	15	9	1	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.									
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools, English,	6	203	155	201	362	168	25	10	...
Higher Schools, Oriental,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through, English, Vernacular only.									
Lower Primary Schools ...	40	1,054	751	...	1,054	26	695	316	17
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	1,282	927	226	1,430	209	729	327	17

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1879, March, 1880—(concluded).

GRAND TOTAL OF								
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
			English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Others.
9	399	311	306	214	19	292	88	...
2	37	35	35	2	1	30	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	293	251	...	293	...	293	...	...
1	60	58	...	60	4	28	28	...
16	323	262	...	323	...	250	73	...
4	87	82	68	87	69	5	13	...
2	134	129	...	50	134	...	...	...
150	5,661	4,456	5,598	2,904	730	4,131	791	9
507	3,854	3,016	8	3,917	...	2,901	951	2
5,929	1,97,553	1,45,355	137	1,98,425	691	1,62,831	33,561	470
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	420	414	414	154	420	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,638	2,08,821	1,54,369	6,566	2,06,429	2,068	1,70,761	35,511	48

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April, 1879, and ending*

Nature of establishment.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...
Direction	35,264	...	...
Inspection	2,08,846	5,762	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts	1,18,958	...	52,885
Law	5,573	...	890
Medicine	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department) Government.	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular ... Government ...	19,306	...	288
Medical School, Vernacular ... Aided ...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.			
For masters ... ... Government ...	27,729	3,207	135
For masters ... ... Aided ...	...	...	...
For mistresses ... ... Government ...	324	172	...
For mistresses ... ... Aided ...	1,920	...	120
Schools of Arts.			
Other technical schools, industrial. Government ...	...	...	...
Other technical schools, industrial. Aided ...	720	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year beginning from 1st 31st March, 1880.

Receipts.						Expenditure.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35,264	35,264
...	...	...	...	...	2,14,608	2,14,608
...	...	...	9,637	8,292	1,89,772	1,89,772
...	...	...	2,076	4,000	12,539	12,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,594	19,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	31,071	31,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	525	525
...	...	...	439	2,897	5,376	5,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,080	1,800	1,800

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April*, 1879, *and ending*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English) ...	Government ...	1,72,544	1,223	12,828
	Aided ...	72,749	...	12,345
Higher Class (Oriental) ...	Government ...	40,941	24,301	1,567
	Aided ...	1,415	21	185
Middle Class (English) ...	Government ...	Included in Higher Class.		
	Aided ...			
Middle Class (Vernacular) ...	Government ...			
	Aided ...			
Lower Class (Primary) ...	Government ...	1,24,271	5,05,311	6,147
	Aided ...	50,801	425	3,026
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India ...	Government ...	13,601	3,964	30
	Aided ...	10,426	...	1,056
For Europeans and others ...	Aided ...	29,041	...	1,390
Mixed Schools, boys and girls,	Aided ...	...	...	...
Scholarships.				
In colleges	Government ...	6,991	...	123
	Endowed ...			
In schools	Government ...	4,563	3,899	530
	Endowed ...			
Buildings	...	275	9,194	30
Miscellaneous	...	12,393	9,255	...
Total ...	...	9,58,651	5,66,734	93,575

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year beginning from 1*st* 31*st March*, 1880—(concluded).

Receipts.						Expenditure.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,722	...	20,564	1,866	2,13,747	2,13,747
...	4,720	...	33,454	71,617	1,94,885	1,94,885
...	924	...	2,803	507	71,043	71,043
...	600	...	373	781	3,375	3,375
...	28,248	...	31,165	11,731	7,06,873	7,06,873
...	5,467	...	21,103	47,287	1,28,109	1,28,109
...	1,011	...	...	377	18,983	18,983
...	1,334	...	25	18,737	31,578	31,578
...	599	...	27,938	24,989	83,957	83,957
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,114	7,114
...	...	...	...	...	8,992	8,992
...	...	...	...	26	9,525	9,525
...	...	...	...	...	21,648	21,648
...	47,625	...	1,49,577	1,94,216	20,10,378	20,10,378

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1880.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu (Hindi) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,193	116,945	28	887	42·60	0·75
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	884,017	175	5,397	12·69	0·61
3	Muzaffarnagar		1,654	690,107	198	3,956	8·35	0·57
4	Meerut ...		2,361	1,276,104	225	6,652	10·49	0·52
5	Bulandshahr,		1,918	936,667	129	4,109	14·78	0·43
6	Aligarh ...		1,954	1,073,333	221	5,663	8·84	0·52
7	Bijnor ...		1,869	737,153	129	3,611	14·48	0·48
8	Moradabad ...		2,282	1,122,437	193	5,568	11·82	0·49
9	Budaun ...		1,986	935,856	159	4,586	12·49	0·49
10	Bareilly ...		1,621	1,023,186	141	4,949	11·49	0·48
11	Sháhjahanpur,		1,744	949,579	144	4,318	12·11	0·45
12	Pilibhít ...		1,350	483,953	64	2,284	21·09	0·47
13	Muttra ...		1,453	783,530	169	5,426	8·59	0·69
14	Agra ..		1,845	1,068,653	234	7,188	7 88	0·67
15	Etáwah ...		1,698	668,641	159	3,890	10·67	0·58
16	Etah ...		1,739	833,892	139	3,893	12·51	0·45
17	Mainpuri ...		1,697	765,845	147	3,761	11 54	0·49
18	Farukhabad...		1,719	918,850	182	4,834	9·44	0·52
19	Allahabad ...		2,840	1,396,241	237	7,764	11 98	0 55
20	Bánda ...		2,961	697,684	168	4,456	17·62	0·63
21	Hamírpur ...		2,296	529,137	104	3,534	22·07	0·66
22	Cawnpore ...		2,337	1,156,055	237	6,870	9 86	0 59
23	Fatehpur ...		1,637	663,877	130	3,990	12·59	0·60
24	Jaunpur ...		1,554	1,025,100	154	5,610	10·09	0 54
25	Mirzapur ...		5,224	1,015,826	157	4,846	33·27	0·47
26	Benares ...		998	794,900	142	5,987	7·02	0·75
27	Gházipur ...		1,451	873,130	158	4,755	9·18	0·54
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,317,554	192	7,677	11·18	0·58
29	Gorakhpur ...		4,585	2,019,361	209	7,755	21·93	0·38
30	Basti ...		2,788	1,473,029	154	4,760	18·10	0·32
31	Ballia ...		1,137	686,368	78	2,388	14·57	0·34
32	Jalaun ...		1,555	404,447	104	2,483	14 95	0·61
33	Jhánsi ...		1,567	317,826	74	1,571	21·17	0·49
34	Lalitpur ..		1,947	212,661	27	717	72·11	0·33
35	Kumaun ...		6,000	433,314	132	7,099	45·45	0·16
36	Garhwál ...		5,500	310,288	66	2,983	83 33	0·96
37	Tarái ...		920	185,658	16	508	57·50	0·27
	Total, N.-W.P.	...	81,748	30,781,204	7,225	166,725	11·31	0·54

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision*—(concluded).

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1880.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	Lucknow ...	Urdu and Hindi	979	778,195	141	5,728	6·94	0·73
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,768	945,955	133	4,907	13·29	0·51
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	1,113,430	146	5,262	12·10	0·47
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ...	2,215	932,959	149	5,675	14·86	0 60
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,300	931,377	152	5,067	15·06	0·54
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,993	738,089	90	3,570	33·25	0·48
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,688	1,024,652	98	3,903	17·22	0·38
45	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	2,881	1,168,462	136	4,932	21·18	0 42
46	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,740	774,640	132	4,824	20·75	0·62
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,740	989,008	116	4,129	15 00	0·41
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	1,707	1,042,227	106	3,498	16·10	0·33
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...	1,434	784,156	84	2,892	17·07	0 36
	Total of all districts and states in Oudh.	Ditto ...	24,213	11,223,150	1,483	54,388	16·32	0·48
	Schools for special or technical training in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	23	604	4,607·00	0·001
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. & Oudh.	...	105,961	42,004,354	8,731	221,717	12·13	0·52

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Dehra Dún ...	2nd Goorkha Press	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Mussooree Chronicle Press.	J. Northam, Esq. ...	1	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Light Press ...	Madan Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
Saháranpur ...	Matla-i-Anwar ...	Kura Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rae, son of Isahai Dás, mahajans of Sahá-ranpur.	...	...	Ditto.
Muzaffarnagar	Gulshan-i-Faiz ...	Muhammad Zakaria ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ala Press ...	Hafiz Muhammad Akbar.	Afzal-ul-Akhbar ...	...	
	Sultan-ul-Matabah...	Rae Ganeshi Lál ...	Salvator and Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	
	Dar-ul-Alam ...	Mubarik Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	...	
	Mahab Kishore Hind	Syad Jamál-ud-din ...	Lawrence Gazette ...	...	
	Zujahi ...	Muhammad Hayat ...	Najmal Akhbar ...	...	

Meerut ...	Dilshad Jahan ...	Kampta Parshad ..	Subail-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Chashmi ...	Muhammad Hatham Ali.	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Rahim Baksh ..	...	...	
	Gyan Sagar ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	
	Jwala Parkash ...	Nath Mal Das ..	...	...	
	Gyan Parkash ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...	
	Duta Darpan ...	Ganga Sahai and Kallian Rae.	...	...	
	Kashi Parkash ...	Ghasi Ram and Ram Sarup.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press	Charles and Co., Chemists and Printers.	...	...	
	H. Weston's Printing Press.	H. Weston ...	...	...	
	Meerut Advertiser Press.	Joseph Goslett ...	Meerut Advertiser...	...	Weekly.
	15th Hussars' Press	Officer Commanding 15th Hussars.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Meerut Central Prison Press	Government ...	...	...	
	Indian Echo Press ...	Mrs. Colin Troupe ...	...	...	
Bulandshahr ...	Nur Nazar ...	Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	
Aligarh ...	Aligarh Institute Press.	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	A treatise on the landed tenures and zamindari rights of India.	Ditto.
	Anu Bhavi Parkash	Pachauli Incha Shankar.	...	...	
	Matba-ul-Alum ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din,	...	1. Sarapai Bahak. 2. Wasokht Ajil. 3. Sarapai Idsak.	
	Bharat Bandhu ...	Tota Ram ...	1. Bharat Bandhu, weekly. 2. Dharm Samajpati, monthly.	1. Law, both Sunni and Shia. 2. Poetry in praise. 3. History of India.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A*, Newspapers.	*B*, Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	Mambai-ul-Alam ...	Kanahiya Lal ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Muttra Press ...	Mewaram and Ramnarain.	Nairang Mazamin ...	...	A fortnightly paper.
Agra ...	Mufid-i Ám ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Ám ...	...	
	Anwari ...	Fakir Muhammad Khan.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Judu Prakash ...	Babu Judhister Chander Das.	Nazim Agra ...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	Aina Tibabat.	
	Delhi Gazette ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...	
	Baldeo Prakash ...	Baldeo Parshad ...	...	Austani Hikmat.	
	Sata Prakash ...	Jwala Parshad ...	...	Sadharmamrit Vershin.	
	Ornamental Job Press.	Meghraj ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtazai ...	Jaggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Mufid Khalayak ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ejad Kishan ...	Kishan Lal and Sheonarain.	...	...	
	Sikandra Orphan Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...	

	Nauta Singh ...	Pandit Durga Parshad,	...	Maryada Paripati.	
	Agra Akhbar ...	Muhammad Husain ..	Agra Akhbar ...	...	
	Abul Allah ...	Khuda Bux ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Buttu *alias* Bahadur Ali.	...	...	
Agra ...	Imperial Press ...	Mrs. C. Dubery ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Bidia Sagar ...	Pandit Kesho Parshad	...	...	
	Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan ...	...	...	
	Elahi ...	Muchu Khan ...	...	...	
	Mahamdi ...	Wazir Khan ...	...	...	
	Ahamdi ...	Sayyid Muhammad Ali	...	...	
Farukhabad,	Husaini ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Almanac ...	
	Dilkusha Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	Bharatsodisha Pirmartak.	
Mainpuri ...	Masda-ul-anwar ...	Rai Baijnath ...	...	...	Ditto.
Etah ...	Masdar-ul-Latif ...	Rai Baijnath Parshad	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba Imami ...	Gulzar Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba Ahsan-ul-Faiz.	Hakim Sayyid Waji-ud-din.	Jalesâr Akhbar ...	...	Fortnightly.
Bijnor ...	Karim-ul-Matubah,	Hafiz Karim-ul-lah ...	Mehare Nim Roz ...	...	Weekly papers.
	Makhzan-ul-Hikmat,	Hakim Muhammad Ali.	Murfarrah Dilkusha,	...	
Moradabad ...	Khurshaid Hind ...	Haram Sarup and Hardhyan Sarup.	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Books and miscellaneous papers.	
	Riaz-i-Nur ...	Mehdi Husain Khan...	Loh-i-Mahfuz ...	Ditto.	
	Matbai Ulum ...	Amjad Ali ...	Nyiar Azim ...	Ditto.	
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jum and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Sheodarshan ...	Narain Das ...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.	
Budaun ...	Umdat-ul-Mataba...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Ashowmil Akhbar,	Ditto	
	Afzal-ul-Mataba ...	Afzal Ali ...	Said-ul-Akhbar* ...	Guldasta-i-Humaun†...	* A weekly Urdu newspaper. † A bi-monthly Urdu periodical.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Bareilly ...	Kaisri ...	Ganga Din and Babu Rudar Sahai, Proprietors, and Thakur Parshad, Manager.	Dabdaba Kaisri ...	...	A weekly newspaper
	Rohilkhand Press ...	Syad Yad Ali ...	...	...	Executes job work.
Sháhjahánpur,	Arya Bhusan Press,	Bakhtawar Singh ...	Arya Durpan ...	Ainai Riazi.	
	Anjuman Press ...	Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Mian.	Anjuman Akhbar...	...	
	Gouri Press ...	Baijnath ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulistan-i-Hind Press.	Aziz Ahmad Khan ...	Sharab Tahur ...	...	
	Pioneer press ...	W. H. Rattigan ...	Pioneer ...	...	A daily paper.
		J. Walker ...			
		A. Cory ...	Pioneer Mail ...	...	A weekly paper.
		D. P. Masson ...			
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon and Revd. J. J. Caleb	...	The Christian Treasury.	
	Exchange Press ...	H. W. Richardson ...	The Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	...	A tri-weekly advertiser.

	Indian Railway Service.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	The Indian Railway Service Gazette and North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	The Good Templars' Journal and Masonic Record of Western India.	
	Commercial Press ...	Heirs of Saiyid Husain Ali, deceased.	The Commercial Gazette.	...	A daily advertiser.
	Regimental Printing Press.	2-22nd Regiment ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Victoria Press ...	Sohan Lal ...	The Merchant ...	...	A daily advertiser.
	Indian Herald Press	Pandit Ajudhia Nath...	*The Indian Herald...	†The Indian Herald ...	*Daily †annual.
	Masdar-ul-Barkat Press.	Rae Baijnath Parshad and Babu Murli Dhar.	...	...	Executes job work.
Allahabad ...	Nur-ul-Absar Press	Munshi Sada Sukh Lal	*Nur-ul-Absar ...	Talkhis-ul-Fawaid, Mubadi-ul-Hisab, Part I, Loghat-i-Arabi.	*An Urdu bi-monthly paper.
				†Tithipradip.	†In Hindi.
	Husaini Press ...	Musammat Wajib-un-nissa.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Nazair Kanun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Bihari, Shankar Lal, Durga Parshad, Banke Bihari, Gokal Das, and Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	Nazair Kanun-i-Hind and Khulasa.	
	Kaisar-ul-Akhbar Press.	Seraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	*Kaisar-ul-Akhbar ...	Tazkira-i-Zaman-i-Mushir-i-Hind. Translation of Legal Remembrancer. Geography of India. Izalut-us-Shakuk.	*A weekly pa per.
	Gujan Ratnakar Press	Imdad Ali ...	...	Muntakhib Nazair Saza, Kayesth Samachar.	Monthly paper.
	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Dabir-i-Hind ...	...	A weekly paper.
	Matba Allahabad ...	Rae Kishori Lal ...	...	...	Executes job work.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Jaunpur ...	Matba Ishak ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ishak.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan ...	Lama-i-Nur ...	...	
Cawnpore ...	Shola Tur ...	Munshi Jumna Parshad.	Shola Tur ...	...	Weekly papers.
	Nizami ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Mir-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur ..	Behari Lál ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Commercial Exchange.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.	Commercial Express	...	
	Munshi Nawal Kishore.	Munshi Nawal Kishore	...	...	Executes job work.
	Azizi ...	Muhammad Aziz ...	...	...	
	No name ...	Mr. Duoronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...	
	Medical Hall Press	Messrs. E. J. Lazarus & Co.	Kashi Patrika ...	*On Guard ...	*A monthly temperance magazine.
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	Harish Chandra Chandrika.	A Hindu monthly magazine.

Benares ...	Ganesh Jantra ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	New Medical Hall Press.	Prosunno Kumar ...	The Star (English)...	...	
	Bidya Udai Press ...	Dhanraj Shastri ...	...	...	
	Nobin Chandra Press	Debi Parshad, *alias* Bachu Tewari.	...	...	
			...	...	
	Sudha Bilas ...	Nand Kumar ...			
	Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	...	
			...	...	
	Sidh Benaik ...	Duj ...			
	Printing Press ...	Chhunner Lál ...	...	...	
	Bidya Sagar ...	Mussamat Janki ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jani Prabhakar Press	Nankuh Chand Jati ...	...	...	
	Devakar ..	Shucharan Koeri ...	...	...	
	Hanuman Prabhakar	Gopal Teli ...	...	...	
	Nursing Prabhakar	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ramdhan Hind ...	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	
	Kedar Prabhakar ...	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	
	Chandar Sekhar Parbhakar.	Bhyro Teli ...	...	...	
	Anand Ban ...	Mussamat Akasi ...	...	...	
	Hori Prakash Press	Amir Singh and Jagar Nath.	Kavi Bachan Sudha	...	
	Arya Jantra Lai ...	Abnasi Lál ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mahtab-i-Hind ...	Sitaram ...	...	...	
	Arya Press ...	Hari Kishore ...	Arya Mitra ...	...	
	Chumutkar Darshan,	Kamla Dat ...	...	...	
	Lithographic Jantralia.	Loknath ...	...	...	
	Husainia Press ...	Fazal Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Jafri ...	Abdulla ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Suraj Prabhakar ...	Hazari Lál ...	...	...	
	Sudha Nibas ...	Bishwanath Lál ...	...	...	
	Chintaman Prabhakar	Bisheshar Brahman...	...	...	
	Ahmadi ...	Ali Nazar ...	...	...	
	Chidambud ...	Chandar Sikhar ...	...	...	
	Saraswati Bhawan,	Narain Rao ...	...	...	
	Vaidah Press ...	Dayanand Saraswati ..	...	Arya Darpan.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals.	Remarks.
Mirzapur ...	Orphan School Press,	London Mission Society.	The Aryan ...	...	A monthly paper in English and Hindi.
			The Arya Patrika,	...	In Hindi; also executes job work.
Gházipur ...	Victoria School Press.	Babu Tarini Charn Bhadury.	...	Mazahur-ul-Alum, or Discoveries of science.	A monthly journal.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Gazette Press.	Petter and Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette	...	
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Parsotam, Jai Dat, and Gobardhan.	...	Advertiser.	
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Balabh,	Almora Akhbar ...	...	A bi-monthly paper.
		„ Manorath Pande.			
		„ Lalanand Joshi			
		„ Umba Dat ...			
		„ Raghubar Dat,			

		„ Durga Dat Deb Lala Ganga Ram ...			
Lucknow ...	Lucknow Times Press.	Maharani Subba Kunwar.	Lucknow Times ...	...	
	American Mission Press.	The American Mission,	Lucknow Witness,	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kaukab Hind ...	...	In Roman character
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	An Urdu paper.
	Bahr-ul-Alum ...	Golam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir-i-kaisar Hind.	...	
	Shami Oudh Press,	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	
	Tamannai ...	Purand Chand ...	Tamannai ...	...	
	Bahar Kashmere ...	Pandit Kishen Narain,	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Murakkib-i-Tahzib,	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Murasla-i-Kashmir.	
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lál,	...	Jama-ul-Ahkam.	
	Oudh Akhbar Press,	Do. Newalkishore,	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Akhbar-i-Sarishta-i-Talim.	...	An Urdu paper.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	A Nagri paper.
	Karnamah Press ...	Muhammad Yakub ...	Karnamah ...	...	
	Khairkhwah Oudh Press.	Khairati Lál ...	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh,	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mumba-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press.	Fateh Muhammad ...	Anwar-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Anjuman Hind Press,	British Indian Association.	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	...	
	Bhagwandin Press,	Bhagwandin, Agent, Zamin Husain.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Majma-ul-Alum ...	Sayyid Sakhawat Husain.	...	...	
	Matbi Samar Hind	Pandit Baijnath ...	...	...	
	Do. Hitkari ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Asfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Lucknow (*concld*) ...	Matbi Ulvi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Do Chashmai Faiz	Nadir Husain Khan...	...	...	
	Do. Hafizi ...	Abdul Hafiz ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur,	Tassaduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Husaini Asnaushri.	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulshan Muhammadi.	Musahib Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmad	Shaikh Ali Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhammadi.	Muhummad Wazid ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab Alamtab.	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Durga Parshad.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shagufai Gulzar.	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ganjina Oudh,	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	

	Do. Murtazwi ...	Nauroz Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ..	...	...	
	Do. Fyaz ...	Faiaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Akbari ...	Basant Rae, Kaeth ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhammadi.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Chiragh-i-Hind.	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	
	New Medical Hall Press.	Dr. Abdul Rahman Khan.	...	...	
Sitapur ...	Subah Sadik Press	Saiyid Mahummad Sadik.	Tahzib-ul-Asar ...	...	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbar Press at Khairabad.	Saiyid Riaz Ahmad...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar ...	Gulkadah-i-Riaz, Parts II.—XI. Vol. I. I.—III. Vol. II.	
Hardoi ...	Hardoi Press ...	Saiyid Kudrat Ali ...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	None ..	Messrs. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Executes job work.
	Jail Lithographic Press.	Government represented by Superintendent of Jail.	...	...	
	Mathai Kadri ...	M. Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda Press,	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	...	Risala Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda.	
	Jang Bahaduri Press.	His Highness the Maharaja of Balrampur, district Gonda.	...	...	Executes job work.
Rae Bareli ...	Asolear de Tierca,	Sardar Shain Singh, brother-in-law of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	

V.—STATIS

A.—

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square miles.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	6,000	72
2		Garhwál ...	5,500	56
3		Tarái ...	919	202
4	ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor ...	1,902	388
5		Moradabad ...	2,271	494
6		Bareilly ...	2,982	505
7		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,723	551
8		Budaun ...	2,004	466
9	SITAPUR ...	Kheri ...	2,360	331
10		Sitapur ...	2,214	450
11		Hardoi ...	2,292	435
12	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	1,020	114
13		Saháranpur ...	2,217	399
14		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,659	416
15		Meerut ...	2,360	541
16		Bulandshahr ...	1,910	490
17		Aligarh ...	1,963	547
18	AGRA ...	Etah ...	1,512	465
19		Muttra ...	1,611	551
20		Farukhabad ...	1,744	527
21		Mainpuri ...	1,696	452
22		Agra ...	1,907	575
23		Etáwah ...	1,691	395
24	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	966	856
25		Bara Banki ...	1,768	675
26		Unao ...	1,746	580
27	ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore ...	2,336	495
28		Fatehpur ...	1,585	419
29		Jaunpur ...	1,556	659
30		Hamírpur ...	2,286	232
31		Bánda ...	2,908	240
32		Allahabad ...	2,747	5[illegible]8
33	RAE BARELI,	Rae Bareli ...	1,747	605
34		Sultanpur ...	1,706	627
35		Partabgarh ...	1,445	581
36	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	2,409	344
37		Gonda ...	2,661	469
38		Fyzabad ...	1,686	649
39	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	4,578	441
40		Basti ...	2,789	528
41		Azamgarh ...	2,665	597
42		Gházipur ...	2,167	621
43		Benares ...	996	797
44		Mirzapur ...	5,217	195
45	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	1,553	260
46		Jhánsi ...	1,567	203
47		Lalitpur ...	1,947	109
		Total for the Province,	104,402	409

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

6						7
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						
According to sex.		*According to religion.*				Total.
Male.	Female.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	
7,947	7.396	278	14,298	26	741	15,343
4,589	3,911	25	8,470	1	4	8,500
3,850	3,406	3,024	4,131	...	101	7,256
13,027	14,068	9,100	17,176	3	816	27,095
23,039	25,688	16,834	30,500	3	1,390	48,727
23,402	22,414	8,665	37,084	30	37	45,816
23,875	24,781	5,037	43,603	8	8	48,656
31,843	31,593	9,444	53,991	1	...	63,436
10,797	10,139	2,117	18,811	2	6	20,936
16,268	16,841	3,894	29,213	...	2	33,109
29,299	27,002	5,644	50,651	1	5	56,301
2,168	1,394	447	2,844	60	211	3,562
24,625	22,556	16,603	23,518	16	7,044	47,181
22,216	20,254	12,818	29,635	1	16	42,470
55,654	54 097	24,184	83,413	101	2,053	109,751
56,686	52,674	18,118	91,022	10	210	109,360
67,193	59,973	12,718	111,722	5	2,721	127,166
29,914	27,053	5,712	51,236	10	9	56,967
28,622	24,075	3,374	49.296	1	26	52,697
27,663	26,428	5,141	43,647	16	5,287	54,091
25,781	24 247	2,644	47,382	2	...	50,028
37,970	33,469	7,167	63,633	43	597	71,439
17,545	16,056	1,824	31,733	1	43	33,601
11,199	12,060	4,743	18,486	27	3	23,259
13,641	16,084	4,937	24,775	1	12	29,725
22,096	23,876	3 088	42,877	3	4	45,972
30,045	28,895	3,684	55,114	7	135	58,940
17,546	16,573	3,436	30,638	1	44	34,119
14,309	12,162	2,402	24,062	1	6	26,471
14,687	12,917	1,706	25,889	...	59	27,604
15,317	14,176	1,746	27,732	...	15	29,493
22,031	21,485	5,962	37,368	159	27	43,516
14,955	15,698	2,397	28,255	...	1	30,653
11,172	11,243	2,424	19,986	...	5	22,415
10,766	10,926	2,338	19,341	3	10	21,692
16,506	15,982	4,736	27,748	1	3	32,488
21,976	20,083	4,894	37,162	1	2	42,959
13,400	12,727	2,920	23,202	5	...	26,127
38,629	33,244	6,548	65,275	50	...	71,873
18,855	17,814	5,437	31,229	1	2	36,669
21,256	19,213	5,317	34,426	4	722	40,469
23,736	22,674	3,834	42,526	19	31	46,410
11,389	10,152	1,954	19,561	20	6	21,541
16,552	15,592	1,738	30,403	3	...	32,144
8,304	7,281	923	10,379	1	4,282	15,585
7,372	6 830	427	13,773	...	2	14,202
3,992	3,593	141	7,208	1	235	7,585
983,704	930,795	252,544	1,634,373	649	26,933	1,914,499

V.—STATIS

A.—

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3				
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	667	538	438	1,934
2		Garhwál ...	370	346	364	857
3		Tarái ...	486	475	436	581
4	ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor ...	945	862	943	1,665
5		Moradabad ...	1,532	1,441	1,522	1,689
6		Bareilly ...	2,115	1,475	1,282	1,524
7		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,178	827	1,152	1,309
8		Budaun ...	1,024	935	891	1,025
9	SITAPUR ...	Kheri ...	828	891	996	1,277
10		Sitapur ...	1,144	1,073	1,272	1,423
11		Hardoi ...	938	881	913	1,237
12	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	204	180	175	447
13		Saháranpur ...	1,949	1,788	1,882	3,085
14		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,990	1,524	1,456	1,875
15		Meerut ...	2,936	2,230	2,424	2,963
16		Bulandshahr ...	1,562	1,271	1,211	1,451
17		Aligarh ...	1,738	1,452	1,387	1,368
18	AGRA ...	Etah ...	934	808	832	829
19		Muttra ...	2,792	1,594	1,229	1,578
20		Farukhabad ...	1,413	1,283	1,472	1,756
21		Mainpuri ...	1,489	1,256	1,157	1,413
22		Agra ...	2,747	1,762	1,515	2,227
23		Etáwah ...	1,420	1,147	1,528	1,354
24	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	1,187	839	976	1,044
25		Bara Banki ...	1,371	1,254	1,208	1,247
26		Unao ...	1,261	1,116	1,165	1 427
27	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore ...	2,451	1,912	2,280	2,649
28		Fatehpur ...	1,483	1,192	1,785	1,594
29		Jaunpur ...	1,365	1,391	1,871	2,916
30		Hamírpur ...	1,247	1,119	1,079	1,013
31		Bánda ...	1,487	1,397	1,669	1,544
32		Allahabad ...	2,072	1,704	1,987	2,247
33	RAE BARELI,	Rae Bareli ...	1,785	1,268	1,573	1,688
34		Sultanpur ...	1,459	1,155	1,530	2,017
35		Partabgarh ...	1,088	865	1,129	1,375
36	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	1,561	1,814	2,923	4,030
37		Gonda ...	2,604	2,609	3,676	5,031
38		Fyzabad ...	2,102	1,417	1,480	1,927
39	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	5,397	4,075	4,765	5,648
40		Basti ...	3,233	2,532	2,765	3,443
41		Azamgarh ...	2,180	2,254	2,997	3,604
42		Gházipur ...	2,383	2,141	3,026	3,036
43		Benares ...	1,277	1,156	1,488	1,475
44		Mirzapur ...	2,064	1,820	2,200	2,479
45	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	536	550	574	612
46		Jhánsi ...	775	716	780	753
47		Lalitpur ...	623	502	518	536
	Total for the Province ..		75,387	62,837	71,874	87,302
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month,		1·77	1·47	1 68	2·05

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during each month of the year 1879.

4								5
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
3,857	3,006	921	845	778	831	891	637	15,343
1,910	1,279	865	548	480	512	500	469	8,500
571	356	280	436	655	1,143	1,010	827	7,256
1,447	688	703	1,094	1,426	8,007	6,054	3,261	27,095
1,650	1,286	1,328	2,203	3,168	14,953	11,568	6,387	48,727
1,894	1,556	1,294	1,861	2,371	12,678	9,784	7,982	45,816
1,574	1,126	1,222	1,664	1,972	15,391	13,215	8,031	48,656
1,295	1,063	1,171	2,085	3,792	20,078	18,136	11,938	63,436
1,647	1,471	1,218	1,582	1,729	3,404	3,550	2,343	20,936
1,589	1,203	983	1,397	1,466	8,518	8,388	4,653	33,109
1,418	1,344	1,242	2,288	2,946	14,376	17,378	11,340	56,301
701	288	166	212	204	389	337	259	3,562
3,296	2,226	1,730	3,357	5,807	9,382	7,303	5,376	47,181
2,642	1,666	1,248	3,195	6,040	8,984	6,577	5,273	42,470
4,195	3,188	2,690	8,473	20,386	29,416	18,568	12,282	109,751
2 591	2,690	1,736	6,388	15,537	36,263	24,727	13,933	109,360
2,229	2.452	1,716	10,478	23,861	40,585	25,772	13,830	127,166
1,140	928	784	3,492	7,248	17,255	15,788	6,929	56,967
2,017	1,771	1,367	6,603	10,609	12,380	6,309	4,448	52,697
1,709	1,350	1,237	2,375	3,563	12,270	17,060	8,603	54,091
1,416	1,225	987	3,146	5,550	13,629	11,593	7,167	50,028
2,757	2,053	1,680	8,154	13,623	18,211	10,340	6,370	71,439
1,573	1,304	862	2,103	3,311	7,493	7,042	4,464	33,601
1,284	886	1,015	1,497	1,516	5,778	4,575	2,662	23,259
1,399	1,306	1,140	1,776	1,601	7,327	6,050	4,046	29,725
1,793	1,375	1,048	2,108	2,923	10,497	12 817	8,442	45,972
3,102	2,406	1,808	3,359	6 080	10,976	13,923	7,994	58,940
1,717	1,740	1,067	1,649	2,293	5,400	7,890	6,359	34,119
1,812	2,464	1,830	2,029	1,859	3,542	3,846	2,446	26,471
1,267	2,523	4,670	3,498	2,648	3,328	2,982	2,230	27,604
1,995	2,030	1,767	2,287	2,623	4,692	5,142	2,860	29,493
2,676	2.260	1,940	2,922	2,892	6,832	9,115	6,869	43,516
1,579	1,304	1,240	1,782	1,875	6,837	5,973	3,749	30,653
1,750	1,371	1,132	1,220	1,146	2,776	4,097	2,762	22,415
1,316	1,085	1,079	1,286	1,096	4,444	4,337	2,592	21,692
3,955	2,596	2,223	2,728	2,374	3,629	2,762	1,893	32,488
4,930	3,839	2,809	3,160	2,428	4,336	3,855	2,782	42,059
1,979	1,778	1,412	1,597	1,652	3,183	4,038	3,562	26,127
5,575	5,569	5,965	6,796	6,235	8,807	7,327	5,714	71,873
3,350	3 086	2,665	2,597	2,332	4,055	3,783	2,828	36,669
3,547	2,800	2.813	3,158	2,979	5,664	4,691	3,782	40,469
3,385	2,721	2,966	3,775	3,604	7,208	7,768	4,397	46,410
1,802	1,388	1,309	1,946	1,865	2,814	2,945	2,076	21,541
2,416	1,748	1,761	2,507	2,453	4,570	4,355	3,771	32,144
827	739	701	1,488	2,380	3,181	2,577	1,420	15,585
908	779	770	1,513	1,915	2,166	1,923	1,204	14,202
558	490	550	745	844	927	729	553	7,585
100,040	83,802	73,120	131,702	196,135	429,115	369,390	233,795	1,914,499
2·34	1·96	1·71	3·08	4·60	10·05	8 64	5·47	44·81

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							INJU		
							Suicide.		
Number.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	432,888	6,894	20	4,364	1,853	6	4	125
2	Garhwál ...	310,282	3,473	6	2,743	1,711	5	17	175
3	Tarai ...	172,426	600	21	5,281	709	1	3	40
4	Bijnor ...	660,115	508	231	18,038	2,593	3	23	200
5	Moradabad ...	969,307	113	555	34,122	3,195	5	9	346
6	Bareilly ...	1,377,026	291	206	38,636	1,422	17	22	411
7	Sháhjahánpur,	869,984	326	450	39,592	2,373	36	131	358
8	Budaun ...	886,060	312	112	54,446	2,231	16	59	293
9	Kheri ...	779,473	1,326	2,157	16,030	251	8	18	239
10	Sitapur ...	962,678	311	1,572	28,255	340	42	38	258
11	Hardoi ...	915,423	23	349	50,829	303	26	67	261
12	Dehra Dún ...	115,711	636	11	1,866	813	3	1	31
13	Saháranpur ...	797,620	680	310	33,498	4,146	5	11	221
14	Muzaffarnagar,	650,521	224	145	37,605	584	12	29	177
15	Meerut ...	1,194,910	491	65	99,923	2,481	12	30	304
16	Bulandshahr ...	865,236	701	85	99,428	952	8	11	180
17	Aligarh ...	959,926	837	82	112,776	2,094	16	43	206
18	Etah ...	674,063	37	11	52,359	95	18	54	219
19	Muttra ...	790,150	293	2	45,991	1,321	19	49	322
20	Farukhabad ...	815,381	10	672	45,833	702	23	91	443
21	Mainpuri ...	737,113	68	79	45,756	190	20	67	256
22	Agra ...	914,817	386	20	55,608	1,786	46	90	385
23	Etáwah ...	638,032	35	882	29,461	481	13	30	288
24	Lucknow ...	534,992	34	73	14,380	92	18	16	130
25	Bara Banki ...	1,152,771	128	411	23,500	1,507	15	29	312
26	Unao ...	992,510	129	132	43,255	278	11	39	289
27	Cawnpore ...	1,056,963	439	1,097	49,182	804	7	17	187
28	Fatehpur ...	644,751	359	2,197	24,169	3,341	8	21	272
29	Jaunpur ...	990,866	99	2,607	20,422	81	8	31	373
30	Hamirpur ...	514,622	5,445	2,257	12,333	4,647	18	50	186
31	Bánda ...	670,969	1,516	1,539	18,762	2,718	19	36	189
32	Allahabad ...	1,248,381	311	287	32,320	2,169	29	48	538
33	Rae Bareli ...	1,032,982	30	1,857	25,720	192	14	46	265
34	Sultanpur ...	1,064,252	45	3,732	16,130	770	19	36	219
35	Partabgarh ...	832,325	47	835	18,543	176	14	32	317
36	Bahraich ...	808,436	1,536	9,895	17,284	301	11	12	234
37	Gonda ...	1,220,472	1,202	11,160	26,279	214	10	15	299
38	Fyzabad ...	1,033,712	182	3,180	17,749	683	12	37	363
39	Gorakhpur ...	1,967,717	1,160	6,148	51,227	1,412	14	30	773
40	Basti ...	1,472,994	445	3,149	26,745	292	7	22	532
41	Azamgarh ...	1,504,115	327	3,458	28,220	3,388	13	65	632
42	Gházipur ...	1,305,893	654	3,735	38,394	686	12	38	556
43	Benares ...	594,405	271	704	14,190	613	5	16	281
44	Mirzapur ...	925,775	255	4,332	20,745	609	9	28	338
45	Jalaun ...	364,169	151	275	11,210	1,010	13	43	92
46	Jhánsi ...	301,307	302	720	9,786	1,329	13	37	119
47	Lalitpur ...	212,628	1	228	3,509	2,541	5	17	81
	Total of Districts,	39,937,149	33,643	72,051	1,513,494	62,076	664	1,658	13,315

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean of previous five years.	Number.
39	174	2,038	15,343	15·93	0·05	10·08	4·28	0·40	4·70	35·44	18·70	1
28	225	342	8,500	11·19	0·02	8·84	5·51	0·72	1·10	27·39	20·71	2
25	69	48	6,728	3·48	0·12	30·63	4·11	0·40	0·28	39·02	37·46	3
154	380	1,411	22,161	0·77	0·35	27·32	3·93	0·58	2·14	35·09	31·10	4
89	449	1,779	40,213	0·12	0·58	35·20	3·30	0·46	1·80	41·49	25·94	5
268	718	681	41,954	0·21	0·15	28·06	1·03	0·52	0·49	30·46	26·03	6
112	637	3,241	46,619	0·38	0·52	45·51	2·73	0·73	3·72	53·59	33·57	7
72	440	2,429	59,970	0·35	0·13	61·45	2·52	0·50	2·75	67·69	29·37	8
104	369	539	20,672	1·70	2·77	20·56	0·32	0·47	0·69	26·52	17·39	9
111	449	1,206	32,133	0·32	1·63	29·35	0·35	0·47	1·25	33·38	16·82	10
106	460	784	52,748	0·03	0·38	55·52	0·33	0·50	0·86	57·62	17·08	11
12	47	189	3,562	5·50	0·09	16·13	7·03	0·41	1·63	30·78	19·54	12
86	323	1,618	40,575	0·85	0·39	42·00	5·20	0·40	2·03	50·87	23·34	13
22	240	542	39,340	0·34	0·22	57·81	0·90	0·37	0·90	60·47	27·27	14
33	379	1,768	105,047	0·42	0·05	83·62	2·08	0·32	1·43	87·91	21·84	15
12	211	348	101,725	0·81	0·10	114·91	1·10	0·24	0·49	117·57	26·57	16
13	278	586	116,650	0·87	0·09	117·48	2·18	0·29	0·60	121·52	23·55	17
18	309	1,522	54,333	0·05	0·02	77·68	0·14	0·46	2·26	80·61	24·43	18
11	401	335	48,343	0·37	—	58·21	1·67	0·51	0·42	61·18	23·65	19
35	592	2,566	50,375	0·01	0·82	56·21	0·86	0·73	3·15	61·78	25·15	20
27	370	650	47,113	0·09	0·11	62·07	0·26	0·50	0·88	63·91	23·39	21
30	551	1,248	59,599	0·42	0·02	60·79	1·95	0·60	1·36	65·15	25·82	22
67	398	810	32,067	0·06	1·38	46·17	0·75	0·62	1·27	50·26	24·45	23
12	176	616	15,371	0·06	0·14	26·88	0·17	0·33	1·15	28·73	22·53	24
72	428	2,586	28,560	0·11	0·37	20·39	1·31	0·37	2·24	24·78	17·76	25
55	394	1,450	45,638	0·13	0·13	43·58	0·28	0·40	1·46	45·98	21·55	26
50	261	1,774	53,557	0·41	1·04	46·53	0·76	0·25	1·68	50·67	26·41	27
113	414	2,385	32,865	0·55	3·41	37·49	5·18	0·64	3·71	50·97	51·02	28
158	570	1,441	25,220	0·10	2·63	20·61	0·08	0·57	1·46	25·45	16·17	29
53	307	1,785	26,774	10·58	4·39	23·96	9·03	0·60	3·47	52·03	27·29	30
157	401	3,329	28,265	2·26	2·29	27·96	4·05	0·60	4·96	42·12	24·15	31
160	775	2,640	38,502	0·25	0·23	25·89	1·74	0·62	2·11	30·84	19·60	32
42	367	1,619	29,785	0·03	1·80	24·90	0·18	0·35	1·57	28·83	21·77	33
62	336	1,300	22,313	0·04	3·51	15·16	0·72	0·32	1·22	20·97	13·69	34
68	431	1,357	21,389	0·06	1·00	22·28	0·21	0·53	1·63	25·70	21·74	35
169	426	2,346	31,788	1·90	12·24	21·38	0·37	0·53	2·90	39·32	19·22	36
163	487	1,642	40,984	0·98	9·14	21·53	0·17	0·40	1·35	33·58	15·84	37
140	552	1,401	23,747	0·17	3·08	17·17	0·66	0·53	1·36	22·97	13·39	38
497	1,314	8,637	69,898	0·59	3·12	26·03	0·72	0·67	4·39	35·52	27·34	39
284	845	5,193	36,669	0·30	2·14	18·16	0·20	0·57	3·52	24·89	22·57	40
205	915	3,192	39,500	0·22	2·29	18·76	2·26	0·61	2·12	26·26	21·44	41
157	763	1,122	45,354	0·50	2·86	29·40	0·52	0·58	0·86	34·76	22·21	42
81	383	1,349	14,510	0·46	1·18	18·83	1·03	0·64	2·27	24·41	20·00	43
177	552	3,087	29,580	0·27	4·68	22·42	0·66	0·60	3·33	31·95	23·40	44
49	197	755	13,598	0·41	0·76	30·78	2·77	0·54	2·07	37·32	24·96	45
53	222	1,069	13,428	1·00	2·39	32·48	4·41	0·74	3·55	44·57	25·04	46
37	140	1,566	7,585	...	1·07	16·50	10·07	0·66	7·37	35·67	31·87	47
4,488	20,125	80,261	1,781,650	0·84	1·80	37·90	1·56	0·50	2·01	44·61	22·64	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns.								
1	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Káshipur ...	13,221	19	1	246	241	...	...	6
4	Nagína ...	19,696	15	1	538	223	...	1	3
5	Najíbabad ...	19,656	46	1	771	195	1	1	5
6	Bijnor ...	13,066	8	11	5.9	51	...	...	6
7	Sherkot ...	12,586	8	14	509	55	...	...	9
8	Chándpur ...	12,033	3	...	412	134	1	...	2
9	Moradabad ...	59,866	20	15	1,798	250	1	...	29
10	Sambhal ...	34,639	3	1	2,009	140	...	1	12
11	Amroha ...	34,779	4	80	1,990	214	...	...	13
12	Chandausi ...	23,540	11	...	938	103	2	...	4
13	Bareilly ...	90,691	2	2	2,595	194	4	3	35
14	Pilibhít ...	29,840	...	...	482	86	...	...	6
15	Bísalpur ...	9,244	...	12	253	35	1	...	1
16	Sháhjahánpur,	79,487	...	1	1,314	379	2	...	23
17	Budaun ...	31.227	11	1	901	49	2	2	4
18	Sahaswán ...	17,061	7	...	1,837	51	...	1	5
19	Kheri and Lakhímpur ...	11,559	...	3	232	20	...	..	2
20	Khairabad ...	16,775	1	1	386	24	...	...	2
21	Laharpur ...	11,758	...	7	133	...	...	...	1
22	Sitapur ...	6,184	...	1	214	9	...	...	2
23	Shahabad ...	20,840	...	1	676	31	1	...	8
24	Sandíla ...	16,597	...	1	520	2	...	1	9
25	Mallanwán ...	12,487	1	6	587	6	...	...	1
26	Bilgrám ...	12,410	...	2	545	2	...	...	5
27	Sandi ...	11,902	...	...	804	...	...	...	2
28	Hardoi ...	6,864	6	...	256	6	1	...	...
29	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sahâranpur ...	45,019	210	9	1,887	1,000	...	2	11
31	Deoband ...	19,383	48	8	824	459	...	2	7
32	Gangoh ...	10,982	2	4	787	202	...	...	3
33	Roorkee ...	10,778	20	...	508	30	...	...	5
34	Kairána ...	17,742	57	1	1,251	56	...	...	2
35	Kándhla ...	11,026	...	1	1,074	4	1	...	1
36	Muzaffarnagar,	10,793	14	1	607	25	...	...	6
37	Meerut ...	51,991	18	1	2,522	91	1	...	8
38	Hápur ...	14,544	4	...	1,040	3	...	...	7
39	Sardhana ...	12,469	8	...	892	7	...	...	...
40	Khúrja ...	26,858	1	22	2,187	155	...	1	5
41	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	...	1	1,909	103	...	...	...
42	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	5	1	1,666	53	...	1	8
43	Shikarpur ...	11,338	17	...	1,309	51	...	...	3
44	Aligarh or Koil,	55,846	91	16	4,904	668	3	7	15
45	Háthras ...	30,900	2	1	1,483	106	...	...	3
46	Atrauli ...	15,622	13	...	1,458	108	2	3	11
47	Sikandra Rao...	10,814	...	...	1,247	16	...	...	1
48	Kásganj ...	15,764	1	1	1,487	16	...	...	3
49	Soron ...	13,658	2	...	903	2	1	...	8
50	Muttra ...	63,431	113	4	1,949	478	...	...	21
51	Brindaban ...	21,004	84	6	507	270	...	...	3
52	Kosi ...	12,770	...	1	417	124	...	...	1

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879—(contd.)

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	7	14	528	1·44	0·07	18·61	18·23	0·53	1·06	39·94	29·80	3
4	8	108	893	0·76	0·05	27·31	11·32	0·41	5·49	45·34	37·06	4
2	9	119	1,141	2·34	0·05	39·23	9·92	0·46	6·05	58·05	37·39	5
1	7	75	681	0·61	0·84	40·49	3·90	0·53	5·74	52·12	48·06	6
4	13	37	636	0·64	1·11	40·44	4·37	1·03	2·94	50·53	34·64	7
...	3	31	583	0·25	...	34·24	11·13	0·25	2·58	48·45	39·39	8
...	30	453	2,566	0·33	0·25	30·03	4·18	0·50	7·57	42·86	38·75	9
1	14	208	2,375	0·09	0·03	58·00	4·04	0·40	6·00	68·56	25·78	10
2	15	112	2,415	0·11	2·31	57·22	5·15	0·43	3·22	69·44	40·11	11
2	8	98	1,158	0·47	...	39·85	4·37	0·34	4·16	49·19	35·00	12
6	48	12	2,853	0·02	0·02	28·61	2·14	0·53	0·13	31·46	33·94	13
3	9	77	654	...	...	16·15	2·88	0·30	2·58	21·91	29·22	14
2	4	21	355	...	1·30	30·61	3·79	0·43	2·27	38·40	64·80	15
5	30	313	2,037	...	0·01	16·53	4·77	0·38	3·94	25·63	29·80	16
1	9	369	1,340	0·35	0·03	28·84	1·57	0·29	11·82	42·91	39·39	17
...	6	225	2,126	0·41	...	107·67	2·99	0·35	13·19	124·61	40·97	18
2	4	5	264	...	0·26	20·07	1·73	0·35	0·43	22·84	18·77	19
5	7	115	534	0·06	0·06	23·01	1·43	0·41	6·86	31·83	25·15	20
6	7	2	149	...	0·60	11·31	...	0·60	0·17	12·67	11·82	21
...	2	67	293	...	0·16	34·60	1·46	0·32	10·83	47·38	39·13	22
...	9	26	743	...	0·05	32·49	1·49	0·43	1·24	35·65	22·41	23
1	11	21	555	...	0·06	31·33	0·12	0·66	1·27	33·44	17·55	24
1	2	13	615	0·08	0·49	47·01	0·48	0·16	1·04	49·25	19·54	25
...	5	1	555	...	0·16	43·92	0·16	0·40	0·08	44·72	16·11	26
...	2	3	809	...	...	67·55	...	0·17	0·25	67·97	17·39	27
1	2	6	276	0·87	...	37·30	0·87	0·29	0·87	40·21	24·76	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	15	222	3,343	4·66	0·20	41·93	22·21	0·33	4·93	74·25	34·69	30
...	9	86	1,434	2·48	0·41	42·51	23·68	0·47	4·44	73·91	34·15	31
...	3	196	1,194	0·18	0·36	71·66	18·40	0·27	17·85	108·72	41·25	32
...	5	72	635	1·85	...	43·13	2·78	0·46	6·68	58·91	15·50	33
...	2	18	1,385	3·21	0·06	70·51	3·16	0·11	1·01	78·06	39·12	34
...	2	3	1,084	...	0·09	97·40	0·36	0·18	0·27	98·31	32·74	35
...	6	8	661	1·30	0·09	56·24	2·32	0·55	0·74	61·24	34·65	36
...	2	63	2,704	0·35	0·02	48·51	1·75	0·17	1·21	52·01	38·85	37
...	7	...	1,054	0·27	...	71·51	0·21	0·48	...	72·47	44·48	38
...	...	39	946	0·64	...	71·54	0·56	...	3·13	75·87	29·75	39
...	6	81	2,452	0·04	0·82	81·83	5·77	0·22	3·02	91·30	51·75	40
...	...	2	2,015	...	3·05	104·04	5·61	...	0·11	109·81	39·13	41
...	9	54	1,788	0·34	0·07	112·47	3·58	0·61	3·64	120·71	48·54	42
...	3	...	1,380	1·50	...	115·45	4·50	0·26	...	121·71	21·08	43
3	28	244	5,951	1·63	0·29	87·81	11·96	0·50	4·37	106·56	36·85	44
...	3	37	1,633	0·06	0·03	47·99	3·43	0·10	1·20	52·81	47·31	45
...	16	71	1,666	0·83	...	93·33	6·91	1·02	4·55	106·64	40·46	46
...	1	3	1,267	...	...	115·31	1·48	0·09	0·28	117·16	32·83	47
...	3	170	1,678	0·06	0·06	94·33	1·02	0·19	10·78	106·45	41·11	48
...	9	40	956	0·15	...	66·11	0·15	0·66	2·93	70·00	32·65	49
1	22	268	2,834	1·78	0·06	30·73	7·53	0·35	4·22	44·67	45·12	50
...	3	68	938	4·00	0·28	24·14	12·85	0·14	3·24	44·66	43·09	51
...	1	39	582	...	0·08	32·65	9·71	0·08	3·05	45·57	34·77	52

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns— (concld.)								
53	Farukhabad ...	75,951	1	...	1,588	22	4	1	21
54	Kanauj ...	17,093	...	2	647	88	...	1	11
55	Kaimganj ...	10,323	...	...	437	...	...	1	48
56	Mainpuri ...	18,601	3	1	2,001	...	...	2	4
57	Shikohabad ...	10,069	1	...	867	...	...	...	8
58	Agra ...	150,677	184	9	7,246	446	2	1	18
59	Jalesar ...	14,902	1	7	1,955	14	1	...	4
60	Firozabad ...	13,788	6	...	757	29	1	2	...
61	Etáwah ...	30,549	3	...	1,184	70	1	...	8
62	Lucknow ...	292,345	54	12	5,319	397	4	5	68
63	Nawabganj ...	15,503	...	...	117	133	...	...	1
64	Radauli ...	18,393	...	1	245	17	...	1	2
65	Zaidpur ...	11,428	124	1	301	16	...	...	2
66	Purwa ...	11,642	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
67	Unao ...	7,786	3	6	262	5	1	1	2
68	Cawnpore ...	98,476	75	1	4,340	484	1	3	27
69	Fatehpur ...	19,064	11	8	839	96	...	...	7
70	Jaunpur ...	35,008	3	300	814	13	...	...	20
71	Ráth ...	14,515	210	9	321	85	...	...	2
72	Bánda ...	26,642	110	2	718	74	2	3	7
73	Allahabad ...	145,864	28	7	2,790	468	1	...	234
74	Jáis ...	12,507	...	54	400	1	...	...	2
75	Rae Bareli ...	12,352	...	5	271	4	...	1	4
76	Sultanpur ...	6,108	...	...	62	5	...	...	1
77	Partabgarh and Bela ...	6,677	...	14	130	39	...	...	2
78	Bahraich ...	20,211	13	146	416	25	...	...	8
79	Balrámpur ...	14,849	69	249	287	3	...	...	3
80	Gonda ...	12,804	...	166	197	11	...	1	1
81	Fyzabad ...	35,542	2	22	699	101	...	2	8
82	Tánda and Mausaha ...	14,491	1	78	293	73	...	1	8
83	Ajodhya ...	10,645	4	12	616	16	2	...	4
84	Gorakhpur ...	51,633	...	53	1,648	58	...	1	8
85	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Azamgarh ...	15,980	1	41	348	26	...	1	9
87	Mau ...	11,315	2	9	362	51	...	...	2
88	Gházipur ...	39,508	68	62	800	52	...	3	11
89	Benares ...	187,341	337	50	4,817	746	4	5	78
90	Rámnagar ...	11,953	6	10	291	14	1	...	5
91	Mirzapur ...	77,229	9	4	1,635	43	...	...	9
92	Chunar ...	12,289	7	1	290	23	1	1	2
93	Kálpi ...	15,570	...	4	818	155	...	...	4
94	Kúnch ...	14,448	...	1	416	93	2	3	1
95	Jalaun ...	10,197	12	10	297	31	...	...	2
96	Mau ...	18,428	26	5	432	292	1	2	6
97	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns,	2,787,592	2,249	1,602	102,614	11,048	53	68	999
	Total for the Province.	42,724,741	35,892	73,653	1,616,108	73,124	717	1,726	14,314

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1879—(concluded).

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	26	540	2,376	0·01	...	20·91	2·91	0·33	7·11	31·28	26·87	53
...	12	100	849	...	0·12	37·85	5·15	0·70	5·85	49·67	19·89	54
1	50	4	491	...	...	42·33	...	4·84	0·39	47·56	18·41	55
...	6	22	2,033	0·16	0·05	107·58	...	0·32	1·18	109·29	45·75	56
...	8	6	882	0·10	...	86·10	...	0·79	0·60	87·59	41·81	57
2	23	903	8,811	1·22	0·06	48·09	2·96	0·15	5·99	58·47	36·42	58
...	5	198	2,180	0·07	0·47	131·19	0·95	0·33	13·29	146·29	42·95	59
1	4	53	849	0·44	...	54·90	2·10	0·29	3·84	61·57	36·04	60
2	11	266	1,534	0·10	...	38·75	2·29	0·36	8·71	50·21	27·40	61
4	81	2,025	7,888	0·18	0·03	18·19	1·36	0·28	6·93	26·98	29·52	62
...	1	12	263	...	...	7·55	8·58	0·06	0·77	16·96	23·86	63
...	3	147	418	...	0·07	18·29	1·27	0·22	10·98	30·84	21·06	64
3	5	42	489	10·84	0·09	26·34	1·40	0·44	3·67	42·79	28·18	65
...	...	...	18	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	1·55	19·58	66
2	6	34	316	0·38	0·77	33·65	0·64	0·77	4·37	40·59	28·25	67
1	32	451	5,383	0·77	0·01	44·07	4·91	0·32	4·58	54·66	38·35	68
...	7	293	1,254	0·58	0·42	44·01	5·05	0·37	15·37	65·78	34·93	69
4	24	97	1,251	0·09	8·57	23·25	0·37	0·68	2·77	35·74	26·22	70
...	2	203	830	14,47	0·62	22·11	5·85	0·14	13·99	57·18	27·14	71
1	13	311	1,228	4·13	0·07	26·95	2·77	0·49	11·68	46·09	29·24	72
...	235	1,486	5,014	0·19	0·05	19·12	3·21	1·61	10·19	34·37	13·96	73
...	2	62	519	...	4·34	31·98	0·08	0·16	4·96	41·50	16·31	74
...	5	64	349	...	0·40	21·94	0·32	0·40	5·18	28·25	32·14	75
...	1	34	102	...	...	10·15	0·82	0·16	5·56	16·70	24·40	76
...	2	118	303	...	2·09	19·47	5·84	0·30	17·67	45·38	51·52	77
...	8	92	700	0·64	7·22	20·58	1·24	0·40	4·55	34·63	20·29	78
...	3	53	664	4·65	16·77	19·33	0·20	0·20	3·57	44·72	12·80	79
...	2	35	411	...	12·96	15·39	0·86	0·16	2·73	32·10	22·02	80
7	17	217	1,058	0·06	0·62	19·66	2·84	0·48	6·11	29·77	33·06	81
1	10	137	592	0·07	5·38	20·22	5·04	0·70	9·45	40·86	31·54	82
7	13	69	730	0·37	1·13	57·87	1·50	1·22	6·48	68·57	65·01	83
15	24	192	1,975	...	1·02	31·92	1·12	0·46	3·72	38·25	35·65	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
3	13	83	512	0·06	2·57	21·78	1·63	0·81	5·19	32·04	33·10	86
2	4	29	457	0·18	0·80	31·99	4·50	0·35	2·56	40·39	43·66	87
3	17	57	1,056	1·72	1·57	20·25	1·31	0·43	1·44	26·73	31·11	88
6	93	610	6,653	1·80	0·27	25·71	3·98	0·50	3·25	35·51	19·73	89
...	6	51	378	0·50	0·84	24·34	1·17	0·50	4·27	31·62	21·67	90
1	10	514	2,215	0·11	0·05	21·17	0·55	0·13	6·66	28·68	27·12	91
...	4	24	349	0·57	0·08	23·60	1·87	0·33	1·95	28·40	34·26	92
2	6	48	1,031	...	0·26	52·54	9·95	0·38	3·08	66·22	28·96	93
1	7	55	572	...	0·07	28·80	6·44	0·48	3·80	39·59	34·40	94
1	3	28	384	1·18	0·98	29·12	3·33	0·30	2·75	37·66	29·91	95
...	9	10	774	1·58	0·30	26·30	17·77	0·55	0·61	47·11	40·78	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
126	1,246	14,090	132,849	0·81	0·57	36·81	3·96	0·45	5·06	47·66	31·27	
4,614	21,371	94,351	1,914,499	0·84	1·72	37·82	1·71	0·50	2·22	44·81	23·20	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1878.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class Sudder ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	35	...	...	35
	Oudh	9	...	...	9
	Total ...	44	...	...	44
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7	...	...	7
	Oudh	4	(a) 1	...	5
	Total ...	11	1	...	12
1st ditto branch ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	60	...	...	60
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	60	...	...	60
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	48	2	2	48
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	53	2	2	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	0	...	...	...
	Oudh	29	1	1	29
	Total ...	29	1	1	29
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrampur.	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	199	5	3	201
1st class Sudder ...	...	44	...	...	44
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	11	1	...	12
1st ditto branch ...	...	60	...	...	60
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	53	2	2	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	...	29	1	1	29
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrampur.	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	199	5	3	201

(a) Raised from the 3rd to the 2nd class.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879—(conld.

In-door and out-door patients.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	Number of Patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General diseases. Order A.	Small-pox	242												
	Fever	400,285												
	Cholera	3,139												
	Other diseases of order A.,	11,628												
General diseases. Order B.	Rheumatic affections ...	71,356												
	Syphilitic affections ...	40,839												
	Scrofula	3,203												
	Anæmia	3,943												
	Other diseases of order B.,	27,207												
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia ...	51,093												
	Inflammation of external ear.	44,123												
	Goitre	35,835												
	Respiratory affections ...	69,735												
	Heart diseases ...	828												
	Dysentery	37,476												
	Diarrhœa	38,012												
	Other diseases of the digestive system ...	35,830												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	25,446												
	Abscess, boils and whitlows	54,615												
	Skin diseases ...	89,835												
	Labor, premature, natural and difficult ...	219												
	Other local diseases ...	324,852												
Conditions neither General nor Local.	Debility and old age ...	14,963												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	3,582												
	Injuries	45,109												
	Total ...	1,433,395	39,915	24,323	5,192	4,558	4,224	1,393,480	6,348	60,783	A. 5,083	A. 747	A. 221	A. 297

A.—Result of major operations only.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospital.

3.—*Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
828,394	302,429	302,570	1,433,393	1,025	8,277	866,053	514,456	43,582	7,440·86	2,699·81	2,522·79	12,663·46	67·82	18·28	13·90	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1878-79.

Items.		1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Invested capital		8,85,400 0 0	8,89,793 0 0	4,393 0 0	...
Receipts including cash balance of the last year ...		13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...
Disbursements		4,13,844 8 7	3,97,213 9 4	...	16,630 15 3
Cost per diet		0 1 3	0 1 2	...	0 0 1
Receipts.					
Government contribution.	As salaries	1,41,180 4 2	1,44,371 11 1	3,191 6 11	...
	As registers and forms	1,645 12 10	1,973 13 9	328 0 11	...
	As European medicines	40,801 15 9	46,185 6 11	5,383 6 2	...
	For diet of Police cases	5,744 11 7	3,342 1 2	...	2,402 10 5
	Sale of medicines	...	...	...	...
	Special allowance	16,053 1 9	14,513 4 0	...	1,539 13 9
	Total	2,05,425 14 1	2,10,386 4 11	4,960 5 10	20,573 7 6
Local receipts.	Local or other funds	1,18,159 14 8	88,929 0 9	...	29,230 13 11
	Interest on investments	31,217 8 7	41,087 9 2	9,870 0 7	...
	European subscriptions	13,559 6 1	13,974 13 3	415 7 2	...
	Native ditto	50,831 5 8	39,814 13 7	...	11,016 8 1
	Total	2,13,768 3 0	1,83,806 4 9	...	29,961 14 3
Total income of the year		4,19,194 1 1	3,94,192 9 8	...	25,001 7 5
Balance of the last year		9,51,659 11 1	9,87,629 1 8	35,969 6 7	...
Grand total, Receipts of the year		13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1878-79—(continued.)

Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*)—On establishment	2,02,194 11 4	2,07,370 9 2	5,175 13 10	...
(*b.*)—On bazar medicines	14,156 7 7	14,416 11 1	260 3 6	...
(*c.*)—On European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased.	44,187 10 3	50,392 13 3	6,205 3 0	...
(*d.*)—On diet	45,325 4 11	35,116 8 2	...	10,208 12 9
(*e.*)—On miscellaneous charges	52,269 8 10	54,740 15 0	2,471 6 2	...
(*f.*)—On buildings or repairs	20,783 7 9	24,676 0 8	3,892 8 11	...
(*g.*)—Invested during the year	34,927 5 11	10,500 0 0	...	24,427 5 11
(*h.*)— Total, Expenditure during the year ...	4,13,844 8 7	3,97,213 9 4	...	16,630 15 3
Cash balance in hand ...	9,57,009 3 7	9,84,608 2 0	27,598 14 5	...
Total ...	13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1879-80.

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1st circle.								Rs.
1	Dehra Dún	4	4,741	4,741	4,232	...	...	38·04	15,879
2	Saháranpur	24	19,522	19,522	18,117	...	...	20·49	2,658
3	Muzaffarnagar	16	14,755	14,755	12,333	...	...	17·87	1,850
4	Meerut	26	15,275	15,275	13,882	...	...	10·89	2,828
5	Bulandshahr	17	7,005	7,005	6,149	...	...	6·60	1,922
6	Aligarh	27	8,502	8,502	6,752	...	...	6·29	2,958
7	Native State (Tehri, Garhwál) ...	4	4,014	4,014	3,390	...	...	no data,	660
8	Muttra	15	7,221	7,221	5,908	...	..	8·09	2,766
9	Agra	19	8,620	8,620	7,229	...	...	5·77	1,938
10	Farukhabad	12	9,414	9,414	8,892	...	...	9·67	1,408
11	Mainpuri	7	5,298	5,298	4,398	...	...	5·73	986
12	Etáwah	8	12,076	12,076	10,503	...	...	15·70	1,078
13	Etah	6	6,239	6,239	4,230	...	...	6·01	1,174
14	Jhánsi	9	10,263	10,263	7,630	...	...	24·01	2,204
15	Jalaun	13	16,582	16,582	14,590	...	...	36 08	1,640
16	Lalitpur	6	7,183	7,183	5,666	...	...	26·65	846
	Total of 1st circle ...	213	156,710	156,710	133,901	...	...	12 23	42,795

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1879-80—(concld.)

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operation during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2nd circle.								Rs.
17	Kumaun hills	10	48,457	27,833	25,737	20,714	1,465	62·83	19,994
18	Garhwál hills	7	31,717	27,555	26,405	4,162	285	86·01	120
19	Tarái parganas	7	8,731	7,130	6,227	1,601	298	35·14	396
20	Kumaun Bhábar	3	4,382	2,946	2,897	1,436	375	...	300
21	Bijnor	19	24,810	23,637	20,718	1,173	401	28·64	2,240
22	Moradabad	20	21,174	20,502	17,993	672	286	16·28	3,950
23	Budaun	16	15,019	14,462	12,899	557	230	14·05	1,844
24	Bareilly	23	29,033	27,771	24,123	1,262	574	16·45	2,600
25	Sháhjahánpur	13	17,067	16,814	15,351	253	125	16·29	1,608
26	Lucknow	9	13,016	12,262	10,403	754	557	13·24	3,527
27	Unao	4	3,685	3,593	2,619	92	49	2·63	456
28	Bara Banki	5	8,844	8,802	7,877	42	25	6·62	548
29	Sitapur	6	8,877	8,877	7,796	...	...	7·81	840
30	Hardoi	9	8,933	8,762	7,253	171	22	7·30	908
31	Kheri	4	4,805	4,667	3,688	138	55	4·73	464
32	Fyzabad	7	4,108	3,960	2,930	148	83	2·76	940
33	Bahraich	5	3,400	3,385	2,613	15	10	3·18	548
34	Gonda	8	11,389	11,388	10,353	1	1	8·29	824

35	Rae Bareli	5	3,539	3,476	2,436	63	35	2·33	740
36	Sultanpur	5	3,068	2,988	2,127	80	56	2·03	564
37	Partabgarh	4	1,699	1,694	1,079	5	1	1·28	456
	Total of 2nd circle ...	189	275,843	242,504	213,524	33,339	4,933	12·04	43,867
	3rd circle.								
38	Cawnpore	22	28,590	28,283	21,410	307	209	18·71	2,640
39	Fatehpur	14	14,111	14,066	9,324	45	21	14·07	1,708
40	Bánda	17	13,431	13,392	9,490	39	27	13·64	2,000
41	Allababad	17	18,510	18,238	14,008	272	174	10·17	16,989
42	Hamírpur	14	15,457	15,371	11,481	86	36	21·76	1,748
43	Jaunpur	11	10,992	10,753	8,718	239	70	8·56	1,404
44	Gorakhpur	19	29 920	29,732	26,717	188	158	13·30	2,216
45	Basti	13	13,951	13,937	12,964	14	12	8·80	1,492
46	Azamgarh	15	16,355	16,186	14,974	169	51	9·81	1,728
47	Mirzapur	13	16,318	16,163	14,784	155	81	14·64	2,162
48	Benares	15	16,745	16,342	14,903	403	160	18·97	2,984
49	Gházipur	19	20,494	20,287	18,537	207	139	13 88	2,192
	Total of 3rd circle ...	189	214,874	212,750	177,310	2,124	1,138	13·07	39,263
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,	591	647,427	611,964	524,735	35,463	6,071	12·42	1,25,925

SUPPLEMENT I.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RÁMPUR STATE FOR 1879-80.

The area and population are given in detail in last year's report.

State and condition of the territory.—The State is in fully as flourishing a condition as last year, a fact clearly deducible from the details of the income and expenditure detailed later on.

Trade.—The trade in sugar was almost at a standstill during the latter portion of the year owing to the failure of the cane, but rice was abundant, and it, with khais and hides, formed the chief articles of export.

Notwithstanding extensive manufacture of cloth in Rámpur itself, a large quantity is imported ; together with spices, elephants, horses, salt and sambhar.

Administration.—The principles of the Hindu and Muhammadan law are mainly followed in the courts. No change has taken place either in their number or jurisdiction. Muhammadan suits for inheritance are decided according to the principles of Muhammadan law, and those of the Hindu by the Shastras. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code are also carried out as far as practicable. Interest is not awarded to Muhammadan plaintiffs in suits for debt ; on the other hand, where a Hindu is plaintiff, interest is decreed both against Hindu and Muhammadan defendants, agreeably to the terms of the bond. In the mufassil the tahsíldars try suits without limit as to amount of claims and award interest ; while at Rámpur interest is determined by panchayat. The procedure is the same in the mufassil as in the city of Rámpur, the same rules applying throughout the territory.

All suits relating to inheritance are decided in Rámpur itself. There are three civil appellate courts. The decisions of muftis and tahsíldars are appealed to the Hakim Morafa, his orders to the Sadar Morafa, a final appeal lying to the Nawáb, or to whomsoever His Highness makes over the case for final decision.

All criminal cases are disposed of at Rámpur. Officers in the mufassil have no power to try such.

The criminal courts consist of—

(1) The Deputy Magistrate with powers of imprisonment up to three months.

(2) The Mufti Faujdari with powers of imprisonment up to three years.

(3) The Hakim Morafa with life powers, but no capital sentence can be carried into effect without sanction of His Highness the Nawáb.

The course of appeals is the same as that in the civil courts.

The income and charges of the year were as follows, as compared with those of 1878-79 :—

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.		Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	15,24,706 15 3		11,736 1 6	19,639 6 9	15,56,082 7 6
1879-80 ...	15,31,875 0 6		11,179 10 3	16,279 5 9	15,59,334 0 6
...	...	Muskerat ...	6,165 4 0	...	...
...	...	Slaughter fees ...	3,186 8 0	...	...
...	...	Fines* ...	533 1 9	...	...
...	...	Unclaimed property,	500 15 6	...	...
...	...	Commission on sale at one anna per rupee	793 13 0	...	...
Increase,	7,168 1 3	...	...	...	3,251 9 0
Decrease,	...		556 7 3	3,360 1 0	...

* The small amount of fines is observable, the reason being that the Nawáb, unlike most native potentates, dislikes fine as a punishment.

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	5,35,934 2 6	75,385 9 0	2,65,300 1 3	4,61,420 3 0	13,38,039 15 6
1879-80 ...	7,62,954 6 9	56,087 3 6	2,75,071 5 0	3,59,284 11 0	14,53,397 10 3
†Increase,	2,27,020 4 3	...	9,771 3 9	...	1,15,357 10 6
Decrease,	...	19,298 5 6	...	1,02,135 8 0	...

† This large increase under the cost of civil administration is mainly due to the large sum paid to Nawab Khamstajdar Begam on her return to Rámpur.

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the ruler, of all descriptions, including Seraglio children and relatives of present and past Nawábs	2,33,373	4	6
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses	1,25,911	6	6

Civil Justice.—The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1878–79 :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1878-79 ...	331	3,681	242	3,923	4,254	3,920	334
1879-80 ...	334	3,073	199	3,272	3,606	3,266	340
Increase ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Decrease ...	...	608	43	* 651	648	654	...

* The material decrease in the number of cases is believed to have been due chiefly to the great sickness which for a quarter of the year nearly stopped litigation.

Criminal Justice.—The return of work disposed of in the criminal courts was :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Total of columns 1 and 5.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1878-79 ...	442	6,512	27	6,539	6,981	6,668	313
1879-80 ...	313	5,165	38	5,203	5,516	5,170	346
Increase ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	33
Decrease ...	129	1,347	...	1,336	1,465	1,498	...

The same cause which affected the number of civil suits told to even a greater extent in criminal. The criminal classes suffered from the fever epidemic equally with their honester neighbours, and crime for a time almost ceased. It may be observed that although the cases were so much fewer than in previous years the numbers pending at the close of the year were greater. The deaths

of Maulvi Sadid-ud-din, Hakim Murafa and of Ghulam Haidar Khan, Mufti Faujdari, from malarial fever was the cause. The untimely death of these officials proved a great loss to the State.

Police.—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force throughout the territory. The police are paid monthly from the State Treasury. There are 51 city chaukidars in the city of Rámpur in addition to the regular police paid from a house-tax varying from 6 pie to one rupee per house per mensem, the poorer classes of householders being exempted. The average income is Rs. 155 per month. The assessments are made by the mír muhallas, the pay being advanced each month from the treasury, so that the men are not kept waiting in arrears until the realization of the tax. The village chaukidars receive 3 pie per rupee on revenue where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind. They have also usually small *boundas* or jagirs varying from 10 to 25 bighas in extent. Besides these collections for police and municipal taxes, no other burden or impost contrary to the provisions of Muhammadan law are in force.

Conservancy Establishments.

	Rs.	a.	p.
38 Beldars...	123	8	0
9 Bhistis	10	0	0
29 Sweepers	56	0	0
Total	189	8	0

Nine of the sweepers are paid by State and the rest by shopkeepers at the rate of 3 and 6 pies per month. The bhistis are employed for only eight months in the year and paid by shopkeepers. The beldars are State servants. Two officers in receipt of Rs. 110 per mensem paid by the State are placed over these men to supervise their work. Since last year proper arrangements have been made to improve the sanitary condition of the city by metalling the roads. The streets are lighted with good lanterns in which kerosine oil is burnt.

Jail.—The prisoners were employed as in previous years on the manufacture of daris, carpets and newar. They are fed and clothed

at the cost of the State. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner is—

	Chitaks.	
Flour	... 8½	Large weight of Rs. 120.
Dál	... 1½	
Parched gram ...	... 2	

together with the necessary spices.

One blanket is given to each male and two suits of clothes to each female prisoner in the year.

The value of their labor during the year has been computed at Rs. 12,897-12-0.

The Jail charges during the year amounted to Rs. 15,095-11-6. That sum does not include the cost of the Jail guard which amounted to Rs. 11,832.

Public Works.—All public works are supervised by special establishment entertained for buildings and roads. Exclusive of the roads in the city of Rámpur, there are three principal roads to Shahabad, Rudarpur and Suar joining on to the Moradabad and Naini Tal road. There are besides these several cross roads. The expenditure on works completed during the year is detailed below.

		1878-79.			1879-80.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	a.
Roads		15,780	4	0	5,002	11	6
Bridges		6	12	9	33	11	0
Buildings		25,116	15	9	32,224	6	9
Total ...		40,904	0	6	37,260	13	3
	Roads.	*Bridges.*			*Buildings.*		
Increase		26	14	3	7,107	7	0
Decrease ... ... 10,777 8 6 ...		...			...		

The total decrease is Rs. 3,643-3-3.

Roads and bridges have not met with the attention they deserved, the outlay on the former having fallen by nearly Rs. 11,000 and that on the latter being, as was the case in the previous year,

merely nominal. The main road between Rámpur and Bareilly on the east and Moradabad on the west is under charge of the District Engineer, Moradabad, and is in excellent order.

Great improvement is observable in some of the principal streets in the city, the old brick-on-edge paving having been removed and kankar substituted.

Troops and Ordnance.—Troops and Ordnance are as follows :—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon	Artillerymen.				Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	28	310	507	925	1,050	2,42,255 8 0
1879-80 ...	28	314	507	898	1,182	2,38,191 8 0
Increase ...	...	4	...	...	132	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	27	...	4,064 0 0

The guns are the same as those detailed in previous reports.

Education.—The number of schools supported by the State is ten.

There is one master at each of Shahabad, Bilaspur, Tánda and Milk schools, and he teaches the students Arabic, Persian and Urdu. The senior students instruct the junior pupils as monitors. The number of girls at school has decreased by 12, and there are only 13 left, who are reading religious books ; all receive scholarships from the State. At the Gousia school the boys learn the Kurán by heart.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 10,137-13-9.

Dispensary.—The destitute sick are admitted as indoor patients and are treated and fed at the expense of the State; all others receive medicines gratis. The Hakims and Native Doctors are employed both in the city and mufassil by the State. The mufassil dispensaries are supplied with medicine from the Sadar Dispensary.

The amount of cost and the number of patients are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Cost of Dispensaries.	Number of in-door and out-door patients.	Number of patients wholly cured.
	Rs. a. p.		
1878-79	13,048 8 6	67,854	31,033
1879-80	12,833 8 6	62,934	37,114
Increase	...	...	6,081
Decrease	215 0 0	4,920	...

The large decrease in the number of patients is said to be due to the fact that the people during the height of the fever lost all confidence in medicine and resorted to charms, amulets, and old traditional remedies. Besides, experience has shown how difficult it is to ensure accuracy in dispensaries which are regularly visited, and where the returns are closely scrutinized by experts. It is only too probable that even greater inaccuracies exist where supervision is necessarily more lax.

Vaccination —The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State :—

Name of pargana.	1878-79.					1879-80.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Shahabad ...	102	48	101	70	321	127	76	88	117	408
Milk ...	356	79	132	70	637	365	62	83	115	625
Bilaspur ...	659	85	190	50	884	325	2	78	80	485
Suar ...	343	...	145	233	721	345	91	191	129	756
Rámpur Khás ...	353	76	145	41	615	334	47	23	177	581
Huzúr Tahsíl ...	183	87	112	168	550	159	49	101	139	446
Khás Tahsíl ...	234	58	140	95	527	242	23	31	95	391
Total ...	2,330	433	765	727	4,355	1,895	350	595	852	3,692

SUPPLEMENT II.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TEHRI STATE FOR 1879-80.

THE present Rája Pratap Shah is well spoken of as an intelligent and capable ruler.

Polyandry has almost ceased to exist, and the Rája is doing what he can to stamp it out.

Vaccination is carried on successfully, and small-pox is almost as rare as in Kumaun.

According to the census taken in 1936 of the Hindu era, corresponding with A. D. 1879, the population numbered 1,29,530 souls, as per statement given below :—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
69,661	58,468	820	575	3	3	70,484	59,046
1,28,129		1,395		6		129,530	

The town of Tehri contains 5,012 souls. The population in the remainder of the State comprises 124,518 souls. Probably, however, the real numbers are slightly in excess of this.

Trade remains as steady as in previous years, but the imports from Dehra Dún and other places were smaller. There is little or no exportation from Tehri. Salt, which is brought from Thibet through Nilang Pass, passes through the State.

The principles of Hindu law are followed in the administration.

The revenue and expenditure of the year are given below :—

Revenue.

Year 1936, A. D. 1879.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	84,542	0	0
Forest contract	10,000	0	0
Land rent of the Landour cantonment and Siankote ...	808	11	5
Interest of Government promissory notes	11,641	8	0
Customs and abkári	2,211	8	0
Judicial fees	4,432	5	0
Total ...	1,13,636	0	5

Expenditure.

Year 1936, A. D. 1879.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of sepoys	16,585	0	0
Personal expenses of the ruler, his family, relatives, and civil admistration.	32,525	0	0
Charitable allowances, &c.	13,315	0	0
Purchase of grain and piece-goods	25,482	0	0
Post-office	1,932	0	0
Public Works Department	13,795	7	0
Total ...	1,03,634	7	0

Suits of all descriptions are tried by the Rája in person. There are three Small Cause Courts, one Police Court, and one Chief Court. The Chief Court is presided over by the Rája, and the Subordinate Courts by officers who have received a thorough practical knowledge during their services in the Chief Court.

The following table will show the business disposed of in the Civil Courts :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of during the year.	Pending.	Amount of income from the Civil Courts.
							Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	637	10	652	1,299	860	439	2,504 8 0

The value of suits in 1936 was Rs. 40,072.

The criminal work disposed of during the year was as under :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	*Amount of fines.*		
							Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount recovered.	Amount irrecoverable.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	222	...	355	577	464	113	1,395 8 0	1,142 8 0	253 0 0

The following statement shows the number of revenue suits disposed of during the year :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Value of suits.	Amount of fines inflicted.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	64	4	160	228	176	52	50	271

The number of cases disposed of in the Small Cause Courts during the year are tabulated thus :—

Year.	Pending.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the Courts.
						Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	55	204	259	150	109	381 5 0

The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the Police Court of Tehri :—

	Criminal cases.						*Civil cases.*					
Year.	Pending from last year.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the courts.	Grand Total.
						Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	10	8	18	11	7	27 5 0	7	7	5	2	9 0 0	36 5 0

The establishment employed for police and conservancy is as under :—

Kotwal	1	
Muharrirs	2	
Jamadars	2	
Sepoys	21	
Sweepers	8	Sweepers are paid partly by the State and partly by the residents.
Total ...	34	

The staff of nazirs, jamadars and sepoys, &c., employed in the different courts consisted of—

Nazirs.	...	2
Jamadars	...	10
Sepoys, &c.	...	260

The following shows the number of prisoners in jail, with the terms of their imprisonment :—

Prisoners.		*Year* 1935, *or* *A. D.* 1878.		*Year* 1936, *or* *A. D.* 1879
Life prisoners	...	4	...	1
Over seven years	...	5	...	...
Over two years	...	7	...	3
Over six months	...	7	...	9
Under six months	...	19	...	13
Prisoners undergoing sentences in default of payment of fines		13	...	9
Total	...	55		35

Convicts are generally employed on public works. The daily allowance to each prisoner is one anna and a half.

There are three schools, one English, one Persian, and the third Hindi, in Tehri, as under—

	English.	Persian.	Hindi or Nagri.
Teachers	2	1	2
Students	37	34	111
Total ...	39	35	113

For vaccination Rs. 600 is annually paid by the Government. The following statement shows the number of operations performed during the year :—

District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	*Total number of persons vaccinated.*			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				
							Successful.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Under one year.	Over one year and under six years.	Over six years.	Total of all ages.
Tehri State,	4	2,026	1,988	4,014	1,003·50	4,014	624	2,614	152	3,390

The following establishment is entertained for the post-office :—

Year.	Postmaster.	Jamadar.	Runners.	Post-peons.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	1	2	18	2

The expenditure of this department is wholly paid by the State.

The revenue of the State is collected by patwáris in four instalments.